

Library

University of Pittsburgh

Darlington Memorial Library

Der

Class AY69

Book A511

1832

519201





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
University of Pittsburgh Library System

THE

AMERICAN ALMANAC

AND

James Roberts
REPOSITORY

OF

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE,

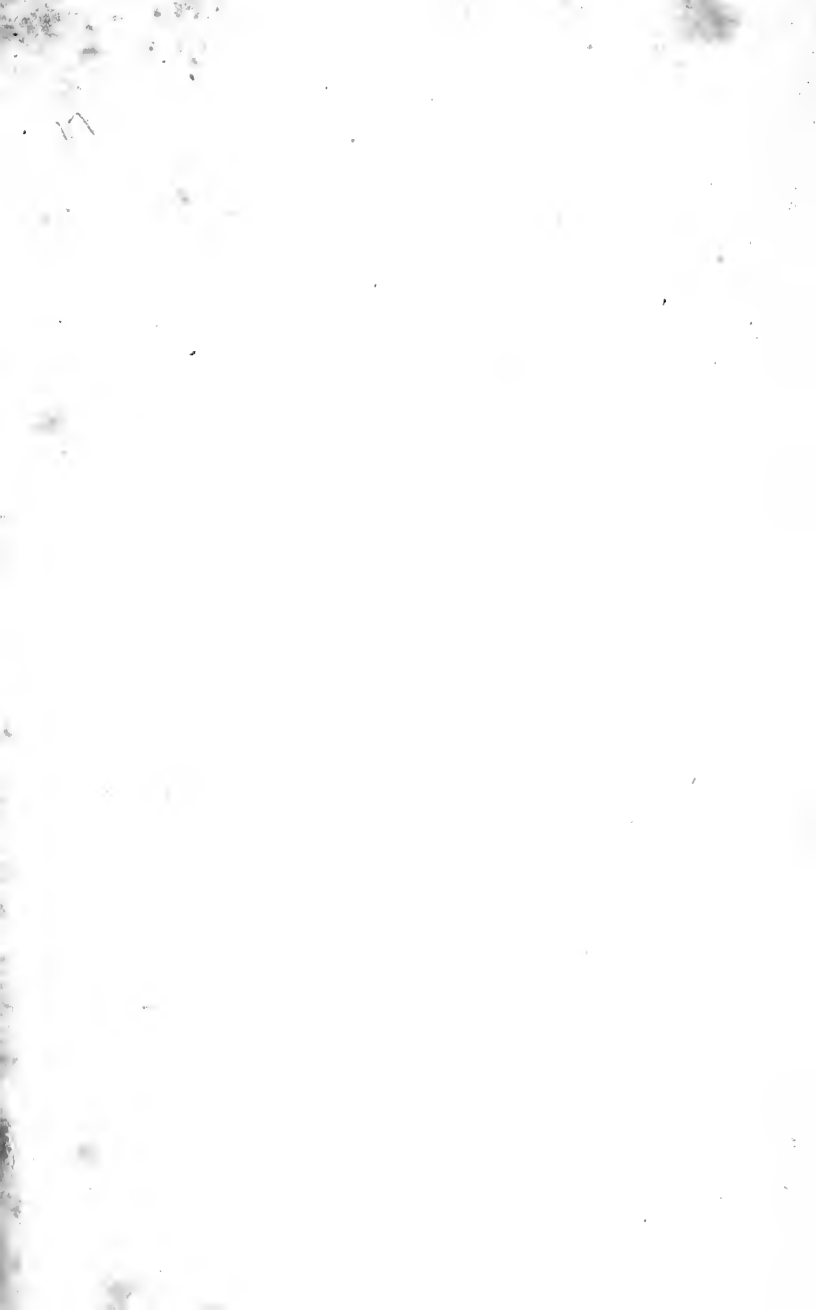
FOR THE YEAR

1832.

BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY GRAY AND BOWEN,
AND CARTER AND HENDEE;

NEW YORK, G. AND C. AND H. CARVILL, AND COLLINS AND HANNAY;
PHILADELPHIA, JOHN GRIGG;
BALTIMORE, G. McDOWELL AND SONS;
CINCINNATI, C. D. BRADFORD.





THE

AMERICAN ALMANAC

AND

REPOSITORY

OF

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE,

FOR THE YEAR

1832.

BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY GRAY AND BOWEN,

AND CARTER AND HENDEE;

NEW YORK, G. AND C. AND H. CARVILL, AND COLLINS AND HANNAY;

PHILADELPHIA, JOHN GRIGG;

BALTIMORE, G. M'DOWELL AND SONS;

CINCINNATI, C. D. BRADFORD.

1706

125
A164
A11
A11
2

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1831,
by GRAY AND BOWEN,
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Massachusetts.

CAMBRIDGE:

E. W. METCALF AND COMPANY,
Printers to the University.

with
A1131

PREFACE.

THE Conductors of the American Almanac have reason to be gratified by the manner in which the work has hitherto been received ; and they flatter themselves that the volume now offered to the public will carry with it evidence of their endeavor to secure a continuance of the public approbation.

The Astronomical department has again been executed by Mr. Paine ; and it is believed that it will be found to exhibit the same accuracy and ability that have distinguished the corresponding portion of the former volumes. For explanations of this part the reader is referred to Mr. Paine's Preliminary Observations.

The other portion of Part I. is mostly occupied by a continuation of the Natural History of the Weather, which was begun in the volume for 1831.

Part II. of the Almanac for 1831, is "particularly characterized by containing a view of the general and state governments, the Constitution of the United States, the executive government, the national legislature and judiciary, outlines of the constitutions of the several states, and complete lists of their governors, from the first organization of the respective governments." Part II. of the present volume is more especially characterized by the details of the Fifth Census of the United States, by tabular views of all the states, exhibiting their divisions into counties, with their county towns or seats of justice, together with the population of the counties, and also of all those county towns of which the population is given in the census. In addition to this, the population of all the towns or townships of the six New England states and the state of New York, is also inserted : likewise views of the progressive increase of the inhabitants of the different states.

The Population of the states together with that of the counties and county towns, has been copied, expressly for this work, from the official returns in the Department of State at Washington ; but the

1831
9/27

population of most of the other towns has been derived from unofficial publications, and will doubtless be found to differ in some instances from the official statements, which will before long be made public.

Although the Valedictory Address of Washington has been repeatedly printed, yet as "it contains precepts," (to use the words of the present venerable Chief Justice of the United States,) "to which American statesmen cannot too frequently recur," the readers of the American Almanac will not be displeased with having it occupy a few pages of the work. — The article on the Public Lands embraces information that will be interesting and useful to a numerous class of persons.

This volume contains very little matter that is to be found in those which have preceded it, except in relation to such topics as are subject to change from one year to another. The plan adopted with respect to the articles relating to the different states, has left but little room for notices of foreign countries; but these and various other subjects may be expected to receive more particular notice in future volumes.

The information contained in this book has been derived from a great variety of sources. Numerous authorities are referred to in the course of the work; but the volume owes much of its value to gentlemen in the different states, who have been so good as to forward information: to all such the Conductors return their grateful acknowledgments, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors.

In a work which treats of such a variety of topics, many of which are subject to frequent change, and respecting many of which authorities differ, errors are unavoidable. It is the wish of the Conductors to present a faithful and impartial exhibition of facts on all the subjects that come within the plan of their work, uninfluenced by local prejudice or party bias; and they will be grateful to any gentleman who may furnish them with the means of rendering it more correct, more complete, and more useful to the public.

THE CONDUCTORS.

Cambridge, Oct. 24, 1831.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON THE ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT.

ALTHOUGH the year 1832 is not so distinguished as the preceding for phenomena worthy of the notice of our astronomers, yet in the course of it will happen at least two, deserving very particular attention.

The Transit of Mercury on the 5th of May is the first visible, either wholly or in part, in the United States, for many years. Although, on account of the great distance of this planet from the Earth, its transits are of little importance for determining the parallax of the Sun and the dimensions of the solar system; yet, from the very great precision with which the contacts can be observed, these transits afford the very best opportunity for ascertaining the longitude of a place, an opportunity, perhaps, to be preferred even to a large solar eclipse, on account of the slight change in the parallaxes of the planet in a very considerable extent of territory. In this transit the apparent conjunction will take place at New Orleans only thirty-eight seconds later, in *absolute* time, than at St. John's, in the island of Newfoundland. Moreover, as this transit will be visible throughout Europe, the observations there will determine the errors of the tables, and will thus render it still more valuable for ascertaining the position of the places in this country where it may be observed. Whether the planet will be visible without the assistance of a telescope, is doubtful; but, seen through this instrument, it will appear as a very small, round, dark body, passing across the Sun.

The Eclipse of the Sun on the 27th of July is the second of the very remarkable series of five large eclipses, visible to us in the short term of seven years; and although in magnitude, in the United States, not to be compared with that of last February, it will be very valuable for the determination of terrestrial longitude, being also visible in the South of Europe. In the Southern States its magnitude will be much more considerable than in the Northern; and in the southeastern part of Cuba, in Great Inagua and Grand Turk's islands, the eclipse will be nearly central, and *total* for about four minutes; it will also probably be total in the northwest part of Jamaica, near Montego Bay. As it happens, that, at the time of this eclipse, Venus is in Superior Conjunction, those who see the total eclipse may likewise see (what it is supposed never was, nor for ages will again be seen,) *this planet on the day of her Superior Conjunction, and only two-thirds of a degree from the Sun.*

The Almanac contains a computation of the occultations, for Charleston and Boston, of those stars only whose magnitude is not less than the fifth; which in 1832 will not be numerous. The conjunctions of the Moon with stars of the sixth and seventh magnitudes, which may be occultations in some part of the United States, are marked, in the Calendar pages, with an asterisk instead of the usual symbol for conjunction; in the Almanac for 1833, the occultations of these will likewise be computed.

Those who are in possession of a good telescope, will doubtless notice with attention the appearance of Saturn, between the 29th of September and the 1st of December, during which interval the Rings of this planet cannot be seen.

In the table of the Latitude and Longitude of the Principal Places in the United States will be found the longitude of a few calculated by the editor from observations on the Annular Eclipse of last February. The observations at Nashville, Washington, Berlin (Maryland), Lowell, &c., were not received in season, and therefore could not be used. Of the longitude of Washington, on the 35th page, it is remarked that 5h. 8' 8" is considered more correct than 5h. 7' 42", the quantity reported by a commission acting under authority of a resolve of Congress, and generally adopted in the construction of the maps of this country; but which, it is believed, has not received the sanction of our astronomers. The former is the longitude deduced by the President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, from the observations * of Messrs. Ellicot and Pease on the annular eclipses of 1791 and 1811, viz. 5h. 8' 4.5" by the former, and 5h. 8' 11.4" by the latter; and it was most remarkably confirmed by the observations at Washington and at the University of Virginia (1° 29' 40" West of the Capitol) on the eclipse of February last, by the former of which the position of that building is found to be 5h. 8' 6.7", and by the latter 5h. 8' 6.1". The mean of these four observations (5h. 8' 7.2") will hereafter be considered in this work as the longitude of the Capitol in the City of Washington, without regard to the quantity hitherto used.

In the arrangement of the Calendar pages there is no alteration from that in the Almanac for 1831.

The beginning and end of twilight, and the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon, are given for five places in the United States, situated in different latitudes; the Almanac is thus adapted to the inhabitants of every part of the country, as these particulars depend simply on the latitude, and are wholly independent of the longitude.

The column headed *Boston, &c.* will answer for all places north of latitude 41° 22', that is, British Continental North America, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Michigan; all but the southern extremity of New York and Rhode Island, the northern half of Connecticut, the northern third of Pennsylvania, the Connecticut Reserve in Ohio, and the northern extremities of Illinois and Indiana.

The column headed *New York, &c.* is intended for places situated between latitude 41° 32' and 39° 48', that is, the southern extremities of New York and Rhode Island, all but the northern third of Pennsylvania, all but the southern extremity of New Jersey, the central parts of Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, and the northern third of Missouri.

The column headed *Washington, &c.* may be used between latitude 39° 48' and 35° 52', that is, throughout Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, the District of Columbia, and Kentucky, the northern half of Tennessee, the southern extremity of New Jersey, the southern third of Ohio and Indiana, the southern half of Illinois, all but the northern third of Missouri, and the northern third of North Carolina and Arkansas.

The column headed *Charleston, &c.* is suited to places between latitude 35° 52' and 31° 24', that is, South Carolina, all but the southern extremity of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, all but the northern third of North Carolina and Arkansas; the southern half of Tennessee; the northern half of Louisiana.

The column headed *New Orleans, &c.* is adapted to places south of latitude 31° 24', that is, all Florida and Texas, the southern half of Louisiana, and the southern extremities of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

* See "Transactions of the American Academy," Vol. III. p. 259, &c.

The setting of the Moon is given from new moon to full, and the rising from full moon to new; the letters *M. A. m. a.*, to be found in these columns and in other parts of the Almanac, are used to denote *Morning* and *Afternoon*.

The time of the Phases of the Moon is computed for the meridian of Washington, 5h. 7' 42", but may be readily reduced to that for any other meridian, by adding or subtracting the difference of the longitude, according as the same is east or west of that city. The time of the moon's southing is computed for the *same* meridian. The variation, however, even in a remote part of the United States, will be inconsiderable.

The time of High Water is corrected for the difference of the Right Ascension of the Sun and Moon, and the distance of the moon from the Earth. The small corrections depending on their declinations and our distance from the Sun, have been neglected as unimportant; indeed it has been ascertained, from a series of several hundred observations, that the corrections we have introduced will, in calm weather, give the time of high water within *fifteen* minutes, and, generally, much nearer. The difference between the time of high water at New York, Charleston, and Boston, was derived from the best authorities; but perhaps it has not been ascertained with the degree of accuracy that is to be desired. If our authorities are correct, the time of high water along the coast of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, as far as Nantucket, is nearly the same as at *Boston*. Moreover, when it is high water in *New York*, it is nearly so in Long Island Sound, along the coast of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, as far as Cape Lookout, (with the exception of Sandy Hook and the entrance of Chesapeake Bay;) whilst along the coast of the southern part of North Carolina, of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, at Sandy Hook and the entrance of the Chesapeake, the time agrees very nearly with that in the column for *Charleston*; when greater accuracy is desired, reference should be had to the Tide Table on the 30th page. The time of the tide immediately preceding the southing of the moon, only, having been given, it should be corrected by the addition of half the difference when the time of the other tide is required.

The Planets are placed in the order in which they pass the meridian on the *first* day of each month, and their declinations are computed for the moment of their passage over the meridian of Washington.

The equation of time is the correction by which apparent is reduced to mean time. It is computed for apparent noon at Berlin, and should be applied according to the direction at the head of the column; but when mean is to be reduced to apparent time, the sign of the equation should be reversed.

Mean time has been generally used in this Almanac; the exceptions being the beginning and end of twilight, the rising and setting of the sun (which could not be expressed in mean time, without occupying too much room), the equation of time and the Sun's Declination.

The Ephemeris of the Sun is taken from the celebrated Almanac of Professor Encke. For the Sun's Right Ascension, in the American Almanac for 1831, the Sidereal time has been substituted; which will be found more convenient for the determination of the time of a star's transit, or of the Right Ascension of the Meridian; its epoch is noon, *mean* time at Berlin, whilst that of the Sun's Declination and of the Equation of time is noon, *apparent* time, of the same meridian.

The apparent places of twenty-four stars, as determined by Professor Bessel at Königsberg, will be of great use in ascertaining the time or the latitude. The Declination of some of them will, on comparison with their places in the English Nautical Almanac, be found to differ therefrom more

than was to be expected in the present improved state of astronomical instruments. This difference sometimes amounts to four seconds, and can hardly be altogether ascribed to the use of different tables of refraction.

The Table of Refractions is that computed on principles explained by the late Dr. Thomas Young, and is recommended by its great simplicity; moreover, it is said to agree as closely as any other, with the latest observations: nevertheless had not Professor Bessel's new table required a table of logarithms in its use, it would have been preferred, as indeed would any thing recommended by this eminent astronomer.

In the year 1833 there will not be any very important astronomical phenomena in the United States. The Sun will not be eclipsed, and there will not be any occultation of a planet or of a star of the first or second magnitude.

A communication of any observations of the solar eclipse of last February, of the eclipses in 1832, or of any occultations, together with the correct latitude, will be very acceptable; and the longitude of the place of observation will thence be deduced.

R. T. PAINE.

Boston, October 19, 1831.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

CALENDAR AND CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR.

	Page.		Page.
Signs of the Planets, &c.	3	Height of the Greatest Tides in 1832	28
Chronological Cycles	3	Tide Table	30
Signs of the Zodiac	3	Latitude and Longitude of various Places	31
Ember Days	4	Length of the Longest and Shortest Days in several cities of the United States	35
Movable Festivals of the Church	4	CALENDAR — January &c.	36—59
Jewish Calendar	4	Ephemeris of the Sun	60—63
Mahometan Calendar	5	True Apparent Places of the principal Fixed Stars	66
Eclipse of the Sun, July 27, (Plates)	6	Table of Refractions, Dr. Young's	68
Eclipse of the Sun, February 1	7	Table of the Sun's Parallax and Altitude	69
Transit of Mercury, May 5	8	Elements of the Eclipses of the Sun, &c.	70
Eclipse of the Sun, July 27	10	Elements of the Eclipse of Feb. 1, &c.	70
Phases of the Eclipse at different places	12	Elements of the Occultations of the principal Fixed Stars	71
Occultations in 1832	18	A Table to find the Day of the Week of any given date, &c.	72
Eclipses of the Satellites of Jupiter	22		
Encke's and Biela's Comets	24		
Position and Magnitude of the Rings of Saturn	25		
Aspects of the Planets in 1832	26		

METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION.

1. Natural History of the Weather	74	Thunder and Lightning	93
Dew and Hoar Frost	74	Winds	95
Heat and Cold	83	2. Aurora Borealis	104
Comparative Scales of Thermometers	88	3. First Meridians of Longitude	111

PART II.

UNITED STATES	115	21. Ohio	252
1. Address of George Washington	115	22. Indiana	257
2. Executive Government	127	23. Illinois	260
3. Intercourse with Foreign Nations	135	24. Missouri	266
4. Judiciary	136	25. District of Columbia	263
5. Public Lands	140	26. Florida Territory	270
6. Bank of the United States	151	27. Michigan do.	271
7. Disbursements of Government	152	28. Arkansas do.	272
8. Mint	153	Governors of States and Territories	273
9. Commerce	153	State Legislatures &c.	274
10. Rates of Postage	155	Table of Elections &c.	275
11. The Census of the United States	156	INDEPENDENT STATES	275
12. Colleges of the United States	164	British North American Colonies	276
13. Theological Seminaries	167	British Slave Colonies	276
14. Medical Schools	167	EUROPE	277
15. Law Schools	167	Reigning Sovereigns of Europe	277
16. Religious Denominations	168	Statistical Tables of Europe	278
INDIVIDUAL STATES	170	1. Sweden and Norway	279
1. Maine	170	2. Russia	280
2. New Hampshire	174	3. Poland	282
3. Vermont	177	4. Denmark	284
4. Massachusetts	182	5. Holland	284
5. Rhode Island	187	6. Belgium	286
6. Connecticut	189	7. Great Britain	288
7. New York	192	8. France	293
8. New Jersey	202	9. Prussia	297
9. Pennsylvania	205	10. Saxony	298
10. Delaware	212	11. Wurtemberg	299
11. Maryland	214	12. Bavaria	299
12. Virginia	218	13. Austria	300
13. North Carolina	224	14. Spain	302
14. South Carolina	228	15. Portugal	303
15. Georgia	231	16. Sardinia	303
16. Alabama	234	17. Two Sicilies	304
17. Mississippi	236	18. Turkey &c.	304
18. Louisiana	240	CHRONICLE OF EVENTS	305
19. Tennessee	243	CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES	311
20. Kentucky	246		

INDEX.

	Page.		Page.
Address of George Washington	115	Denmark — Statistics; Kings; Royal Family	284
Alabama — Counties and County Towns; Population at Different Periods; Government; Judiciary; Ecclesiastical Register	234, 235	Department of State	128
Arkansas Territory — Counties and County Towns; Government; Ecclesiastical Register	272	Dew and Hoar Frost	74
Aspects of the Planets in 1832	26	Disbursements of Government, U. S.	152
Auditor, First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth	130, 131	District Courts, United States	136
Aurora Borealis	104	Eclipse of the Sun, July 27th, Appearance of	6
Austria — Dominions of; Divisions and Population; Emperor and Family	300	Eclipses of the Sun in 1832	7
Bank of the United States	151	Eclipse of the July 27th	10
Bavaria — Divisions and Population; Education; King and Royal Family	299	its Phases at Albany, and Balt. Boston, Charleston, Cincinnati, Halifax	12
Belgium — Historical Notice; King; Statistics	286—288	Kingston, Mobile, Nashville	14
Bishops in the United States	168	New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Portland	15
Board of Navy Commissioners	131	Portsmouth, Raleigh, Richmond	16
Bounty Land Office	133	St. Augustine, Savannah, Washington	17
British North American Colonies	276	St. Jago	18
British Slave Colonies	276	Eclipse of the Sun, Elements of	70
Bureau of Indian Affairs	133	Eclipses of the Satellites of Jupiter in 1832	22
Calendar — January &c.	36	Elections in the several States, Time of	275
Calendar, Jewish	5	Electors of President, mode of choosing	274
Calendar, Mahometan	5	Ember Days	4
Carolina. See North and South Carolina.		Encke's and Biela's Comets	24
Census — 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Censuses; Population of the United States according to five enumerations; Slaves according to five enumerations; Number of Persons of 100 years of age and upwards	156—163	Ephemeris of the Sun	60
Chronicle of Events	305	Europe, Principal States of	278
Chronological Cycles	3	Executive Government, United States	127
Colleges in the United States; Vacations in Colleges	164—166	Festivals of the Church	4
Columbia, District of — Counties, Towns, Population &c.; Circuit Court &c.; Census, Banks; Ecclesiastical Register	268—270	First Meridians of Longitude	111
Comets, Encke's and Biela's	24	Fixed Stars, True Apparent Places of	64
Commerce, United States	153	Florida Territory — Counties and County Towns; Government; Judiciary	270
Comparative Scales of the Thermometer	88	Flour, Inspections of	154
Congress of the United States	311	Foreign Ministers	135
Connecticut — Counties and County Towns; Population at Different Periods; Population of Towns; Government; Judiciary; Statistics of Education; Ecclesiastical Register 189—	191	France — Population &c.; Expenditure and Revenue; Ecclesiastical Affairs; Education; Government; King's Ministers; King and Royal Family 293—	296
Consuls	135	General Land Office	132
Cotton Crop, United States	154	General Post Office	134
Day of the Week, Table to find,	72	Georgia — Counties and County Towns; Population at Different Periods; Population of the Principal Towns; Government; Judiciary, Education; Ecclesiastical Register	231—233
Delaware — Counties and County Towns; Population at Different Periods; Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; Government; Judiciary; Ecclesiastical Register	212, 213	Gold Mines, North Carolina	226
		Gold Mines, United States	153
		Gold Mines, Virginia	221
		Government, Executive, United States	127
		Governors of the States and Territories	273
		Great Britain — Extent and Population; Possessions in India; Parliamentary Reform; Government; King's Ministers; Parliament; House of Peers; House of Commons; King and Royal Family	268—293
		Heat and Cold	83

	Page.		Page.
Height of the Greatest Tides in 1832	28	tions ; Internal Improvement ; Education ; Government ; Judiciary ; Ecclesiastical Register	236—239
Holland — Historical Notice and Statistics ; Government ; King and Royal Family	284—286	Missouri—Counties and County Towns ; Population at Different Periods ; Historical Notice ; Steamboat Navigation ; Government ; Judiciary ; Education ; Ecclesiastical Register	266—268
Illinois — Counties and County Towns ; Historical Notice ; Outlines of the Constitution ; Government ; Judiciary ; Internal Improvement ; Statistics &c. ; Climate ; Minerals ; Vegetable Productions ; Education ; Ecclesiastical Register	260—265	Natural History of the Weather	74
Indiana — Counties and County Towns ; Population at Different Periods ; Towns ; Government ; Judiciary ; Education ; Ecclesiastical Register	257—260	Navy Commissioners	134
Individual States	169	New Hampshire — Counties and County Towns ; Population of Towns ; Executive Government ; Legislature ; Judiciary ; Ecclesiastical Register	174—177
Intercourse with Foreign Nations	135	New Jersey — Counties and County Towns ; Population at Different Periods ; Internal Improvement ; Executive Government ; Judiciary ; Education ; Ecclesiastical Register	202—204
Judiciary, United States	136	New York — Counties and County Towns ; Population at Different Periods ; Growth of New York, Albany, Troy, Brooklyn, Rochester, Buffalo, and Utica ; Population of Towns ; Census of 1825, Attorneys and Physicians ; Newspapers ; Executive Government ; Legislature ; Judiciary ; Ecclesiastical Register	192—202
Kentucky — Counties and County Towns ; Population at Different Periods ; Executive Government ; Legislature ; Judiciary ; Taxes ; Louisville and Portland Canal ; Education ; Ecclesiastical Register	246—251	North Carolina — Counties and County Towns ; Population of the Principal Towns ; Population at Different Periods ; Government ; Judiciary ; Ecclesiastical Register ; Gold Mines	224—228
Land Offices	150	Occultations in 1831	18
Lands, Public, United States	140	Occultations of Fixed Stars in 1832	71
Latitude and Longitude of Places in the United States	31	Occultations of the Planets in 1832	70
Law Schools	107	Ohio — Counties and County Towns ; Population of Ohio and Cincinnati at Different Periods ; Government ; Steamboats ; Statistics ; Education ; Ecclesiastical Register	252—256
Legislatures of the several States	274	Pension Office	133
Legislatures of the several States — Time of meeting &c.	275	Pennsylvania — Counties and County Towns ; Population of Pennsylvania, and of Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Lancaster, Reading, and Harrisburg, at Different Periods ; Census of Philadelphia ; Table of Mortality ; View of the Population ; Executive Government ; Legislature ; Judiciary ; Internal Improvement ; Education ; Ecclesiastical Register	205—212
Length of the Longest and Shortest Days in several cities in the United States	35	Poland — Historical Notice and Statistics	282—283
Louisiana — Parishes and Seats of Justice ; Population at Different Periods ; Rail-road ; Cultivation of Sugar ; Government ; Judiciary ; Ecclesiastical Register	210—212	Population of the United States according to five enumerations	164
Maine — Counties and County Towns ; Population at Different Periods ; Population of Towns ; Government ; Judiciary ; Education ; Ecclesiastical Register	170—174	Portugal — Extent and Population ; King and Family	303
Maryland — Counties and County Towns ; Population at Different Periods ; Baltimore — growth, trade, institutions, &c. ; Outlines of the Constitution ; Government ; Judiciary ; Ecclesiastical Register	214—217	Post Office	134
Massachusetts — Counties and County Towns ; Population of Massachusetts, and of Boston and Salem at Different Periods ; Population of Towns ; Amendment of the Constitution ; Internal Improvement ; Executive Government ; Judiciary ; Ecclesiastical Register	182—186	Postage, Rates of	155
Medical Schools	167	Prussia — Divisions and Population ; King and Royal Family	297
Meridians of Longitude	111	Public Lands	140
Meteorological Information	74	Rates of Postage	155
Michigan — Counties and County Towns ; Government ; Ecclesiastical Register	271	Refractions, Dr. Young's	68
Mint, United States	153	Register, United States	131
Mississippi — Counties and County Towns ; Population at Different Periods ; Banks ; Laws and Regula-		Reigning Sovereigns of Europe	277
		Representatives — Number in the several State Legislatures	274

	Page.		Page.
Religious Denominations . . .	168	Sun's Parallax in Altitude . . .	69
Representatives in Congress . . .	311	Supreme Court, United States . . .	136
Representatives, Number in the State Legislatures . . .	274	Sweden and Norway—Statistics; Government; King and Royal Family 279,280	
Requisition Bureau . . .	133	Tennessee—Counties and County Towns; Population at Different Periods; Banks; Penitentiary; Government; Judiciary; Ecclesiastical Register . . .	243—245
Rhode Island—Counties and County Towns; Population at Different Periods; Population of Towns; Government; Judiciary; Ecclesiastical Register . . .	187, 188	Theological Seminaries . . .	167
Russia—Historical Notice and Statistics; Government; Education; Emperors; Emperor and Imperial Family . . .	280, 281	Thermometer, Comparative Scales of . . .	88
Sardinia—Divisions and Population; King and Royal Family . . .	303	Thunder and Lightning . . .	92
Saturn's Rings . . .	25	Tide Table . . .	30
Saxony—Divisions and Population; King and Royal Family . . .	298	Tides, Height of the Greatest in 1832 . . .	28
Senate of the United States . . .	311	Transit of Mercury . . .	8
Senators—Number in the several State Legislatures . . .	274	Treasurer, United States . . .	131
Signs of the Planets . . .	3	Treasury Department . . .	129
Signs of the Zodiac . . .	3	Turkey—Extent and Population; the Sultan and his Family; Vassals and Allies . . .	304
Slave Colonies, British . . .	276	Twenty Second Congress . . .	311
Slaves in the United States according to five enumerations . . .	164	Two Sicilies—Extent and Population; King and Royal Family . . .	304
Solicitor of the Treasury, U. States . . .	131	Vacations in Colleges . . .	166
South Carolina—Counties and County Towns; Table of Districts and seats of Justice; Population at Different Periods; Population of Charleston and Columbia; Internal Improvement; Government; Judiciary; Ecclesiastical Register . . .	228—230	Vermont—Counties and County Towns; Population at Different Periods; Population of Towns; Government; Judiciary; Internal Improvement; Revenue and Expenditure; Statistical Summary; Ecclesiastical Register . . .	177—181
Sovereigns of Europe . . .	277	Virginia—Counties and County Towns; Population at Different Periods; Population of the Principal Towns; Legislative enactments; Gold Mines; Executive Government; Legislature; Judiciary; Education; University; Ecclesiastical Register . . .	218—223
Spain—Extent and Population; Foreign Possessions; Government; King and Royal Family . . .	302	War Department, United States . . .	132
State Legislatures—Term, Salary of the Governors &c. . .	274	Washington's Address . . .	115
Steamboats on the Western Waters . . .	255	Weather, Natural History of . . .	74
Steamboat Navigation from St. Louis . . .	267	Winds . . .	94
Sugar, Cultivation of . . .	241	Wurtemberg—Divisions and Population; Education; King and Royal Family . . .	299

ERRATA.

Page 232; for 348,989, (population of Georgia in 1820), read 340,989; and for 165,578, (the increase from 1820 to 1830) read 175,578.

Page 253; for 937,637, (the population of Ohio for 1830), read 937,679; and for 356,203, (the increase from 1820 to 1830), read 356,245.

NOTE.

A difference may be observed with respect to the distances of various places from the city of Washington, as stated in pages 32, 33, 34, and 35, and the distances of the same places, as stated in the "Tables of the Counties and County Towns," of the several states: in these "Tables," the distances are given as they are stated in the "Table of the Post-Offices in the United States," published by the direction of the Post-master General in 1831; and they are "the distances as estimated by the way of the nearest legally established post routes."

THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC.

PART I.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

1832.

I. THE CALENDAR AND CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR.

SIGNS OF THE PLANETS, &c.

☉ The Sun.	♄ Juno.	ing the same Longitude or
♁ The Earth.	♃ Pallas.	Right Ascension.
☾ ☉ ☾ The Moon.	♅ Ceres.	☐ Quadrature, or differing
☿ Mercury.	♃ Jupiter.	90° in Long. or R. A.
♀ Venus.	♄ Saturn.	♌ Opposition, or differing
♂ Mars.	♃ Herschel or Uranus.	180° in Long. or R. A.
♁ Vesta.	♂ Conjunction, or hav-	♌ ascend., ♍ descend. node.

The sign + prefixed to the latitude or declination of the Sun, &c. indicates that the same is *north*; but when the sign — is prefixed, the latitude or declination is *south*.

The letters *M. A.* or *m. a.* are used to denote *Morning* and *Afternoon*.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letters	A & G	Solar Cycle	21
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number	9	Roman Indiction	5
Epact	28	Julian Period	6545

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC,

With the Mean Time (at Washington) of the Sun's Entrance into, and Continuance in, each of them, and the Length of the Seasons.

Sun enters				Continues			
				d.	h.	m.	
Winter Signs.	10. ♐ (Capricornus.)	1831, Dec. 21,	19 53 47	29	10	36	—
	11. ♑ (Aquarius.)	1832, Jan. 20,	6 30 —	29	14	39	—
	12. ♒ (Pisces.)	" Feb. 18,	21 9 —	29	23	59	—
Spring Signs.	1. ♈ (Aries.)	" March 19,	21 3 18	30	12	16	—
	2. ♉ (Taurus.)	" April 19,	9 24 —	31	0	15	—
	3. ♊ (Gemini.)	" May 20,	9 39 —	31	8	39	—
Summer Signs.	4. ♋ (Cancer.)	" June 20,	18 18 17	31	10	46	—
	5. ♌ (Leo.)	" July 22,	5 4 —	31	6	35	—
	6. ♍ (Virgo.)	" Aug. 22,	11 39 —	30	20	40	—
Autumn Signs.	7. ♎ (Libra.)	" Sept. 22,	8 19 8	30	8	9	—
	8. ♏ (Scorpio.)	" Oct. 22,	16 28 —	29	20	30	—
	9. ♐ (Sagittarius.)	" Nov. 21,	12 58 —	29	12	46	—

	d.	h.	m.	s.
Sun in the Winter Signs	89	1	14	31
“ Spring	92	21	9	59
“ Summer	93	14	0	51
“ Autumn	89	17	24	58
Sun North of the Equator (Spring and Summer)	186	11	10	50
“ South “ “ (Winter and Autumn)	178	18	39	29
Length of the tropical year, beginning at the winter solstice in 1831, and ending at the winter solstice in 1832	365	5	50	19
Mean or average length of the tropical year				
	365	5	48	48

EMBER DAYS.

March 14th, 16th, and 17th.	September 19th, 21st, and 22d.
June 13th, 15th, and 16th.	December 19th, 21st, and 22d.

MOVABLE FESTIVALS OF THE CHURCH IN 1832.

Septuagesima Sunday, February 19.	Rogation Monday,	May 23.
Quinq. or Shrove Sunday, March 4.	“ Tuesday,	“ 29.
Ash Wed., 1st day of Lent, “ 7.	Ascension Day,	“ 31.
Mid-Lent Sunday, April 1.	Whitsunday, or Pentecost, June 10.	
Palm Sunday, “ 15.	Trinity Sunday,	“ 17.
Easter Day, “ 22.	Corpus Christi Day,	“ 21.
Low Sunday, “ 29.	Advent Sunday,	Dec. 2.
Rogation Sunday, May 27.		

JEWISH CALENDAR.

[The Fasts or Feasts marked with an asterisk are strictly observed.]

Names of the Months.			
5592	10th of Thebet	Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem	Dec. 14, 1831
“	1st of Sebat	. . . . .	Jan. 3, 1832
“	1st of Adar	. . . . .	Feb. 2, “
“	14th “	Little Purim	“ 15, “
“	1st of Veadar	. . . . .	March 3, “
“	13th “	Fast of Esther	“ 15, “
“	14th of Veadar	*Purim	16, “
“	15th “	Schuschan Purim	“ 17, “
“	1st of Nisan	. . . . .	April 1, “
“	15th “	*Beginning of the Passover	“ 15, “
“	16th “	*Second Feast, or Morrow of the Passover	“ 16, “
“	21st “	*Seventh Feast	“ 21, “
“	22d “	*End of the Passover	“ 22, “
“	1st of Ijar	. . . . .	May 1, “
“	18th “	Lag beomer	“ 18, “
“	1st of Sivan	. . . . .	“ 30, “

Names of the Months.		
5592	6th of Sivan	*Feast of Weeks, or Pentecost June 4, 1832.
"	7th "	Second Feast " 5, "
"	1st of Thammus	" " " " 29, "
"	17th "	Fast for the taking of the Temple July 15, "
"	1st of Ab	" " " " 28, "
"	9th "	*Fast for the Burning of the Temple Aug. 5, "
"	1st of Elul	" " " " 27, "
5593	1st of Tisri	*Feast for the New Year Sept. 25, "
"	2d "	*Second Feast " 26, "
"	3d "	Fast of Gedaliah " 27, "
"	10th "	*Feast of Reconciliation Oct. 4, "
"	15th "	*Feast of the Huts or Tabernacles " 9, "
"	16th "	*Second Feast " 10, "
"	21st "	Feast of Palms or Branches " 15, "
"	22d "	*End of the Congregation, or Hut-
		Feast " 16, "
"	23d "	*Rejoicing for the Discovery of the
		Law " 17, "
"	1st of Marchesvan	" " " " 25, "
"	1st of Chisleu	" " " Nov. 23, "
"	25th "	Consecration of the Temple Dec. 17, "
"	1st of Thebet	" " " " 23, "
"	10th "	Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem Jan. 1, 1833.

MAHOMETAN CALENDAR.

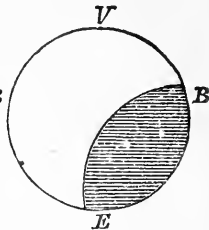
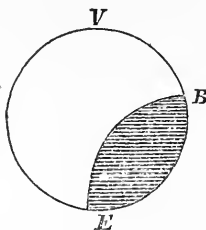
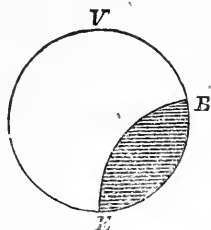
Names of the Months.		Significations.	
1247	1st of Regeb	" " " " "	Dec. 5, 1831.
"	1st of Shaban	Month of Hope	Jan. 4, 1832.
"	1st of Ramadan	Month of Abstinence	Feb. 2, "
"	1st of Schewall	Month of Rejoicing	March 3, "
"	1st of Dsu'l-kadah	Month of Repose	April 1, "
"	1st of Dsu'l-hejjah	Month of Ceremonies	May 1, "
1248	1st of Moharrem	Sacred Month	" 30, "
"	1st of Saphar	Month of Study	June 29, "
"	1st of Rabia I.	Honored Month	July 28, "
"	1st of Rabia II.	" " "	Aug. 27, "
"	1st of Jomadhi I.	Month of Prayer	Sept. 25, "
"	1st of Jomadhi II.	" " "	Oct. 25, "
"	1st of Regeb	" " " "	Nov. 23, "
"	1st of Shaban	Month of Hope	Dec. 23 "
"	1st of Ramadan	Month of Abstinence	Jan. 21, 1833.

APPEARANCE OF THE SUN AT THE TIME OF THE GREATEST OBSCURATION OF THE ECLIPSE OF JULY 27TH.

Portland and Halifax.

Portsmouth and Albany.

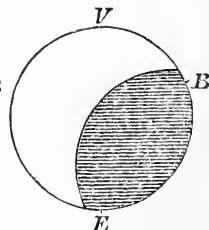
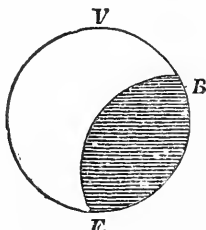
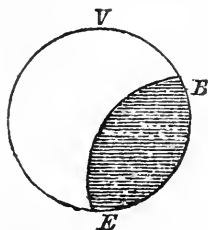
Boston and Cincinnati.



New York and Philadelphia.

Balt., Wash., and Nashville.

Richmond and Petersburg.

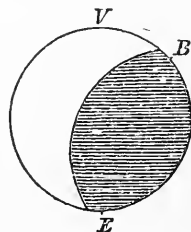
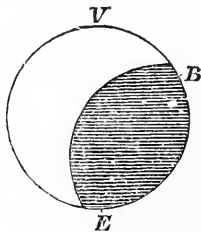
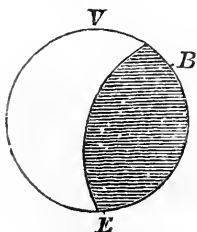


Left Hand.

Raleigh.

New Orleans and Mobile.

Savannah and Charleston.

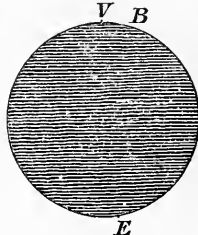
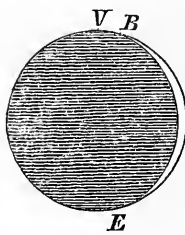
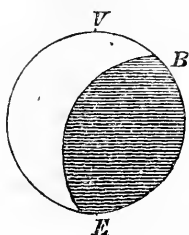


Right Hand.

St. Augustine.

Kingston, Jamaica.

St. Jago and Turk's Island.



The Eclipse will begin at the point B and will end at E.

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN IN 1832.

The Sun will be twice eclipsed by the Moon in the course of this year, viz. on the 1st of February, and on the 27th of July. The former, where it is central, will be annular, and the latter total.

There will also be an Annular Eclipse of the Sun by the planet Mercury, (usually denominated a Transit of Mercury,) on the 5th of May.

I. Eclipse of the Sun on Wednesday, February 1st, visible in part to the Southwest extremity of the United States.

Beg. of the general Eclipse on the Earth, in Lat. $8^{\circ} 49'$ S. Long. $200^{\circ} 48'$ W. from Greenwich, at 2h. 19m. A. Mean T. at Washington.

Beg. of the Ring Eclipse on the Earth, in Lat. $8^{\circ} 8'$ S. Long. $217^{\circ} 17'$ W. at 3h. 26m. A. Mean T. at Washington.

Sun centrally eclipsed on the meridian, in Lat. $15^{\circ} 12'$ S. Long. $154^{\circ} 15'$ W. at 5h. 24m. A. Mean T. at Washington.

End of the Ring Eclipse on the Earth, in Lat. $11^{\circ} 51'$ N. Long. $96^{\circ} 53'$ W. at 7h. 19m. A. Mean T. at Washington.

End of the general Eclipse on the Earth, in Lat. $11^{\circ} 10'$ N. Long. $113^{\circ} 12'$ W. at 8h. 26m. A. Mean T. at Washington.

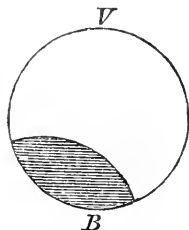
Duration of the entire Eclipse for the whole Earth, 6h. 7m.

Wholly visible to a large part of the South Pacific Ocean, and to the eastern part of New Holland. The beginning will be visible to the western part of *North America* south of latitude 35° N.

At the S. W. extremity of Louisiana, and of the United States, in Lat. $29^{\circ} 25'$ N. Long. $93^{\circ} 52'$ W., the Eclipse will

Begin at 5h. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. A., Mean Time, at a point $195^{\circ} 55'$ from the vertex to the right.

The Sun's lower limb will set eclipsed at 5h. 34m. Digits eclipsed at sunset $3^{\circ} 18'$.

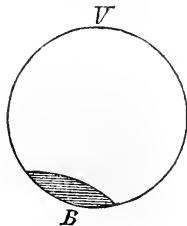


At the City of New Orleans.

Beginning at 5h. $24' 38''$ A. Mean Time at New Orleans, at a point $194^{\circ} 14'$ from the vertex to the right.

The Sun's lower limb will set eclipsed at 5h. $33\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Digits eclipsed at sunset $1^{\circ} 19'$.



At the City of Mexico, in Lat. $19^{\circ} 26' N.$ Long. $99^{\circ} 5' W.$

Beginning of the Eclipse	4h 42m. A.	} Mean Time at Mexico.
Greatest Obscuration at Sunset	5 49	

Digits eclipsed $8^{\circ} 41'$ on the Lower Limb of the Sun.

At the Astronomical Observatory in Paramatta, New Holland, in

Lat. $33^{\circ} 48' 49.8'' S.$ Long. $151^{\circ} 1' 34'' E.$

Beginning of the Eclipse	6h. 2m. M.	} Mean Time at Paramatta.
End of the Eclipse	7 54	

Digits eclipsed 4° .

II. Transit of Mercury over the disc of the Sun on Saturday, May 5th, visible in part throughout the United States.

The whole Transit will be visible throughout Europe, the greater part of Africa, the most easterly part of North America, and the whole of that part of America which lies within 15° of the North Pole. But to no part of the United States will the beginning of the Transit be visible; St. John's, in Newfoundland, and Louisburg in Cape Breton, being the only places in America of any note, where it may be seen. At Halifax the Sun's lower limb will rise about one minute before the first *internal* contact. The parallaxes of the planet in longitude and latitude being very nearly the same throughout the United States and the adjacent country, it was considered sufficient to calculate them for three places, viz. St. John's, N. F., Boston, and New Orleans.

At St. John's, N. F. Lat. $47^{\circ} 33' 45'' N.$ Long. $52^{\circ} 27' W.$

	S. D. diminished for Irradiation. h. m. s.	S. D. not dimin- ished. h. m. s.	} Mean Time at St. John's.
Sun's Lower Limb rises (corrected for refraction)	4 41 0 M.	4 41 0 M.	
<i>First External Contact</i>	5 29 43.7	5 29 17.7	
<i>First Internal Contact</i>	5 33 0.1	5 32 34.1	
<i>True Ecliptic Conjunction</i>	8 34 4.0		
<i>Apparent</i> " "	8 34 37.9		
Apparent Nearest Approach of Centres	8 55 51.0		
<i>Second Internal Contact</i>	0 18 3.7 A.	0 18 29.4 A.	
<i>Second External Contact</i>	0 21 18.2	0 21 43.9	

Mercury { will begin the Transit on the left side * of the Sun	155° 35' from the vertex.
{ will end the Transit on the right side of the Sun	95 34 " "

* An Eclipse of the Sun by the Moon usually begins on the right side; but an Eclipse of the Moon or of the Sun by Venus or Mercury, on the left, the apparent motion of these planets being retrograde when in inferior conjunction.

When a star is eclipsed by the Moon, it usually disappears on her left, and reappears on her right side.

The vertex of the Sun is the highest point of his disc at any moment.

☿ North at Ap. ☿ $8' 3.26''$. At Nearest Approach $7' 55.62''$.

Minute motion ☿ — ☉ in Long. at beg. — $3.952''$; at ☿ — $3.9697''$.
at end — $3.977''$.

Minute motion ☿ — ☉ in Lat. at beg. — $0.691''$; at ☿ — $0.7143''$;
at end — $0.718''$.

Minute motion ☿ — ☉ in D. C. at beg. $3.462''$; at end $3.501''$.

Par. ☿ — ☉ in Long. at 21h. 53m. (M. T. at Berlin) $2.928''$ at 21h. 56m. $2.940''$, at ☿ $2.239''$ at 4h. 42m. — $1.487''$ at 4h. 45m. — $1.545''$.

Par. in Lat. at 21h. 53m. (M. T. at Berlin) — $6.099''$, at 21h. 56m.,
— $6.085''$, at ☿ — 4.859 , at 4h. 42m. — $3.236''$, at 4h. 45m. — $3.220''$.

At the State-House in the City of Boston. Lat. $42^{\circ} 20' 57.8''$ N.

Long. $71^{\circ} 4' 9''$ W.

	Sun's S. D. diminished. h. m. s.	Sun's S. D. not diminished. h. m. s.	Mean Time at Boston.
Sun's Lower Limb rises . . .	4 54 00 M.		
True Ecliptic Conjunction . . .	7 19 35.4		
Apparent " " . . .	7 20 26.6		
Nearest Ap. of the centres ☉ and ☿ . . .	7 41 41.5		
Second Internal Contact . . .	11 4 2.0	11 4 27.7 M.	
Second External Contact . . .	11 7 16.5	11 7 42.1	

The Transit will end at a point on the right side of the Sun $67^{\circ} 42'$ from the vertex.

☿ North at Ap. ☿ $8' 2.81''$. At Nearest Approach $7' 55.16''$.

Min. mo. ☿ — ☉ in Long. at Ap. ☿ — $3.9648''$; at last contacts — $3.978''$

" " Lat. " — 0.7143 " " — 0.716

" " Dist. of Centres 3.501

Par. ☿ — ☉ in Long. at ☿ $3.379''$; at 4h. 42m. (M. T. at Berlin) $0.190''$; at 4h. 45m. $0.129''$.

Par. ☿ — ☉ in Lat. at ☿ — $5.101''$; at 4h. 42m. (M. Time at Berlin) — $3.210''$, at 4h. 45m. — $3.187''$.

In the City of New Orleans. Lat. $29^{\circ} 57' 45''$ N. Long. $90^{\circ} 6' 49''$ W.

	Sun's S. D. diminished. h. m. s.	Sun's S. D. not diminished h. m. s.	Mean Time at N. Orleans.
Sun's Lower Limb rises . . .	5 17 00 M.		
Apparent ecliptic Conjunction . . .	6 4 36.3		
Nearest Approach of Centres . . .	6 25 56.1		
Second Internal Contact . . .	9 48 21.8	9 48 50.5 M.	
Second External Contact . . .	9 51 39.2	9 52 4.9	

Mercury will leave the Sun at a point in the right side of the Sun $23^{\circ} 10'$ from the vertex.

☿ North at Ap. ☿ $8' 2.87''$. At Nearest Approach $7' 55.19''$.

Min. mo ☿ — ☉ in Long. at ☿ — $3.9578''$; at Last Contacts — $3.978''$.

" " Lat. — 0.7147 " " — 0.714

" " of Dist. of Centres " " 3.501

Parallax φ — \odot in Long. at \odot 4.728'' ; at 4h. 42½m. (M. T. at Berlin) 2.449'' ; at 4h. 45½m. 2.389''.

Parallax φ — \odot in Lat. at \odot — 4.797'' ; at 4h. 42½m. (M. T. at Berlin) — 2.676'' ; at 4h. 45½m. — 2.646''.

The time of the Apparent Conjunction, of the Nearest Approach of the Centres, and of the two Last Contacts at the following places, was not strictly calculated, but was estimated from the result of the preceding calculations. The Sun's diameter was diminished for irradiation ; but if this correction be erroneous, the two last contacts will take place 25½ sec. later. The time of the rising of the Sun's lower limb was corrected for refraction.

	Sun Lower Limb rises. h. m.	Apparent Conjunction. h. m.	Nearest Ap. of Centres. h. m.	Sec. Inter. Contact h. m.	Sec. Exter. Contact. h. m.
Albany	4 54 M.	7 10.0 M.	7 31.2 M.	10 53.6 M.	10 56.8 M.
Baltimore	5 1	6 58.4	7 19.7	10 42.0	10 45.3
Charleston	5 13	6 44.9	7 6.2	10 28.5	10 31.7
Cincinnati	5 1	6 27.5	6 48.7	10 11.1	10 14.4
Halifax, N. S.	4 48	7 50.8	8 12.1	11 34.4	11 37.6
Hartford	4 55	7 13.4	7 34.7	10 57.0	11 0.3
Lexington, Ky.	5 4	6 27.7	6 49.0	10 11.5	10 14.7
Mobile	5 16	6 12.3	6 33.6	9 56.1	9 59.3
Nashville	5 8	6 18.2	6 39.5	10 1.9	10 5.2
New Haven	4 56	7 12.9	7 34.1	10 56.5	10 59.7
New York	4 57	7 8.7	7 30.0	10 52.3	10 55.5
Philadelphia	4 59	7 4.0	7 25.3	10 47.3	10 50.9
Pittsburg	4 58	6 41.3	7 5.6	10 28.0	10 31.2
Portland	4 51	7 23.3	7 44.5	11 6.9	11 10.1
Portsmouth	4 53	7 21.7	7 42.9	11 5.3	11 8.5
Providence	4 55	7 19.7	7 40.9	11 3.3	11 6.5
Raleigh	5 8	6 49.8	7 11.0	10 33.3	10 36.5
Richmond	5 6	6 55.4	7 16.7	10 39.1	10 42.3
Savannah	5 14	6 40.8	7 2.1	10 24.4	10 27.6
Washington	5 1	6 57.1	7 13.4	10 40.8	10 44.0

Mean Time at the respective Places.

At the Apparent Conjunction, the apparent diameter of Mercury is $\frac{1}{16\frac{2}{3}}$ th of that of the Sun.

III. Eclipse of the Sun on Friday, July 27th, 1832, visible throughout the United States.

Phases of the General Eclipse.

Beg. of the general Eclipse on the Earth, in Lat. 10° 59' N. Long. 83° 11' W. from Greenwich, at 6h. 16m. M. T. at Washington.

End of the general Eclipse on the Earth, in Lat. 4° 23' S. Long. 20° 31' E. at 11h. 31m. M. T. at Washington.

Duration of the entire Eclipse for the whole Earth, 5h. 15m.

Path of the Central Eclipse.

	Mean time at Wash'ton. h. m. s.	Mean time at the Place. h. m. s.	Latitude of the Place.	Longitude of the Place.	
Sun rises cent. ec. at	7 10 56 M.	5 46 54 M.	13° 41' N.	97° 56' W.	North Pacific Ocean.
Sun centrally ec. at	7 11 44	6 22 4	15 40	89 20	Pr. Vera Paz, Mexico.
" "	7 12 44	6 34 21	16 38	86 31	Bay of Honduras.
" "	7 13 44	6 44 7	17 23	84 20	" "
" "	7 14 44	6 51 59	17 58	82 37	" "
" "	7 15 44	6 59 19	18 30	81 2	" "
" "	7 16 44	7 6 11	18 59	79 34	" "
" "	7 17 44	7 12 43	19 26	78 11	North of Jamaica.
" "	7 18 44	7 18 49	19 51	76 54	Near St. Salv., Cuba.
" "	7 19 44	7 24 39	20 14	75 42	" St. Jago "
" "	7 20 44	7 30 11	20 34	74 34	" Baracoa "
" "	7 21 44	7 35 27	20 53	73 30	" Great Inagua.
" "	7 22 44	7 40 31	21 10	72 29	East of " "
" "	7 23 44	7 45 21	21 27	71 31	Grand Turks Island.
" "	7 24 44	7 50 3	21 42	70 36	Atlantic Ocean.
" "	7 25 41	7 54 31	21 57	69 44	" "
" "	7 26 44	7 58 55	22 11	68 53	" "
" "	7 27 44	8 3 15	22 24	68 3	" "
" "	7 28 41	8 7 26	22 37	67 15	" "
" "	7 33 44	8 27 26	23 31	63 30	" "
" "	7 38 44	8 45 34	24 18	60 13	" "
" "	7 43 41	9 2 15	24 52	57 18	" "
" "	7 48 44	9 18 10	25 19	54 34	" "
" "	7 53 44	9 33 34	25 41	51 58	" "
" "	7 58 44	9 48 33	25 57	49 28	" "
" "	8 3 44	10 3 2	26 8	47 6	" "
" "	8 8 44	10 16 58	26 14	44 52	" "
" "	8 13 44	10 30 25	*26 17	42 45	" "
" "	8 18 44	10 43 42	26 16	40 41	" "
" "	8 23 44	10 56 42	26 11	38 41	" "
" "	8 28 41	11 9 36	26 2	36 43	" "
" "	8 33 44	11 22 10	25 50	34 49	" "
" "	8 38 44	11 34 38	25 35	32 57	" "
" "	8 43 41	11 47 4	25 17	31 6	" "
" "	8 48 41	11 59 18	24 57	29 17	" "
" "	† 8 51 33	0 6 9 A.	24 44	28 16	" "
" "	8 53 41	0 11 26	24 33	27 30	" "
" "	8 58 44	0 23 30	24 6	25 44	" "
" "	9 3 44	0 35 30	23 37	23 59	" "
" "	9 8 44	0 47 30	23 5	22 14	" "
" "	9 13 41	0 59 33	22 20	20 28	" "
" "	9 18 41	1 11 37	21 52	18 42	" [Africa.
" "	9 23 44	1 23 45	21 11	16 55	North of C. Blanco,
" "	9 28 44	1 35 53	20 26	15 8	Desert of Sahara.
" "	9 33 44	1 48 13	19 38	13 18	Interior of Africa.
" "	9 38 44	2 0 45	18 47	11 25	" "
" "	9 43 41	2 13 29	17 52	9 29	" "
" "	9 48 44	2 26 37	16 54	7 27	" "
" "	9 53 44	2 40 5	15 51	5 20	" "
" "	9 58 44	2 53 51	14 41	3 9	" "
" "	10 3 44	3 8 17	13 27	0 47 W.	" "
" "	10 8 44	3 23 41	12 6	1 49 E.	" "
" "	10 13 44	3 40 21	10 36	4 44	" "
" "	10 18 44	3 57 57	8 54	7 53	Upper Guinea.
" "	10 23 41	4 19 25	6 56	11 59	" "
" "	10 28 44	4 44 59	4 28	17 8	Unexplored parts of
" "	10 33 44	5 24 11	0 48 N.	25 41	Africa.
Sun sets cent. ec. at	10 35 21	6 2 23	2 39 S.	34 50	Do. near Zanguebar.

Duration of the Central Eclipse on the Earth, 3h. 24' 25''.

* Greatest North latitude.

† On the meridian of the place.

PHASES OF THE ECLIPSE AT SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN
THE UNITED STATES, &c.

The Tables of Burckhardt were used for the lunar elements, and those of Carlini, corrected by Bessel, for the solar.

The beginning and end were computed with and without the correction of the semidiameters for irradiation.

The ellipticity of the Earth was assumed to be $\frac{1}{300}$ th.

City of ALBANY, in the County of Albany, and State of New York.

Lat. $42^{\circ} 38' 39''$ N. Long. $73^{\circ} 44' 49''$ W.

	S. D. not corrected. h. m. s.	S. D. corrected. h. m. s.	} Mean Time at Albany.
Beginning of the Eclipse	7 6 22.1 M.	7 6 32.7 M.	
Apparent Conjunction		7 46 30.7	
Greatest Obscuration		7 54 6.2	
End of the Eclipse	8 45 36.1	8 45 23.9	
Duration of the Eclipse	1 39 14.0	1 38 51.2	

Digits eclipsed $4^{\circ} 29\frac{1}{2}'$.

D South at Ap. $\odot 21' 7.68''$; at greatest obscuration $20' 46.31''$.

Point in the *right* side of the Sun, touched by an imaginary line connecting the centres of the Sun and Moon at

The Beginning	75° 51'	} from the vertex.
“ Greatest Obscuration	125 31	
“ End	177 8	

City of BALTIMORE, in the County of Baltimore, and State of Maryland.

Lat. $39^{\circ} 17'$ N. Long. $76^{\circ} 26'$ W.

	S. D. not corrected. h. m. s.	S. D. corrected. h. m. s.	} Mean Time at Baltimore.
Beginning of the Eclipse	6 46 53 M.	6 47 3 M.	
Apparent Conjunction		7 30 14	
Greatest Obscuration		7 37 20	
End of the Eclipse	8 32 0	8 31 49	
Duration of the Eclipse	1 45 7	1 44 46	

Digits eclipsed $5^{\circ} 27'$.

Beginning of the Eclipse	67° 42'	} from the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscuration	122 13	
End	178 11	

D South at Ap. $\odot 18' 37.84''$; at greatest obscuration $18' 16.03''$.

New State House in the City of BOSTON, in the County of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts. Lat. $42^{\circ} 20' 57.8''$ N. Long. $71^{\circ} 4' 9''$ W.

	S. P. not corrected.	S. D. corrected.	
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	7 16 35.5 M.	7 16 46.1 M.	} Mean Time at Boston.
Apparent Conjunction	. . .	7 59 8.3	
Greatest Obscuration	. . .	8 6 34.6	
End of the Eclipse	9 0 16.9	9 0 4.7	
Duration of the Eclipse	1 43 41.4	1 43 18.6	

Digits eclipsed $4^{\circ} 48\frac{3}{4}'$.

☽ South at Ap. ☾ $20' 17.69''$; at greatest obscuration $19' 57.27''$.

Beginning of the Eclipse	$73^{\circ} 23'$	} from the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscuration	. . . . .	125 20
End . . . . .	. . . . .	179 14

Charleston College, in the City and District of CHARLESTON, and State of South Carolina. Lat. $32^{\circ} 47'$ N. Long. $80^{\circ} 0' 52''$ W.

	S. D. not corrected.	S. D. corrected.	
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	6 21 15.2 M.	6 21 23.7 M.	} Mean Time at Charleston.
Apparent Conjunction	. . .	7 9 38.7	
Greatest Obscuration	. . .	7 15 9.6	
End of the Eclipse	8 14 25.9	8 14 15.6	
Duration of the Eclipse	1 53 10.7	1 52 51.9	

Digits eclipsed $7^{\circ} 18\frac{3}{4}'$.

☽ South at Ap. ☾ $13' 39.73''$; at greatest obscuration $13' 20.83''$.

Beginning of the Eclipse	$53^{\circ} 27'$	} from the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscuration	. . . . .	115 48
End . . . . .	. . . . .	181 19

City of CINCINNATI, in the County of Hamilton, and State of Ohio.

Lat. $39^{\circ} 6'$ N. Long. $84^{\circ} 22'$ W.

	S. D. not corrected.	S. D. corrected.	
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	6 16 50.7 M.	6 17 0.4 M.	} Mean Time at Cincinnati.
Apparent Conjunction	. . .	6 54 37.0	
Greatest Obscuration	. . .	7 2 20.3	
End of the Eclipse	7 51 16.0	7 51 4.6	
Duration of the Eclipse	1 34 25.3	1 34 4.2	

Digits-eclipsed $4^{\circ} 43\frac{1}{4}'$.

Beginning of the Eclipse	$73^{\circ} 19'$	} from the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscuration	. . . . .	123 11
End . . . . .	. . . . .	174 1

☽ South at Ap. ☾ $20' 34.37''$; at greatest obscuration $20' 8.11''$.

Town of HALIFAX, in the County of Halifax, in the British Province of Nova Scotia. Lat. $44^{\circ} 44'$ N. Long. $63^{\circ} 26'$ W.

	S. D. not corrected.	S. D. corrected.	
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	7 55 13.0 M.	7 55 24.4 M.	} Mean Time at Halifax.
Apparent Conjunction	. . .	8 39 3.0	
Greatest Obscuration	. . .	8 46 14.9	
End of the Eclipse	9 40 36.3	9 40 23.2	
Duration of the Eclipse	1 45 23.3	1 44 58.8	

Digits eclipsed $4^{\circ} 30\frac{1}{5}'$.

Beginning of the Eclipse	77° 2'	} from the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscuration	.	.	.	.	123 46
End	.	.	.	.	183 18

▷ South at Ap. ☉ $21' 4.52''$; at greatest obscuration $20' 47.71''$.

City of KINGSTON, in the British Island of Jamaica. Lat. $18^{\circ} 1' N$.
Long. $76^{\circ} 51' W$.

					S. D. corrected.		
					h. m.		
Beginning of the Eclipse	.	.	.	.	6 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.	}	Mean Time at Kingston.
Greatest Obscuration	.	.	.	.	7 18 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Apparent Conjunction	.	.	.	.	7 18 $\frac{3}{4}$		
End of the Eclipse	.	.	.	.	8 26 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Duration of the Eclipse	.	.	.	.	2 8		

Beginning of the Eclipse	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ °	} from the vertex to the right.
End of the Eclipse	170	

Digits eclipsed $11^{\circ} 44'$ on the North Limb.

▷ North at Ap. ☉ $1' 52.2''$; at greatest obscuration $1' 48.2''$.

City of MOBILE, in the County of Mobile, and State of Alabama. Lat. $30^{\circ} 40' N$. Long. $88^{\circ} 11' W$.

	S. D. not corrected.			S. D. corrected.			
	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	5	47	33 M.	5	47	41 M.	} Mean Time at Mobile.
Apparent Conjunction	.	.	.	6	32	22	
Greatest Obscuration	.	.	.	6	37	52	
End of the Eclipse	7	35	45	7	35	35	
Duration of the Eclipse	1	48	12	1	47	54	

Digits eclipsed $7^{\circ} 14'$.

Beginning of the Eclipse	53° 59'	} from the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscuration	.	.	.	.	108 2
End	.	.	.	.	179 29

City of NASHVILLE, in the County of Davidson, and State of Tennessee.
Lat. $36^{\circ} 10' N$. Long. $86^{\circ} 42' W$.

	S. D. not corrected.			S. D. corrected.			
	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	6	2	6.1 M.	6	2	15.2 M.	} Mean Time at Nashville.
Apparent Conjunction	.	.	.	6	42	3.0	
Greatest Obscuration	.	.	.	6	49	8.6	
End of the Eclipse	7	40	3.0	7	39	52.4	
Duration of the Eclipse	1	37	56.9	1	37	37.2	

Digits eclipsed $5^{\circ} 27'$.

Beginning of the Eclipse	67° 22'	} from the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscuration	.	.	.	.	120 51
End	.	.	.	.	175 16

▷ South at Ap. ☉ $18' 37.64''$; at greatest obscuration $18' 12.48''$.

City of NEW ORLEANS, in the Parish of New Orleans, and State of Louisiana. Lat. $29^{\circ} 57' 45''$ N. Long. $90^{\circ} 6' 49''$ W.

	S. D. not corrected.	S. D. corrected.	
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	5 59 0.2 M.	5 39 8.2 M.	} Mean Time at New Orleans.
Apparent Conjunction	. . .	6 23 20.0	
Greatest Obscuration	. . .	6 25 48.7	
End of the Eclipse	7 23 14.0	7 23 4.5	
Duration of the Eclipse	1 44 13.8	1 43 56.3	

Digits eclipsed $7^{\circ} 10'$.

	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	. . .	54° 24'	} from the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscuration	. . .	103 36	
End	178 2	

D South at Ap. \odot $14' 2.31''$. At greatest obscuration $13' 41.09''$.

City Hall in the City of NEW YORK, in the County and State of New York. Lat. $40^{\circ} 42' 40''$ N. Long. $74^{\circ} 1' 8''$ W.

	S. D. not corrected.	S. D. corrected.	
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	7 0 38.4 M.	7 0 48.7 M.	} Mean Time at New York.
Apparent Conjunction	. . .	7 43 34.1	
Greatest Obscuration	. . .	7 50 51.8	
End of the Eclipse	8 45 5.4	8 44 53.7	
Duration of the Eclipse	1 44 27.0	1 44 5.0	

Digits eclipsed $5^{\circ} 8'$.

	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	. . .	70° 25'	} from the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscuration	. . .	123 37	
End	178 30	

D South at Ap. \odot $19' 26.81''$. At greatest obscuration $19' 5.51''$.

State House in the City of PHILADELPHIA, in the County of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania. Lat. $39^{\circ} 57' 2''$ N. Long. $75^{\circ} 10' 16''$ W.

	S. D. not corrected.	S. D. corrected.	
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	6 54 16 M.	6 54 26 M.	} Mean Time at Philadelphia.
Apparent Conjunction	. . .	7 37 27	
Greatest Obscuration	. . .	7 44 39	
End of the Eclipse	8 39 9	8 38 58	
Duration of the Eclipse	1 44 53	1 44 32	

Digits eclipsed $5^{\circ} 17\frac{3}{4}'$.

D South at Ap. \odot $19' 1.47''$; at greatest obscuration $18' 39.87''$.

	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	. . .	69° 1'	} from the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscuration	. . .	122 55	
End	178 21	

Town of PORTLAND, in the County of Cumberland, and State of Maine. Lat. $43^{\circ} 39'$ N. Long. $70^{\circ} 20' 30''$ W.

	S. D. not corrected.	S. D. corrected.	
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	7 22 51.0 M.	7 23 1.8 M.	} Mean Time at Portland.
Apparent Conjunction	. . .	8 3 46.7	
Greatest Obscuration	. . .	8 11 27.7	
End of the Eclipse	9 3 24.0	9 3 11.2	
Duration of the Eclipse	1 40 33.0	1 40 9.4	

Digits eclipsed $4^{\circ} 25\frac{1}{2}'$.

Beginning of the Eclipse	.	.	7 ^h 51'	} from the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscuration	.	.	126 40	
End	.	.	179 58	

☽ South at Ap. ☿ $21^{\circ} 19' 33''$. At greatest obscuration $20^{\circ} 59.21''$.

Town of PORTSMOUTH, in the County of Rockingham, and State of New Hampshire. Lat $43^{\circ} 4'$ N. Long. $70^{\circ} 45'$ W.

	S. D. not corrected. h. m. s.	S. D. corrected. h. m. s.	} Mean Time at Portsmouth.
Beginning of the Eclipse	7 19 44 M.	7 19 51 M.	
Apparent Conjunction	.	8 1 23	
Greatest Obscuration	.	8 8 58	
End of the Eclipse	9 1 40	9 1 27	
Duration of the Eclipse	1 41 56	1 41 33	

Digits eclipsed $4^{\circ} 33'$.

Beginning of the Eclipse	.	.	7 ^h 19'	} from the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscuration	.	.	126 10	
End	.	.	179 40	

City of RALEIGH, in the County of Wake, and State of North Carolina. Lat. $35^{\circ} 47'$ N. Long. $78^{\circ} 48'$ W.

	S. D. not corrected. h. m. s.	S. D. corrected. h. m. s.	} Mean Time at Raleigh.
Beginning of the Eclipse	6 31 18.2 M.	6 31 27.4 M.	
Apparent Conjunction	.	7 17 16.0	
Greatest Obscuration	.	7 23 33.9	
End of the Eclipse	8 20 46.0	8 20 34.8	
Duration of the Eclipse	1 49 27.8	1 49 7.4	

Digits eclipsed $6^{\circ} 23\frac{1}{2}'$.

Beginning of the Eclipse	.	.	6 ^h 13'	} from the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscuration	.	.	119 ^o 2	
End	.	.	179 16	

☽ South at Ap. ☿ $16^{\circ} 7.07''$. At greatest obscuration $15^{\circ} 46.94''$.

The Capitol in the City of RICHMOND, in the County of Henrico, the Metropolis of the State of Virginia. Lat. $37^{\circ} 32' 25''$ N. Long. $77^{\circ} 21' 24''$ W.

	S. D. not corrected. h. m. s.	S. D. corrected. h. m. s.	} Mean Time at Richmond.
Beginning of the Eclipse	6 40 25.6 M.	6 40 35.0 M.	
Apparent Conjunction	.	7 25 16.9	
Greatest Obscuration	.	7 31 58.7	
End of the Eclipse	8 28 9.1	8 27 58.1	
Duration of the Eclipse	1 47 43.5	1 47 23.1	

Digits eclipsed $5^{\circ} 55\frac{1}{2}'$.

Beginning of the Eclipse	.	.	6 ^h 56'	} from the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscuration	.	.	120 38	
End	.	.	179 12	

☽ South at Ap. ☿ $17^{\circ} 21.54''$. At greatest obscuration $17^{\circ} 0.33''$.

City of ST. AUGUSTINE, in the Territory of East Florida. Lat. $29^{\circ} 48' 30''$ N. Long. $81^{\circ} 35'$ W.

	S. D. not corrected.	S. D. corrected.	
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	6 10 36 M.	6 10 44 M.	} Mean Time at St. Augustine.
Apparent Conjunction	. . .	7 0 44	
Greatest Obscuration	. . .	7 5 7	
End of the Eclipse	8 5 57	8 5 48	
Duration of the Eclipse	1 55 21	1 55 4	

Digits eclipsed $8^{\circ} 11\frac{3}{4}'$.

Beginning of the Eclipse	. . .	47° 51'	} from the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscuration	. . .	113 22	
End	. . .	182 2	

D South at Ap. \odot $11' 16.23''$. At greatest obscuration $11' 1.49''$.

City of SAVANNAH, in the County of Chatham, and State of Georgia.
Lat. $32^{\circ} 2'$ N. Long. $81^{\circ} 3'$ W.

	S. D. corrected.	
	h. m.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	6 15.8 M.	} Mean Time at Savannah.
Apparent Conjunction	7 4 6	
Greatest Obscuration	7 9.8	
End of the Eclipse	8 9.4	
Duration of the Eclipse	1 53.6	

Digits eclipsed $7^{\circ} 37'$.

Beginning of the Eclipse	. . .	51° 35'	} from the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscuration	. . .	115 0	
End	. . .	181 33	

*The Capitol in the City of WASHINGTON, in the District of Columbia, the
Metropolis of the United States.* Lat.* $38^{\circ} 52' 45''$ N. Long.* $76^{\circ} 55' 30''$ W.

	S. D. not corrected.	S. D. corrected.	
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	6 44 56 M.	6 45 6 M.	} Mean Time at Washington.
Apparent Conjunction	. . .	7 28 21	
Greatest Obscuration	. . .	7 35 24	
End of the Eclipse	8 30 8	8 29 57	
Duration of the Eclipse	1 45 12	1 44 51	

Digits eclipsed $5^{\circ} 30\frac{1}{2}'$.

Beginning of the Eclipse	. . .	67° 11'	} from the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscuration	. . .	121 53	
End	. . .	178 7	

D South at Ap. \odot $18' 28.39''$. At greatest obscuration $18' 6.50''$.

* Doubtful.

City of ST. JAGO, in the Southeasterly part of the Island of Cuba.

Lat. $19^{\circ} 57' N.$ Long. $76^{\circ} 5' W.$

	S. D. not corrected.	S. D. corrected.	
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	6 22 22.4 M.	6 22 30.7 M.	} Mean Time at St. Jago.
Beginning of Total Darkness	7 20 39.4	7 20 35.8	
Nearest Ap. of Centies	. . .	7 22 40.7	
Apparen' Conjunction	. . .	7 22 42.8	
End of Total Darkness	7 24 38.4	7 24 42.0	
End of the Eclipse	8 31 3.3	8 30 53.3	
Duration of Total Darkness	3 59.0	4 6.2	
Duration of the whole Eclipse	2 8 40.9	2 8 22.6	

Digits eclipsed $12^{\circ} 20\frac{1}{2}'$.

Beginning of the Eclipse . . . $17^{\circ} 5'$ } from the vertex
End . . . $170 53$ } to the right.

At the Nearest	} Dist. of North Limbs (not cor.)	53.29"	(cor.)	55 09"
Approach of		" Centres	"	8.52
the Centres		" South Limbs	"	72.09

The apparent motion of the Moon in latitude in this eclipse is very great; at St. Jago, at the beginning it exceeds $8''$ in a minute.

OCCULTATIONS IN 1832.

Occultations of the Planets, and Occultations of, and Appulses to, Stars of not less than the fifth magnitude at Boston, in 1832, in Mean Time for the Meridian of Boston.

[Those marked with a * will be Occultations at Charleston, and those with a † in some part of Europe.]

* * The semidiameter of the Moon was diminished $1.5''$ for irradiation.

Jan. 12th,	h. m.	Nearest Ap.	to	2 ξ Ceti *	0' 37" South of \mathfrak{D} .
" 13th,	11 3 A.	"	"	\mathfrak{D} to γ 8 "	* 13 "
" 29th,	6 M.	"	"	\mathfrak{D} to 1μ γ "	* 10 "
† Feb. 15th,	10 55 A.	"	"	\mathfrak{D} to α Ω "	* 14 "

February 17th. Occultation of the Planet Saturn.

*† {	Contact nearest limbs \mathfrak{D} & \mathfrak{H}	h. m. s.	2 11.5	} South of the
	Total Immersion of \mathfrak{H}	1 14 3.2	2 10 4		Centre of $\mathfrak{D}$.
{	Contact nearest limbs	2 29 30.7	0 5.5	} North of the
	Total Immersion of \mathfrak{H}	2 30 12.8	0 6.7		Centre of $\mathfrak{D}$.

\mathfrak{D} 's S. D. at Im. $16' 20.22''$; at Em. $16' 18.91''$; \mathfrak{H} 's S. D. $9.86''$.

* *March 6th. Occultation of μ Ceti.*

Immersion	.	.	7h. 10m. 12.7s. A.	1' 13.3"	} South of the Centre of \mathfrak{D} .
Emersion	.	.	8 16 17.1	1 12 1	

\mathfrak{D} 's S. D. at Im. 15' 57.78"; at Em. 15' 55.23".

† March	8th,	h. m.	Nearest Ap. \mathfrak{D} to α	8 * 7½	South of \mathfrak{D} .
"	27th,	3 50 M.	" "	♂ ♂ 8¼	"
April	6th,	10 57 A.	" "	□ * 10	North of \mathfrak{D} .
* "	17th,	2 50 M.	" "	γ \simeq * 8	"
May	2d,	6 43 M.	" "	α 8 * 1¼	South of \mathfrak{D} .

† *May 8th. Occultation of the Planet Saturn.*

{	Contact nearest limbs \mathfrak{D} & \mathfrak{H}	h. m. s.	3 1 52.2 A.	12 0'2	} South of the Centre of the Moon.
	Total Immersion of \mathfrak{H}	3 2 31.2	12 3.1		
	Contact nearest limbs	3 40 20.4	13 33.8		
	Total Emersion of \mathfrak{H}	3 41 32.6	13 36.6		

\mathfrak{D} 's S. D. at Im. 15' 54.51"; at Em. 15' 55.95" \mathfrak{H} 's S. D. 3.57".

* *June 4th. Occultation of the Planet Saturn.*

Contact nearest limbs	.	h. m. s.	11 49 58.3 A.	3 43.2	} South of the Moon's Centre.
Total Immersion of \mathfrak{H}	.	11 50 27.2	3 43.6		
Saturn sets eclipsed, 5th,		0 29 M.			
Emersion of \mathfrak{H} about		0 46			

\mathfrak{D} 's S. D. at Im. 15' 55.68"; \mathfrak{H} 's S. D. 8.16".

† June 14th,	9h. 40m. A.	Nearest Ap. \mathfrak{D} to α	7 * 10'	North of the \mathfrak{D} .
--------------	-------------	--	---------	-------------------------------

June 18th. Occultation of δ Vrs.

Immersion	.	2h. 16m. 21.5s. M.	13' 5.9"	} South of the Centre.
Emersion	.	2 59 47.1	12 54.7	

\mathfrak{D} 's S. D. at Im. 14' 54.19"; at Em. 14' 55.09".

June 26th,	3h. 5m. M.	Nearest Ap. \mathfrak{D} to α	8 * 1'. 22"	South of the \mathfrak{D} .
------------	------------	--	-------------	-------------------------------

* *July 7th. Occultation of γ \simeq .*

Nearest Approach \mathfrak{D} to * at 10h. 51' 54" A. Distance of Centres then 15' 3.45". \mathfrak{D} 's S. D. then 15' 3.49". An error therefore of only 1" in the latitude of the \mathfrak{D} or *, will either prevent an occultation or cause it to be of considerable duration.

* *July 11th. Occultation of 1μ \mathfrak{f} .*

Immersion	.	.	.	3h. 26m. 53s. M.
Star sets eclipsed	.	.	.	3 30 "

July 12th,	3h. 38m. M.	Nearest Ap. \mathfrak{D} to α	7 * 3¼'	South of \mathfrak{D} .
" 23d,	2 30 A.	" "	α 8 * 15	"

* *September 7th. Occultation of δ Ψ .*

Immersion	.	.	8h. 49m. 16.0s. A.	9' 7.4"	} South of the Centre.
Emersion	.	.	9 59 19.8	8 56.9	

\mathfrak{D} 's S. D. at Im. 14' 56.05"; at Em. 14' 57.17".

* *September 14th. Occultation of μ Ceti.*

Immersion	.	.	1h. 2m. 27.8s. M.	7' 46.7"	} North of the Centre.
Emersion	.	.	2 16 14.0	2 32.8	

\mathfrak{D} 's S. D. at Im. 15' 46.78", at Em. 15' 48.51".

September 14th, 9h. 40m. A. Nearest Ap. \mathfrak{D} to f δ * 14' South of \mathfrak{D} .

* \dagger *September 18th. Occultation of r Π .*

Immersion	.	.	0h. 0m. 7.7s. M.	0' 44.1"	} North of the Centre.
Emersion	.	.	0 54 57.2	5 29.7	

\mathfrak{D} 's S. D. at Im. 16' 8.03"; at Em. 16' 10.89".

Oct. 11th,	0 14	h. m.	Nearest Ap. \mathfrak{D} to 2ζ Ceti	* 4½	South of \mathfrak{D} .
* " 13th,	5 2	"	" " \mathfrak{D} to 2δ δ	* 6	North of \mathfrak{D} .
Nov. 12th,	2 30	"	" " \mathfrak{D} to ζ Π	* 15	South of \mathfrak{D} .

* *November 28th. Occultation of γ Ψ .*

Immersion	.	.	6h. 43m. 21.0s. A.	14' 5.1"	} North of the Centre.
Emersion	.	.	7 16 6.8	13 0.3	

\mathfrak{D} 's S. D. at Im. 14' 50.24"; at Em. 14' 49.61".

* \dagger *December 4th. Occultation of 2ζ Ceti.*

Immersion	.	.	5h. 43m. 32.5s. A.	1' 42.2"	} South of the Centre.
Emersion	.	.	6 50 20.3	6 16.8	

\mathfrak{D} 's S. D. at Im. 15' 53.70"; at Em. 15' 56.87".

December 5th. Occultation of μ Ceti.

Immersion	.	.	3h. 52m. 2.9s. M.	11' 55.9"	South of the Centre.
Star sets eclipsed	4	14	M.		

\mathfrak{D} 's S. D. at Im. 15' 52.67".

Dec. 6th,	9h. 5m. A.	Nearest Ap. \mathfrak{D} to 2δ δ	* 4½	North of \mathfrak{D} .
" 19th,	4 52 M.	" " \mathfrak{D} to $\vartheta \simeq$	* 10	South of \mathfrak{D} .

Occultations of the Planets, and Occultations of, and Appulses to, Stars, of not less than the fifth magnitude, in 1832, at Charleston, South Carolina, in Mean Time for the Meridian of Charleston.

[Those marked with a * will be Occultations in Boston, and those with a † in some part of Europe.]

* † February 17th. *Occultation of the Planet Saturn.*

Immersion of \mathbf{h} Centre	0h. 43.9m. M.	13' 2	} South of the Cen- tre of the Moon.
Emersion	1 39.1	11 1	

* March 6th. *Occultation of μ Ceti.*

Immersion	6h. 35.2m. A.	9' 57'	} South of the Centre.
Emersion	7 30.7	10 36	

April 17th. *Occultation of γ Υ .*

Immersion	1h. 59.6m. M.	11' 54"	} North of the Centre.
Emersion	2 45.0	14 18	

\mathbf{D} 's S. D. at Im. 15' 14.4" ; at Em. 15' 18.8".

* † May 8th, 2h. 45m. A. Nearest Ap. \mathbf{D} to \mathbf{h} , \mathbf{h} 5' South of \mathbf{D} .

* June 4th and 5th. *Occultation of the Planet Saturn.*

Immersion of \mathbf{h} Centre	11h 34.7m. A.	9 59'	} South of the \mathbf{D} 's Centre.
Emersion " "	0 16.1 M.	10 22	

† June 14th, 8h. 50m. A. Nearest Ap. \mathbf{D} to α \mathbf{f} * 0' 18" North of \mathbf{D} .

* " 17th, 2 5 M. " " δ $\mathbf{V}\mathbf{P}$ * 1 South of \mathbf{D} .

* July 7th. *Occultation of γ Υ .*

Immersion	9h 34.6 A.	8' 3"	} North of the \mathbf{D} 's Centre.
Emersion	10 44.9	10 36	

* July 11th. *Occultation of 1μ \mathbf{f} .*

Immersion	2h. 47.5m. M.	8' 32"	North of the Centre.
Star sets eclipsed	3 43		
Emersion (about)	3 50		

* September 7th. *Occultation of δ $\mathbf{V}\mathbf{P}$.*

Immersion	7h. 56.3m. A.	12' 56"	} South of the Centre.
Emersion	8 44.9	12 1	

* September 13th and 14th. *Occultation of μ Ceti.*

Immersion 13th,	11h. 57.5m. A.	5' 35'	} North of the Centre., South " "
Emersion 14th,	1 13.1 M.	0 22	

* *September 17th and 18th. Occultation of ν Π .*

Star rises eclipsed 17th, 11h. 35m. A.

Emersion . 18th, 0 4.8 M. 8' 46" South of the Centre.

October 13th. Occultation of $2\delta 8$.

Immersion 3h. 36.7m. M. 13' 1" } North of the
Emersion 4 34.9 10 22 } Centre.

\mathcal{D} 's S. D. at Im. 16' 12"; at Em. 16' 11".

* *November 28th. Occultation of γ Υ .*

Immersion 5h. 37.4m. A. 12' 8" } North of the
Emersion 6 39.1 9 55 } Centre.

* \dagger *December 4th. Occultation of 2ξ Ceti.*

Immersion 4h. 47.6m. A. 4' 24" } South of the
Emersion 5 47.2 8 13 } Centre.

* Dec. 5th, 3h. 45m. M. Nearest Ap. \mathcal{D} to 1μ Ceti \times 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' South of \mathcal{D} .
" 6th, 8 2 A. " " 2 $\delta 8$ \times 3 North of \mathcal{D} .

ECLIPSES OF THE SATELLITES OF JUPITER IN 1832,

Visible throughout, or in some part of the United States, in Mean Time for the Meridian of Greenwich, reckoned according to the manner of astronomers, who begin the day at the Noon of the civil day and count the hours up to 24, or to the succeeding Noon, when another day is commenced.

	d.	h.	m.	s.	Sat.		d.	h.	m.	s.	Sat.
Jan.	2	9	43	53	2	May	3	21	7	23	1
"	4	14	56	53	1	"	12	19	27	43	2
"	6	9	25	39	1	"	14	18	28	17	Im. 3
"	9	12	21	7	2	"	14	21	46	39	Em. 3
"	13	11	20	49	1	"	19	19	23	18	1
"	20	13	15	53	1	"	19	22	5	10	2
"	28	9	41	30	Em. 3	"	21	22	28	31	Im. 3
March	25	22	40	57	1	"	26	21	16	57	1
"	31	22	59	32	Im. 4	June	4	17	39	0	1
April	1	21	46	37	Em. 3	"	11	19	32	39	1
"	3	19	3	31	1	"	13	19	14	49	2
"	8	22	24	44	Im. 3	"	18	21	26	19	1
"	10	19	37	58	2	"	19	17	45	24	Em. 3
"	10	20	57	29	1	"	20	21	51	47	2
"	17	21	27	55	Em. 4	"	23	18	14	41	Im. 4
"	17	22	15	40	2	"	23	22	0	53	Em. 4
"	17	22	51	23	1	"	26	18	31	11	Im. 3
"	26	19	13	41	1	"	26	21	45	14	Em. 3

	d.	h.	m.	s.	Sat.		d.	h.	m.	s.	Sat.
June	27	17	48	28	1	Sept.	28	13	1	9	2
July	4	19	42	14	1	"	29	15	16	58	1
"	8	16	23	59	2	Oct.	2	10	55	59	Em. 4
"	10	16	12	31	Em. 4	"	5	15	36	37	2
"	11	21	36	4	1	"	6	17	12	20	1
"	13	16	4	29	1	"	8	11	41	12	1
"	15	19	0	28	2	"	12	18	12	8	2
"	20	17	58	24	1	"	13	19	7	46	1
"	22	21	36	53	2	"	15	13	36	42	1
"	27	19	52	24	1	"	19	10	54	41	Im. 3
"	29	14	20	57	1	"	19	13	55	16	Em. 3
Aug.	1	14	34	27	Im. 3	"	19	20	47	39	2
"	1	17	44	37	Em. 3	"	20	21	3	22	1
"	2	13	31	7	2	"	22	15	32	19	1
"	3	21	46	29	1	"	24	10	1	12	1
"	5	16	15	3	1	"	26	14	57	2	Im. 3
"	8	18	36	5	Im. 3	"	26	17	56	41	Em. 3
"	8	21	45	24	Em. 3	"	29	17	28	3	1
"	9	16	7	17	2	"	30	12	41	0	2
"	12	18	9	18	1	"	31	11	56	55	1
"	14	12	37	52	1	Nov.	2	18	59	46	Im. 3
"	15	22	37	22	Im. 3	"	5	19	23	52	1
"	16	18	43	26	2	"	6	15	16	36	2
"	19	20	3	41	1	"	7	13	52	48	1
"	21	14	32	15	1	"	13	17	52	14	2
"	23	21	19	29	2	"	14	15	48	43	1
"	26	21	58	13	1	"	16	10	17	45	1
"	28	16	26	48	1	"	21	15	11	23	Im. 4
"	29	19	22	16	Im. 4	"	21	17	30	45	Em. 4
"	29	22	39	34	Em. 4	"	21	17	44	41	1
Sept.	3	13	13	36	2	"	23	12	13	43	1
"	4	18	21	33	1	"	24	9	4	46	2
"	6	12	50	16	1	"	24	10	5	4	Em. 3
"	6	13	47	15	Em. 3	"	30	14	9	43	1
"	10	15	49	33	2	Dec.	1	11	12	19	Im. 3
"	11	29	16	25	1	"	1	12	21	23	2
"	13	14	43	2	Im. 3	"	1	14	7	16	Em. 3
"	13	14	45	11	1	"	7	16	5	44	1
"	13	17	48	6	Em. 3	"	8	9	36	38	Im. 4
"	15	13	42	2	Im. 4	"	8	11	40	32	Em. 4
"	15	16	49	28	Em. 4	"	8	14	57	14	2
<i>Opposition.</i>						"	8	15	15	5	Im. 3
"	17	21	7	56	2	"	9	10	34	42	1
"	20	18	44	56	Im. 3	"	15	17	33	5	2
"	20	18	53	2	1	"	16	12	30	44	1
"	20	21	49	4	Em. 3	"	23	14	26	44	1
"	22	13	21	44	1	"	25	8	55	46	1
"	27	20	48	11	1	"	26	9	26	56	2
"	27	22	47	36	Im. 3	"	30	16	22	41	1

The eclipses before the opposition of Jupiter on the 16th of September will take place on the west side of the planet, and afterwards on the east. The Immersions only, of the first and second Satellites, will be visible before the opposition, and the Emergences only, afterwards; but both the

phenomena of the same eclipse of the two outer Satellites can sometimes be seen.

The eclipses take place farthest from the body of Jupiter when he is in quadrature, and nearest when in opposition or conjunction; but for some weeks before and after he is in the latter position, the eclipses cannot be observed, the Planet and his Satellites being rendered invisible by the superior light of the Sun.

Eclipses of these Satellites, of the first and second especially, are very useful for determining to a very considerable degree of accuracy the longitude of any place; which, although not so exact as that obtained by an observed occultation of a star by the Moon, is deduced without the long calculation necessary for obtaining it by the latter method. They have likewise the additional advantage of being of very frequent occurrence.

As these eclipses appear to take place at the same moment of *absolute* time in every part of the Earth where they are visible, to determine the time at which either of the preceding will happen in any place in the United States, it is merely necessary to subtract the estimated longitude of that place from the time of Immersion or Emersion at Greenwich.

ENCKE'S AND BIELA'S COMETS.

Although about one hundred and thirty Comets are recorded as having been observed, and had their elements computed, the time of the revolution around the Sun, of only three of them, is considered as known. These three are Encke's, whose periodical term is about three years and four months (1212 days), Biela's whose period is about six years and eight months (2460 days), and Halley's whose period is about seventy-six years.

The two former of these will return to the perihelion in the course of this year and the third in 1835.

The following are the elements of Encke's Comet.

Passage of the Perihelion, May 6th, 1832.

Longitude of the Perihelion	157° 20'
“ “ Ascending Node	334 27
Inclination of the Orbit to the Ecliptic	13 22
Eccentricity	0.8447
Semitransverse Axis	2.224
Mean Diurnal Motion	1069.7"

As the Comet will have a great southern declination, it will at this return be visible in South America, but not in the United States.

The following are the elements of * Biela's Comet :

Passage of the Perihelion, 1832. November 28th, 6h. 13m. M. Mean Time at Washington.

Longitude of the Perihelion	109° 56' 45"
" " Ascending Node	248 12 24
Inclination of the Orbit to the Ecliptic	13 13 10
Eccentricity	0.75175
Semitransverse Axis	3.53683

From these elements has been deduced the following Ephemeris of the Comet at its next return.

Mean Time at Washington. h. m.	Right Ascension.	North Declination.	Distance of the Comet from the Earth.	Distance of the Comet from the Sun.
Aug. 5, 10 16 M.	25° 46'	28° 44'	1.533	1.828
" 22, 0 58 "	46 50	32 28	1.235	1.657
Sept. 6, 2 7 "	60 0	35 25	0.979	1.500
" 19, 5 8 A.	76 2	36 49	0.793	1.359
Oct. 2, 1 42 M.	93 0	35 26	0.659	1.234
" 13, 7 44 "	109 12	30 54	0.573	1.127
" 23, 3 18 A.	110 50	25 54	0.527	1.038
Nov. 2, 4 42 M.	112 1	20 37	0.546	0.969
" 10, 4 23 M.	114 26	15 58	0.586	0.913
" 19, 6 52 A.	113 20	12 4	0.645	0.883
" 23, 4 41 M.	124 2	8 44	0.715	0.813

The Comet will be nearest the Earth on the 23d of October, at which time it will be distant about 51 millions of miles. It will be brightest about the 13th of November, when it will pass the meridian about half past four in the morning, and will rise a little before ten in the evening. The great elongation of the Comet from the Sun and its great North Declination, will cause it to be in a very favorable position for observation in the United States.

Position and Magnitude of the Rings of Saturn, according to Bessel and Struve.

Gh. A.	p.	l.	a.	b.	n.	n'.
January 1	— 5° 32'	— 2° 44'	43.17''	— 2.65''	222° 7'	179° 1'
February 10	— 5 41	— 3 42	45.45	— 2.94	220 36	177 30
March 21	— 5 56	— 5 13	45.46	— 4.13	217 54	174 48
April 30	— 6 4	— 6 3	43.22	— 4.55	216 13	173 7
June 9	— 6 1	— 5 36	40 28	— 3.94	216 49	173 43
July 19	— 5 47	— 4 4	37.96	— 2.69	219 32	176 25
August 28	— 5 21	— 1 52	36.83	— 1.20	223 34	180 27
September 5	— 5 19	— 1 24	36.77	— 0.90	224 26	181 20
" 13	— 5 14	— 0 56	36.76	— 0.60	225 19	182 13
" 21	— 5 9	— 0 28	36.80	— 0.30	226 12	183 6
" 29	— 5 4	— 0 0	36.91	— 0.00	227 5	183 58

* So called after M. Biela, who first saw it at its last return, February 27th, 1826.

September 29th, 9h. A. The Earth coming into the Plane of the Rings, they cease to be visible.

December 1st, 7h. M. The Sun coming into the Plane of the Rings, they may again be seen.

6h. A.	<i>p.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>u.</i>	<i>u'.</i>
December 1	— 4° 30'	+ 2° 45'	39.56''	+ 1.90''	232° 38'	189° 32'
" 2	— 4 29	2 47	39.63	1.92	232 42	189 36
" 10	— 4 27	2 57	40.17	2.07	233 7	190 0
" 18	— 4 25	3 5	40.73	2.19	233 25	190 19
" 26	— 4 24	3 9	41.32	2.27	233 38	190 31
" 31	— 4 23	3 10	41.68	2.30	233 42	190 36

p. Angle between the semiconjugate axis of the ring ellipse, with the circle of declination; positive when east, negative when west.

l. Angle of elevation of the Earth above the plane of the rings, as seen from Saturn, positive when north, negative when south.

a. Semitransverse axis of the ring ellipse.

b. Semiconjugate axis: positive, when the northern surface of the rings is visible; negative when the southern.

u. Longitude of the Earth as seen from Saturn, reckoned on the plane of the rings and from their ascending node in the equator.

u'. The same longitude, reckoned from their ascending node in the ecliptic.

It has been recently ascertained, that Saturn is not placed exactly in the centre of the rings. This singular circumstance was first perceived by M. Schwalz, of Dessau; but for some time was considered an optical illusion, occasioned by the shadow of the planet upon the ring. The question was settled by Prof. Struve, with the celebrated telescope by Fraunhofer, at Dorpat; who ascertained that the rings are actually eccentric. This eccentricity cannot, however, be perceived but by the assistance of the very best telescopes.

ASPECTS OF THE PLANETS IN 1832.

The inferior planets (Mercury and Venus) from the superior to the inferior conjunction, and the superior planets from the opposition to the conjunction pass the meridian *after* the Sun, and usually set after him in the evening. The inferior planets from the inferior to the superior conjunction, and the others from conjunction to opposition, pass the meridian *before* the Sun, and usually rise before him in the morning.

Mercury, stationary, January 1st; at inferior ☿ January 10th; stationary January 21st; at greatest western elongation (25° 26'), February 2d; at superior ☿ March 19th; at greatest eastern elongation (19° 50'), April 14.

Stationary, April 24th; at inferior \odot (*Transit*), May 5th. Stationary, May 17th; at greatest western elongation ($24^{\circ} 19'$), June 1st; at superior \odot , July 3d; at greatest eastern elongation ($27^{\circ} 26'$), August 12th. Stationary, August 26th; at inferior \odot , September 8th. Stationary, September 17th; at greatest western elongation ($17^{\circ} 52'$), September 24th; at superior \odot , October 23d; at greatest eastern elongation ($20^{\circ} 52'$), December 7th. Stationary, December 15th; at inferior \odot , December 24th.

Venus, at greatest western elongation ($46^{\circ} 55'$), December 19th, 1831; in superior \odot , July 27th, 1832; at greatest eastern elongation, March 6th, 1833.

Mars, in conjunction, September 24th, 1831; stationary, October 14th, 1832; in opposition, November 20th; stationary, December 25th.

Vesta, in opposition, January 25th; stationary, March 15th; in conjunction, October 8th.

Juno, stationary, January 6th; in opposition, February 22d; stationary, April 6th; in conjunction, October 6th.

Pallas, in opposition, July 22d, 1831; in conjunction, January 27th, 1832; stationary, July 29th; in opposition, September 17th; stationary, November 8th.

Ceres, in opposition, August 4th, 1831; in conjunction, March 22d, 1832; stationary, September 14th; in opposition, October 31st; stationary, December, 24th.

Jupiter, in quadrature, November 6th, 1831; in conjunction, February 24th, 1832; stationary, July 17th; in opposition, September 16th; stationary, November 13th; in quadrature, December 11th.

Saturn, in quadrature, December 7th, 1831; stationary, December 24th; in opposition, March 2d, 1832; stationary, May 10th; in conjunction, September 11th; in quadrature, December 19th.

Uranus, in quadrature, November 3d, 1831; in conjunction, February 4th, 1832; in quadrature, May 8th; stationary, May 22d; in opposition, August 8th; stationary, October 25th; in conjunction, February 7th, 1833.

All the superior planets will come into opposition this year.

The oppositions will take place as follows; viz. of *Vesta*, January 25th; *Juno*, February 22d; *Saturn*, March 2d; *Uranus*, August 8th; *Jupiter*, September 16th; *Pallas*, September 17th; *Ceres*, October 31st; and of *Mars*, November 20th.

HEIGHT OF THE GREATEST OR SPRING TIDES IN 1832.

Computed by the formula of La Place (Mécanique Céleste, vol. II. p. 239.)

New or Full Moon.	d.	h.	Height of the Tide.	New or Full Moon.	d.	h.	Height of the Tide.
New Moon, Jan.	2,	10 A.	0.77	Full Moon, July	12,	6 A.	0.75
Full " "	17,	11 M.	1.03	New " "	27,	9 M.	1.02
New " Feb.	1,	5 A.	0.86	Full " Aug.	11,	9 M.	0.80
Full " "	15,	10 A.	1.05	New " "	25,	5 A.	1.06
New " March	2,	10 M.	0.93	Full " Sept.	10,	0 M.	0.90
Full " "	16,	10 M.	1.03	New " "	24,	2 M.	1.06
New " April	1,	0 M.	1.01	Full " Oct.	9,	2 A.	0.82
Full " "	14,	11 A.	0.95	New " "	23,	2 A.	0.98
New " "	30,	11 M.	1.02	Full " Nov.	8,	3 M.	1.02
Full " May	14,	0 A.	0.81	New " "	22,	4 M.	0.85
New " "	29,	7 A.	1.01	Full " Dec.	7,	3 A.	0.98
Full " June	13,	3 M.	0.86	New " "	21,	9 A.	0.78
New " "	28,	2 M.	0.96				

The unit of altitude, at any place, is the altitude or rise of the tide which arrives about a day and half after the time of New or Full Moon, at that place, the Sun or Moon at the moment of \odot or \oslash being at their mean distance from the Earth and in the plane of the equator.

The unit of altitude at any place is obtained by observation only, and multiplied by the quantities in the above table, will give the height of the spring tides at that place, in the present year.

By the preceding table it appears that the tides of January 18th, February 17th, March 17th, April 2d, May 1st, May 31st, July 28th, August 27th, September 25th, Nov. 9th, and December 9th, will be the most considerable in 1832. The height of the tides, however, depends so much on the strength and direction of the wind, that it not unfrequently happens that a tide, which would independently of these, have been small, is higher than one otherwise much greater. But when it happens that a tide, which arrives when the Sun and Moon are in a favorable position for producing a great elevation of the sea, is still further increased by a very strong wind, the rise of the water will be uncommonly great, and injury and damage be probably thereby occasioned.

The following Table contains the unit of altitude of several ports and places on the American coast, from the best authorities.

The height of the tides in the Bay of Fundy was ascertained by recent observations.

	feet.		feet.
Advocate Harbour (Bay of Fundy)	50	Augustine, St.	5
Andrews, St.	25	Basin of Mines (Bay of Fundy)	60
Annapolis (Bay of Fundy) .	30	Bay, Bristed	8
Apple River	50	" Broad	9

	feet.		feet.
Bay, Buzzard's	5	Long Island Sound	5
“ Casco	9	Louisburg (C. B.)	5½
“ Chignecto (north part of the Bay of Fundy) }	60	Machias	12
“ St. Mary's	16	Marblehead	11
“ Vert	7	Mary's, St., Bar	7
Beaver Harbour	7	Monomoy Point	6
Bell Island Straits	30	Moose River, (Bay of Fundy)	30
Block Island	5	“ Island, (Me.)	25
Boston	11½	Mount Desert	12
Cape Ann	11	Mouths of the Mississippi . .	1½
“ Blomidon (Bay of Fundy)	60	Nantucket (Shoal and Town)	5
“ Chat	13	Nassau (N. P.)	7
“ Cod	6½	New Bedford	5
“ D'Or (Bay of Fundy)	50	Newburyport	10
“ Henlopen	5	New Haven	8
“ Henry	4½	Newport	5
“ Look Out	9	New York	5
“ May	6	Partridge Island (Bay of Fundy)	55
“ St. Mary	14	Passamaquoddy River	25
“ Sable	9	Penobscot River	10
“ Split (Bay of Fundy)	55	Plymouth	11½
CHARLESTON (S. C.)	6	Portland	9
Cumberland (Basin Port), head } of the Bay of Fundy }	71	Port Homer	8
Digby (N. S.)	30	“ Hood	6
Eastport	25	“ Jackson	8
Elizabeth Isles	5	“ Roseway	8
“ Town Point	5	Portsmouth (N. H.)	10
Florida Keys	5	Prince Edward's Islands . .	6
Gay Head (Vineyard)	5	Providence	5
George's River	9	Rhode Island Harbour . . .	5
Georgetown Bar	4	Salem (Mass.)	11
Goldsborough	12	Sandwich Bay	8
Green Islands	16	Sandy Hook	5
Gut of Annapolis	20	Seven Isles Harbour	31
Gut of Cansor	8	Sheepsent River	9
Halifax	8	Shubenacadie River (B. of Fun.)	70
Hillsborough Inlet	5	Simon's, St., Bar	6
Holmes' Hole	5	“ “ Sound	6
John's, St. (N. B.)	30	Townsend Harbour	9
“ St. (N. F.)	7	Turo (Bay of Fundy)	70
Kennebec	9	Vineyard Sound	5
Kennebunk	9	Windsor (Bay of Fundy) . .	60
		Wood's Hole	5
		Yarmouth (N. S.)	12

TIDE TABLE.

The following Table contains the difference between the time of high water at Boston, and at a large number of places on the American coast, by which the time at any of them may be easily ascertained, by *subtracting* the difference at the place in question from the time at Boston, when the sign — is prefixed to it; and by *adding* it, when the sign is +.

The time of high water, in the calendar pages, is of that tide immediately *preceding* the southing of the Moon.

	h. m.		h. m.
Albany	+ 4 12	CHARLESTON	— 4 00
Andrews, St.	0 0	Cumberland (Basin Fort)	+ 0 30
Annapolis	— 0 30	Eastport	0 0
Augustine, St.	— 4 0	Elizabeth Town Point	— 2 36
Bay, Bristed	— 3 45	Florida Key	— 2 40
“ Broad	— 0 45	Fort St. John	— 2 30
“ Casco	— 0 45	Fryingpan Shoals	— 5 0
“ Chebucto	— 4 0	Gay Head	— 3 53
“ St. Genevieve, and }	0 0	Georgetown Bar	— 4 30
“ St. Barbe }		Gouldsborough	— 0 30
“ Buzzard’s	— 3 50	Gut of Annapolis	— 1 30
“ Narraganset	— 3 53	Gut of Cansor	— 3 30
“ Pistolet	— 4 45	Halifax	— 4 0
“ St. Mary’s	— 2 0	Hampton Roads	— 2 53
“ Sandwich (N. S.)	— 2 30	Harbour, Amelia	— 3 0
“ Sehecatia	— 0 30	“ Beaver	— 2 45
Bermuda Inlet	— 4 30	“ Nantucket	+ 0 30
Cape Ann	0 0	“ Rhode Island	— 4 45
“ Cansor	— 3 0	“ Seven Isles	— 0 30
“ Charles	— 3 45	“ Townsend	— 0 45
“ Chat	+ 0 30	Hillsborough Inlet	— 4 0
“ Churchill	— 4 10	Holmes’ Hole	— 1 20
“ Cod	0 0	Ice Cove	— 1 30
“ Fear	— 3 30	Island, Anticosti, W. end	+ 4 0
“ Hatteras	— 2 30	“ Bell, Straits of	— 2 15
“ Henlopen	— 2 45	“ Block	— 3 53
“ Henry	— 3 50	“ Button	— 4 40
“ Lookout	— 2 30	“ Elizabeth	— 2 50
“ St. Mary	— 2 30	“ Fox	— 0 45
“ May	— 2 45	“ Green	— 2 30
“ Romain (S. C.)	— 3 30	“ Moose	0 0
“ Sable (N. S.)	— 3 30	“ Prince Edward	— 1 0
“ Split	— 0 15	“ Rhode	— 4 45

	h. m.		h. m.
Island, Sable	— 3 0	Portsmouth (N. H.) . .	— 0 15
“ Seal	— 2 45	Port Campbell	— 2 30
Janeiro, Rio	+ 5 0	“ Hood	— 4 0
John’s, St. (N. B.) . .	+ 0 30	“ Howe	— 3 0
“ St. (N. F.)	— 5 0	“ Jackson	— 3 30
Kennebec	— 0 45	“ Roseway	— 3 15
Kennebunk	— 0 15	“ Royal	— 4 15
Louisburg	— 4 15	Providence	— 3 5
Machias	— 0 30	Quebec	— 5 30
Marblehead	0 0	Race Point	— 0 15
Martha’s Vineyard (W. Point)—	3 53	River, Apple	— 0 30
Mary’s, St., Bar	— 4 0	“ St. Croix	0 0
Monomoy Point	0 0	“ Delaware, entrance	— 2 30
Mount Desert	— 0 30	“ George’s	— 0 45
Nantucket (town) . . .	+ 0 30	“ Penobscot	— 0 45
“ (shoal)	+ 0 44	“ Sheepscut	— 0 45
Nassau (N. P.)	— 4 0	Salem, Mass. . . .	0 0
New Bedford	— 3 53	Salvador, St. . . .	+ 4 15
Newburyport	— 0 15	Sandy Hook	— 4 38
New Haven	— 1 14	Savannah	— 3 15
New London	— 2 36	St. Simon’s Bar	— 4 0
Newport	— 3 50	“ Offing	— 4 5
NEW YORK	— 2 21	“ Sound	— 2 30
Nootka Sound	+ 0 50	Sunbury	— 2 0
Oeracock Inlet	— 2 30	Tarpaulin Cove	— 2 38
Philadelphia	+ 2 57	Vineyard Sound	— 0 30
Plymouth	0 0	Windsor	+ 0 30
Portland	— 0 45	Wood’s Hole	— 2 50

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL
PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES, &c., WITH THEIR DIS-
TANCE FROM THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The Longitudes are reckoned from Greenwich.

*The Capitals (seats of Government) of the States and Territories are
designated by Italic Letters.*

The longitude of those places marked with a * was computed by the editor from observations on the Solar Eclipse of last February. The errors of the tables of the Moon at that time were ascertained by combining the observations made at Dorchester, a suburb of Boston, (the position of which

has been determined with such precision that there is no reason to suppose an error of even one second of time, in the estimated longitude,) with the editor's at Monomoy Point light-house, where the eclipse was annular, and the whole observed.

The longitude of the places marked with a † is considered as certainly determined within one minute of arc; and those with a ‡ within two minutes of arc. The longitude of all the others, and probably the latitude of several of them, should be considered approximations only.

The longitude of the City Hall, in the City of New York, is the mean longitude deduced from three observations on the beginning of this eclipse in different parts of the city, which respectively made the longitude of that building 4h. 56' 10.0'', 4h. 56' 3.7'', and 4h. 55' 59.8''.

		Latitude. North.	Longitude, West, in degrees.			Dist. from Wash'ton.
			°	'	''	
† Albany, State H.	N. Y.	42 38 39	73	44	49	366
Alexandria, .	D. C.	38 49	77	4		6
Andrews, St. .	N. B.	45 1	67	9	0	823
Annapolis, .	Md.	39 0	76	43		40
Auburn, . . .	N. Y.	42 55	76	28		385
Augusta, . . .	Ga.	33 28	81	54		589
Augusta, . . .	Me.	44 17	69	50		612
Augustine, St. .	Fa.	29 48 30	81	35		880
Baltimore, City,	Md.	39 17	76	36		37
Bangor, . . .	Me.	44 47	68	47		676
Barnstable, . .	Ms.	41 44	70	16		484
Batavia, . . .	N. Y.	42 59	78	13		391
Baton Rouge, .	La.	30 36	91	15		1356
Beaufort, . . .	S. C.	32 28	80	33		630
† Boston, State H.	Mass.	42 20 57 8	71	4	9	436
Brattleborough, .	Vt.	42 52	72	27		427
Bristol, . . .	R. I.	41 43	71	19		424
*† Brooklyn, Navy Yd.	N. Y.	40 41 50	74	0		227
† Brunswick Coll.	Me.	43 53 0	69	55	1	581
Buffalo, . . .	N. Y.	42 53	78	55		431
Burlington, . .	Vt.	44 29	73	12		501
† Cambridge Univ.	Mass.	42 21 58	71	7	25	435
Camden, . . .	S. C.	34 17	80	30		471
Canandaigua, . .	N. Y.	42 54	77	17		365
Charles, St. . .	M'ri.	38 47	89	45		915
*† Charleston Coll.	S. C.	32 47 0	80	0	52	553
† Charlestown Navy Y'd	Ms.	42 22	71	2	33	437
*† Charlotte. University, Va.		38 2 3	78	31	12	134
Chillicothe, . .	Ohio.	39 18	82	56		407
Cincinnati, . .	Ohio.	39 6	84	22		504
Columbia, . . .	S. C.	33 57	81	7		507
Columbia River, mouth of.		46 19	123	54		
Columbus, . . .	Ohio.	39 47	83	3		418
Concord, . . .	N. H.	43 12	71	29		505

	Latitude, North.	Longitude, West, in degrees.	in time.	Dist. from Wash ⁿ ton.
	° ' "	° ' "	h. m. s.	miles.
† Dedham, Court H. Mass.	42 16 00	71 11 00	4 44 44	427
<i>Detroit</i> , . . Mich.	42 21	82 58	5 31 52	566
<i>Donaldsonville</i> , . La.	30 3	91 2	6 4 8	1350
† Dorchester, Ast. Obs. Ms.	42 19 5	71 4 15	4 44 17	435
<i>Dover</i> , . . Del.	39 10	75 30	5 2 0	135
<i>Dover</i> , . . N. H.	43 13	70 51	4 43 36	507
Eastport, (most east- ern point of U. S.) Me.	44 54	66 56	4 27 44	808
Edenton, . . N. C.	36 0	77 7	5 28 28	289
Exeter, . . N. H.	42 53	70 55	4 43 40	483
<i>Frankfort</i> , . . Ky.	38 14	84 40	5 38 40	565
Franklin, . . M'ri.	35 57	92 54	6 11 36	1069
Fredericksburg, Va.	38 34	77 38	5 10 32	58
<i>Frederickton</i> , . N. B.	46 3	66 45	4 27 0	
Fredericktown, Md.	39 24	77 18	5 9 12	43
Georgetown, . D. C.	38 54	76 59	5 7 56	3
Georgetown, . S. C.	33 21	79 17	5 17 8	482
† Gloucester, . Mass.	42 36	70 40	4 42 40	466
Greenfield, . Mass.	42 37	72 36	4 50 24	406
Hagerstown, . Md.	39 37	77 35	5 10 20	69
Halifax, . . N. S.	41 44	63 26	4 13 44	936
Hallowell, . . Me.	41 17	69 50	4 39 30	610
<i>Harrisburg</i> , . Pa.	40 16	76 50	5 7 20	110
<i>Hartford</i> , . . Conn.	41 46	72 50	4 51 20	338
Hudson, . . N. Y.	42 14	73 16	4 55 4	336
Huntsville, . Ala.	34 36	86 57	5 47 48	749
<i>Indianapolis</i> , . Ind.	39 55	86 5	5 44 20	630
<i>Jackson</i> , . . M'pi.	32 23	90 8	6 0 32	
<i>Jefferson</i> , . . M'ri.	38 36	92 8	6 8 32	1019
Kaskaskia, . Il.	37 53	89 50	5 59 20	898
† Kennebunk, . Me.	43 25	70 32	4 42 8	529
Kingston, . . U. C.	41 8	76 40	5 6 40	
Knoxville, . . Ten.	35 59	83 51	5 35 36	538
† Lancaster, . Pa.	40 2 36	76 20 33	5 5 22.2	108
Lexington, . Ky.	38 6	84 18	5 37 12	552
<i>Little Rock</i> , . Ark.	34 24	92 10	6 8 40	1237
Lockport, . . N. Y.	43 11	78 16	5 15 4	
Louis, St. . . M'ri.	38 36	89 36	5 58 24	897
Louisville, . Ky.	38 3	85 30	5 42 0	617
Lowell, . . Mass.	42 39	71 19	4 45 16	460
Lynchburg, . Va.	37 30	79 22	5 17 28	206
† Lynn, . . Mass.	42 28	70 57	4 43 48	445
† Marblehead, . Mass.	42 30	70 51	4 43 24	454
Marietta, . . Ohio.	39 25	81 19	5 25 16	307
Mary's, St., . Ga.	30 43	81 43	5 26 52	790
Middletown, . Conn.	41 34	72 39	4 50 36	330
<i>Milledgeville</i> , . Ga.	33 7	83 20	5 33 20	675
Mobile, . . Ala.	30 40	88 11	5 52 44	1086

	Latitude. North.	Longitude, in degrees.	West. in time	Dist. from Wash'ton. miles.
	° ' "	° ' "	h. m. s.	
<i>Montpelier</i> , Vt.	44 17 00	72 36 00	4 50 24	524
*† Monomoy P'nt light, Mass.	41 32 58.3	70 1 31	4 40 6.1	516
Montreal, L. C.	45 31 00	73 25	4 54 20	565
Murfreesboro', Ten.	35 53	86 37	5 46 28	708
*† Nantucket, T. Hall, Mass.	41 16 12	70 7 42	4 40 30.8	531
<i>Nashville</i> , Ten.	26 10	86 42	5 46 48	727
† Natchez, Castle, M'pi.	31 34	91 24 42	6 5 38.8	1268
Natchitoches, La.	31 46	93 10	6 12 40	1448
Newark, N. J.	40 45	74 10	4 56 40	217
*† New Bedford, Vil. Mass.	41 37 39	70 56 49	4 43 47.3	458
Newbern, N. C.	35 20	77 5	5 8 20	351
Newburgh, N. Y.	41 31	74 1	4 56 4	281
Newburyport, Mass.	42 49	70 52	4 43 28	475
Newcastle, Del.	39 43	75 35	5 2 20	113
† <i>New Haven</i> , Coll., Conn.	41 17 58	72 57 46	4 51 51.1	304
New London, Conn.	41 22	72 9	4 48 36	358
*† New Orleans City, La.	29 57 45	90 6 49	6 0 27.3	1260
† <i>Newport</i> , R. I.	41 29	71 21 14	4 45 24.9	419
*† N. York, City Hall, N. Y.	40 42 40	74 1 8	4 55 4.5	226
Norfolk, Va.	36 52	76 10	5 4 40	229
Northampton, Mass.	42 16	72 40	4 50 40	385
Norwich, Conn.	41 33	72 7	4 48 28	367
Pensacola, Fa.	30 28	87 12	5 48 48	900
Petersburg, Va.	37 13 54	77 20	5 9 20	146
*† Philadelphia Ind'ce H. Pa.	39 57 10	75 10 59	5 0 43.9	136
Pittsburg, Pa.	40 32	80 8	5 20 32	225
Plattsburg, N. Y.	44 42	73 26	4 53 44	515
† Plymouth, Court H. Mass.	41 57	70 42 30	4 42 50	454
† Portland, Obs. Hill Me.	43 39	70 20 30	4 41 22	540
Portsmouth, N. H.	43 4	70 45	4 43 0	500
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	41 41	73 55	4 55 40	299
Princeton, N. J.	40 22	74 35	4 58 20	178
*† <i>Providence</i> , Univ'y R. I.	41 50 41	71 25 56	4 45 43.7	416
† Quebec, Castle L. C.	46 47 17	70 56 31	4 43 46.1	740
<i>Raleigh</i> , N. C.	35 47	78 48	5 15 12	288
<i>Richmond City</i> , Va.	37 32 25	77 21 24	5 9 25 6	123
Rochester, N. Y.	43 15	77 51	5 11 24	295
† Roxbury, Town H. Mass.	42 19 30	71 5 30	4 44 22	434
Sable (Cape), S. cape of United States, Fa.	24 50	81 15	5 25 0	
Sackett's Harbour, N. Y.	43 55	75 57	5 3 48	473
Saco, Me.	43 31	70 26	4 41 44	531
*† Salem, North Chh. Mass.	42 31 30	70 53 7	4 43 32.5	451
Savannah, Ga.	32 2	81 3	5 24 12	658
Schenectady, N. Y.	42 48	73 55	4 55 40	377
Shawneetown, Il.	37 32	88 6	5 52 24	779
Springfield, Mass.	42 6	72 36	4 50 24	363
Stephen's, St. Ala.	31 33	88 3	5 52 12	1010

		Latitude. North.				Longitude, West, in degrees.				West, in time.		Dist. from Wash'ton.	
		°	'	"		°	'	"		h.	m.	s.	miles.
<i>Tallahassee,</i>	Fa.	30	28	00		84	36	00		5	38	24	870
<i>Taunton,</i>	Mass.	41	51			71	7			4	44	28	430
<i>Trenton,</i>	N. J.	40	14			74	39			4	58	36	167
<i>Troy,</i>	N. Y.	42	44			73	40			4	54	40	372
<i>Tuscaloosa,</i>	Ala.	33	12			87	42			5	50	48	900
<i>Utica,</i>	N. Y.	13	10			74	13			4	56	52	392
<i>Vandalia,</i>	Il.	38	50			89	2			5	56	8	808
<i>Vevay,</i>	Ind.	38	46			84	59			5	29	56	562
<i>Vincennes,</i>	Ind.	38	43			87	25			5	49	40	726
<i>WASHINGTON City,</i>	D. C.	38	52	45.3		76	55	30		5	7	42 ^{**}	
<i>Washington,</i>	M'pi.	31	36			91	20			6	5	20	1262
<i>Wheeling,</i>	Va.	40	7			80	42			5	22	48	270
<i>Wilmington,</i>	Del.	39	41			75	28			5	1	52	110
<i>Wilmington,</i>	N. C.	34	11			78	10			5	12	40	433
<i>Worcester,</i>	Mass.	42	16			71	49			4	47	16	396
<i>York,</i>	Me.	43	10			70	40			4	42	40	509
<i>York,</i>	Pa.	39	58			76	40			5	6	40	86
<i>York,</i>	U. C.	43	23			79	20			5	17	20	500
<i>Zanesville,</i>	Ohio.	39	59			82	10			5	28	40	345

* 5h. 8' 8" is considered more correct.

LENGTH OF THE LONGEST AND SHORTEST DAYS IN SOME OF THE
PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

	L. D.			S. D.	
	h.	m.		h.	m.
North part of U. States	16	53.5		7	6.5
Portland . . .	15	15.7		8	44.3
Portsmouth, N. H.	15	11.5		8	48.5
Boston and Detroit	15	6.4		8	53.6
Providence . . .	15	3.0		8	57.0
New York . . .	14	55.5		9	4.5
Philadelphia . .	14	50.5		9	9.5
Baltimore . . .	14	46.8		9	13.2
Cincinnati . . .	14	45.4		9	14.6
Washington . . .	14	43.8		9	16.2
Richmond . . .	14	35.5		9	24.5
Raleigh and Nashville	14	18.6		9	41.4
Charleston . . .	14	10.2		9	49.8
Savannah . . .	14	5.8		9	54.2
New Orleans . . .	13	55.8		10	4.2
St. Augustine . .	13	51.9		10	5.1
Cape Sable, south point of U. S. }	13	32.1		10	27.3

Twilight begins and ends. Apparent time.					USEFUL REMARKS.	
1st day.	9th day.	17th day.	25th day.			
h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.		The virtues of a mother give virtue to her children, the virtues of a father give only fame.	
Boston,	5 44 7	5 41 7	5 37 7	5 21 7	He who finds pleasure in vice, and pain in virtue, is a novice in both.	
N. York,	5 42 7	5 39 7	5 35 7	5 29 7	We lose more friends by our requests than by our refusals.	
Wash.	5 39 7	5 37 7	5 33 7	5 28 7	He who understands his own heart has the key to all others.	
Charles.	5 31 7	5 29 7	5 26 7	5 22 7	O how closely knit are two hearts when there is no vice between!	
N. Or'ls.	5 27 7	5 26 7	5 23 7	5 19 7	Riches take away more happiness than they bestow, but one must have a soul to feel this.	
<i>Moon's Apogee and Perigee.</i>						
Apogee, Jan. 1st, 1h. A.—Dist. 252,600 ms.						
Perigee, " 16th, 0 A. " 222,000 "						
Apogee, " 28th, 9 A. " 252,200 "						
New Moon,	21 day, 10h. 9.0m. A.				Full Moon,	17th day, 10h. 56.1m. M.
First Quarter,	10th " 7 50.5 A.				Last Quarter,	24th " 0 8.1 A.

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Sun rises and sets. Apparent time.					Moon sets or rises. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.
		h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 Su.		7 31 5	7 26 5	7 20 5	7 3 5	6 57 6	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
2 M.		31	26	20	3	57	1 24 a.	4 39 a.	4 43 a.	4 58 a.	5 5 a.
3 Tu.		30	25	19	2	57	5 21	5 29	5 33	5 48	5 55
4 W.		30	25	19	2	57	6 19	6 23	6 27	6 41	6 48
5 Th.		30	25	19	2	56	7 17	7 20	7 24	7 36	7 42
6 F.		29	24	18	1	56	8 16	8 19	8 22	8 31	8 36
7 S.		29	24	18	1	56	9 16	9 18	9 20	9 26	9 30
8 Su.		7 28 5	7 23 5	7 17 5	7 0 5	6 55 6	10 18 a.	10 19 a.	10 20 a.	10 23 a.	10 26 a.
9 M.		28	23	17	0	55	11 21	11 21	11 22	11 22	11 25
10 Tu.		27	22	16	6 59 6	54	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
11 W.		27	22	16	59	54	0 27 m	0 26 m	0 25 m	0 23 m	0 24 m
12 Th.		26	21	15	59	53	1 35	1 33	1 31	1 25	1 25
13 F.		25	20	14	58	53	2 46	2 43	2 40	2 31	2 30
14 S.		24	19	14	58	52	3 58	3 54	3 50	3 38	3 36
15 Su.		7 23 5	7 18 5	7 13 5	6 57 6	6 52 6	5 8 m	5 4 m	5 0 m	4 46 m	4 45 m
16 M.		22	17	12	57	51	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
17 Tu.		21	16	11	57	51	5 10 a.	5 14 a.	5 18 a.	5 32 a.	5 39 a.
18 W.		20	15	10	56	50	6 23	6 27	6 31	6 42	6 43
19 Th.		19	14	9	56	50	7 24	7 27	7 30	7 50	7 53
20 F.		18	13	8	55	49	8 44	8 46	8 48	8 55	8 57
21 S.		17	12	7	51	49	9 52	9 53	9 53	9 57	9 58
22 Su.		7 16 5	7 12 5	7 7 5	6 53 6	6 48 6	10 58 a.	10 58 a.	10 57 a.	10 57 a.	10 58 a.
23 M.		15	11	6	52	47	. . .	. . .	11 59	11 55	11 55
24 Tu.		14	10	5	52	47	0 1 m	0 0 m	. . .	. . .	. . .
25 W.		13	9	4	51	46	1 1	0 59	0 57 m	0 50 m	0 49 m
26 Th.		12	8	4	50	45	2 0	1 55	1 54	1 45	1 43
27 F.		11	7	3	50	45	2 57	2 53	2 50	2 38	2 36
28 S.		10	6	2	49	44	3 53	3 49	3 45	3 31	3 28
29 Su.		7 9 5	7 5 5	7 1 5	6 48 6	6 44 6	4 46 m	4 42 m	4 38 m	4 23 m	4 20 m
30 M.		8	4	0	48	43	5 36	5 31	5 27	5 12	5 9
31 Tu.		7	3	6 59 6	47	42	6 22	6 17	6 13	5 59	5 56

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♂	2 26m	+20 6	1 59m	+20 45	1 30m	+21 27	1 1m	+22 10	0 31m	+22 57
♂	3 57	— 0 58	3 33	— 0 52	3 9	— 0 37	2 44	— 0 14	2 17	+ 0 16
♂	4 28	+ 7 40	4 4	+ 7 43	3 40	+ 7 49	3 16	+ 7 56	2 51	+ 8 4
♀	8 49	—15 49	8 52	—17 24	8 56	—18 47	9 1	—19 58	9 7	—20 52
♂	9 42	—21 35	9 37	—22 16	9 31	—22 51	9 26	—23 17	9 21	—23 36
♀	1 13a.	—20 29	0 34a.	—19 15	11 39	—19 11	10 56	—19 49	10 35	—20 41
♂	1 58	— 1 48	1 42	— 1 46	1 26a.	— 1 42	1 10a.	— 1 35	0 55a.	— 1 25
♂	2 18	—17 39	1 56	—17 34	1 33	—17 28	1 11	—17 22	0 49	—17 16
♂	2 58	—14 50	2 39	—14 25	2 21	—13 59	2 2	—13 31	1 44	—13 3
♀	3 22	—21 4	3 6	—20 12	2 51	—19 20	2 36	—18 27	2 21	—17 33

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Equation of time. Add to apparent time.	High water. Mean time.			PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.
			Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	
	h. m.	m. sec.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
A	10 55.2m	3 33.42	10 32m	8 11m	6 32m	♂ stationary. 1st S. after Christmas.
2	11 43.1	4 1.98	11 7	8 46	7 7	♂ in ♄. Edmund Burke born, 1730.
3	0 31.3a.	30 20	11 41	9 20	7 41	Battle of Princeton, 1777.
4	1 19.4	58.06	0 12a.	9 51	8 12	♂ ♀ ♄. ♄ in Perih. ♂ ♀ ♄ ☾.
5	2 7.0	5 25.51	0 45	10 24	8 45	♂ ♄ ♄ ♄ dist. 14'. * ♀ ♄ ♄.
6	2 53.8	52.53	1 19	10 58	9 19	♂ ♄ ♄ * ♄ ☾ = Epiphany.
7	3 39.9	6 19.07	1 54	11 33	9 54	Fenelon died, 1715.
A	4 25.7a.	6 45.12	2 33a.	0 12a.	10 33m	1st S. aft. Epiph. Bat. N. Orl's, 1815.
9	5 11.8	7 10.65	3 18	0 57	11 18	♀ at greatest North latitude.
10	5 58.9	35.63	4 12	1 51	0 12a.	Inf. ♂ ♄ ☉. Stamp Act of 1765.
11	6 48.2	8 0.02	5 22	3 1	1 22	* ♀ 2 ♄ Ceti. Linnæus died, 1778.
12	7 40.3	25.81	6 45	4 24	2 45	Lavater died, 1801.
13	8 36.0	46.99	8 3	5 42	4 3	* ♀ ♄ ♄, ♂ ♄ ♄ ♄. ♄ ♄ ♄.
14	9 35.3	9 9.52	9 7	6 46	5 7	♂ ♄ ♄ ♄. 2 ♄ & ♄ ♄. Halley d. 1742.
A	10 37 6a.	9 31.39	10 4a.	7 43a.	6 4a.	2d Sund. aft. Epiphany. ♂ ♄ ☐.
16	11 40.8	52.58	10 56	8 35	6 56	Bat. Corunna, 1809. Gibbon d. 1794.
17	♂	10 13.08	11 45	9 24	7 45	* ♄ ♄ ☾. Franklin born, 1706.
18	0 43.0m	32.87	. . .	10 8	8 29	♂ ♄ B. Oph. Batt. at Cowpens, 1781.
19	1 42.3	51.93	0 29m	10 51	9 12	Copernicus born, 1472.
20	2 37.8	11 10.27	1 12	11 31	9 52	♂ ♄ ♄. Australia colonized, 1788.
21	3 29 6	27.88	1 52	. . .	10 29	♀ stationary near 1 ♄ ♄. ♄ 50' N.
A	4 18.3m	11 44.75	2 29m	0 08m	11 10a.	3d Sund. aft. Epiph. Byron b. 1788.
23	5 4.7	12 0.87	3 10	0 49	11 57	William Pitt died, 1806.
24	5 49.8	16.23	3 57	1 36	. . .	Frederick the Great born, 1712.
25	6 34.5	30.81	4 57	2 36	0 57m	Conver. of St. Paul. Burns b. 1759.
26	7 19.3	44.61	6 11	3 50	2 11	♂ ♄ ♄ ☾. Dr. Jenner died, 1823.
27	8 4.9	57.63	7 30	5 9	3 30	♄ ☉ ♄ strength of the light 0.79.
28	8 51.4	13 9.85	8 35	6 14	4 35	♂ ♄ ♄. ♂ ♄ ♄.
A	9 38.9m	13 21.26	9 27m	7 6m	5 27m	* ♄ ♄ ♄ * ♄ ♄ ♄. 4th S. aft. Epip.
30	10 27.5	31.85	10 10	7 49	6 10	* ♄ ♄ ♄ * ♄ ♄ ♄. ♂ ♄ ♄.
31	11 15.4	41.63	10 46	8 25	6 46	Ben Jonson born, 1574.

Twilight begins and ends. Apparent time.

	1st day.	9th day.	17th day.	25th day.
	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.
Boston,	5 24 7	5 16 7	5 6 7	4 56 8
N. York,	5 23 7	5 15 7	5 6 7	4 57 8
Wash.	5 22 7	5 15 7	5 6 7	4 57 8
Charles.	5 17 7	5 12 7	5 5 7	4 57 8
N. Orl's.	5 15 7	5 10 7	5 4 7	4 58 8

Moon's Apogee and Perigee.

Perigee,	13th,	7h. A — Dist.	225,900 ms.
Apogee,	25th,	3 A. —	251,600 "

New Moon,	1st day,	5h.	22.1m. A.
Full "	15th "	10	25.7 A.

USEFUL REMARKS.

We must not contradict, but instruct him that contradicts us; for a madman is not cured by another running mad also. — *Antisthenes*.

To a man full of questions, make no answer at all. — *Plato*.

Idleness is the sepulchre of a living man.

A good surgeon must have an eagle's eye, a lion's heart, and a lady's hand.

Women must have their wills while they live, because they make none when they die.

Friendship is stronger than kindred.

First Quarter,	9th day,	6h. 19.7m. M.
Last "	23d "	7 27.9 M.

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Sun rises and sets. Apparent time.					Moon sets or rises. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.
		h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 W.		7 6 5	7 2 5	6 58 6	6 47 6	6 42 6	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
2 Th.		5	1	57	46	41	6 8a.	6 11a.	6 14a.	6 24a.	6 30a.
3 F.		4	0	56	46	41	7 9	7 11	7 13	7 21	7 26
4 S.		2	6 59 6	55	45	40	8 11	8 12	8 13	8 18	8 22
5 Su.		7 1 5	6 58 6	6 51 6	6 44 6	6 39 6	9 14a.	9 14a.	9 15a.	9 16a.	9 19a.
6 M.		0	57	53	43	38	10 19	10 18	10 18	10 16	10 17
7 Tu.		6 59 6	56	52	42	37	11 25	11 24	11 22	11 17	11 17
8 W.		58	55	51	41	37	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
9 Th.		57	54	50	40	36	0 33m	0 31m	0 28m	0 20 m	0 19 m.
10 F.		55	52	49	39	35	1 42	1 39	1 35	1 24	1 22
11 S.		54	51	47	38	34	2 51	2 47	2 43	2 30	2 27
12 Su.		6 53 6	6 50 6	6 46 6	6 37 6	6 33 6	3 58m	3 53m	3 49m	3 34 m	3 31 m.
13 M.		52	49	45	36	33	4 59	4 54	4 50	4 35	4 32
14 Tu.		50	47	44	35	32	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
15 W.		49	46	43	34	31	5 8a.	5 12a.	5 15a.	5 25a.	5 31a.
16 Th.		48	45	42	33	30	6 21	6 23	6 25	6 33	6 38
17 F.		46	43	40	32	29	7 31	7 32	7 33	7 37	7 42
18 S.		45	42	39	31	28	8 39	8 39	8 39	8 40	8 43
19 Su.		6 43 6	6 41 6	6 38 6	6 30 6	6 27 6	9 44a.	9 43a.	9 42a.	9 39a.	9 41a.
20 M.		42	40	37	29	27	10 47	10 45	10 43	10 38	10 38
21 Tu.		41	39	36	28	26	11 48	11 45	11 43	11 35	11 34
22 W.		39	37	35	27	25	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
23 Th.		38	36	34	26	24	0 48m	0 44m	0 41m	0 30 m	0 28 m.
24 F.		36	34	32	25	23	1 45	1 41	1 37	1 24	1 21
25 S.		35	33	31	24	22	2 39	2 35	2 30	2 16	2 13
26 Su.		6 33 6	6 31 6	6 29 6	6 23 6	6 21 6	3 30m	3 25m	3 21m	3 6 m	3 3 m.
27 M.		32	30	28	23	21	4 17	4 12	4 8	3 53	3 50
28 Tu.		30	29	27	22	20	4 59	4 55	4 51	4 38	4 34
29 W.		29	28	26	21	19	5 39	5 35	5 31	5 20	5 17

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °
♈	1 45m	+ 1 4	1 17m	+ 1 51	0 49m	+ 2 46	0 21m	+ 3 44	11 47a.	+ 4 44
♉	2 22	+ 8 14	1 57	+ 8 24	1 32	+ 8 34	1 7	+ 8 45	0 41m	+ 8 57
♊	9 15	-23 48	9 10	-23 50	9 6	-23 42	9 1	-23 28	8 56	-23 2
♋	9 15	-21 30	9 21	-21 41	9 28	-21 32	9 35	-20 58	9 42	-20 4
♌	10 28	-21 24	10 32	-21 31	10 41	-20 49	10 52	-19 25	11 6	-17 18
♍	0 24a.	-17 9	0 23a.	-17 3	11 40	-16 57	11 18	-16 51	10 56	-16 45
♎	0 36	-1 10	0 20	-0 54	0 52a.	-0 37	11 49	-0 17	11 33	+ 0 3
♏	1 23	-12 29	1 5	-11 59	0 47	-11 25	0 28a.	-10 56	0 10a.	-10 25
♐	2 3	-16 29	1 48	-15 33	1 33	-11 36	1 18	-13 39	1 3	-12 41
♑	11 51	+23 48	11 21	+24 21	10 52	+21 56	10 23	+25 22	9 55	+25 42

High water. Mean time.

Days of the Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.		Equation of Time. Add to apparent Time.	Boston, &c.		
	h. m.	m. sec.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.

1	0 36a.	13 50.59	11 21m	9 0m	7 21m	7 21m
2	0 51 2	58 74	11 53	9 32	7 53	7 53
3	1 38.0	14 6 07	0 25a.	10 4	8 25	8 25
4	2 24 3	12 56	0 58	10 37	8 58	8 58
A	3 10 4a.	14 18.21	1 33a.	11 12m	9 33m	9 33m
6	3 57 0	21.04	2 11	11 50	10 11	10 11
7	4 44.7	27.04	2 54	0 33a.	10 54	10 54
8	5 34.4	30.21	3 45	1 24	11 45	11 45
9	6 26.9	32 57	4 52	2 31	0 52a.	0 52a.
10	7 22 5	34.12	6 17	3 56	2 17	2 17
11	8 21 2	34.87	7 43	5 22	3 43	3 43

A	9 21 9.1	14 34.82	8 53a.	6 32a.	4 53a.	4 53a.
13	10 23 1	33 98	9 52	7 31	5 52	5 52
14	11 23 0	32 38	10 42	8 21	6 42	6 42
15	♈	30 03	11 27	9 6	7 27	7 27
16	0 20.4m	26 93	. . .	9 48	8 9	8 9
17	1 11 7	23.11	0 9m	10 26	8 47	8 47
18	2 5 9	18 59	0 47	11 2	9 23	9 23

A	2 51.6m	14 13 37	1 23m	11 37a.	9 58a.	9 58a.
20	3 41 5	7.48	1 58	. . .	10 33	10 33
21	4 27.6	0 93	2 33	0 12m	11 14	11 14
22	5 13.3	13 53 75	3 14	0 53	. . .	. . .
23	5 59 2	45 94	4 5	1 44	0 5m	0 5m
24	6 45.7	37 51	5 14	2 53	1 14	1 14
25	7 33 0	28 49	6 36	4 15	2 36	2 36

A	8 20.9m	13 18.89	7 55m	5 34m	3 55m	3 55m
27	9 9.2	8 74	8 55	6 34	4 55	4 55
28	9 57.5	12 58.05	9 43	7 22	5 43	5 43
29	10 45.5	46.83	10 22	8 1	6 22	6 22

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

☉ ecl. partly visible. ♀ ♀ ♀.
 Greatest elon. of ♄. *Candlemas*.
 ☽ ♀ ♀. ☽ ☽ ♀. ☽ ♀ 718 M. dist. 7'.
 Cos. of hostil. b. U. S. & G. B. 1783.
5th Sunday after Epiphany. [1831.
 Duc de Nemours elec. king of Belgium,
 ♀ in ♄. Mrs. Radcliffe died, 1823.
 Insurrection in Modena, 1831.
 ☽ ♀ 877 Mayer. Maskelyne d. 1811.
 ☽ ♀ 740 Mayer dist. 9'. ☽ ♀ 1 v ♀.
 * ♀ 2 ♀ Orionis. Descartes d. 1650.
6th Sunday after Epiphany.
 Revolution in England, 1688.
 Insurrection in Paris, 1831.
 * ♀ v ♀. ☽ ♀ a ♀.
 P. Melancthon born, 1497.
 * ♀ h. * ♀ Bm ♀ M. Angelo d. 1564.
 ♀ in Aphel M. Luther died, 1546.
Septuagesima Sunday.
 Voltaire b. 1694. Garrick b. 1716.
 ♀ ☽ ♀. Strength of the light 1.15.
 Washington born, 1732.
 ☽ ♀ ♀. ♀ 1° 6' South of ♀.
 ☽ ♀ ☽. St. Matthias. Handel b. 1684.
 Battle of Warsaw, 1831.
Serages. Sun. Bonap. esc. fr. Elba,
 ☽ ♀ ♀. ☽ ♀ 930 Mayer. [1815.
 * ♀ ♀. ☽ ♀ ♀.
 ☽ ♀ ♀. ☽ ♀ 1 o & 2 o ♀ dist. 3' & 6'.

Twilight begins and ends. Apparent time.				
	1st day.		9th day.	
	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.
Boston,	4 50 8	4 39 8	4 27 8	4 14 8
N. York,	4 51 8	4 41 8	4 29 8	4 17 8
Wash.	4 52 8	4 42 8	4 31 8	4 20 8
Charles.	4 54 8	4 46 8	4 37 8	4 28 8
N. Orl's.	4 54 8	4 47 8	4 39 8	4 31 8

Moon's Perigee and Apogee.

Perigee, 12th day	8h. M.—Dist. 223,400 ms.
Apogee, 24th “	11 M. “ 251,200 “
New Moon,	2d day, 10h. 18.6m. M.
Full Moon,	16th “ 10 23.0 M.
New Moon,	31st “ 11 58.3 A.

USEFUL REMARKS.

Alexander the Great valued learning so highly, that he used to say, “that he was more indebted to Aristotle for giving him knowledge, than to his father Philip for life.”

What we have in us of the image of God is the love of truth and justice.—*Demosthenes.*

If life is but a dream, what are its pleasures?

The pleasure of doing good is the only one which does not wear out.

He who gives for the sake of thanks, knows not the true pleasure of giving.

First Quarter,	9th day,	2h. 15.6m. A.
Last Quarter,	24th “	3 39.5 M.

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Sun rises and sets. Apparent time.					Moon sets or rises. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.
		h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 Th.		6 28 6	6 26 6	6 25 6	6 20 6	6 18 6					
2 F.		27	25	24	19	17	6 1 a.	6 3 a.	6 5 a.	6 10 a.	6 14 a.
3 S.		25	24	22	18	16	7 5	7 6	7 6	7 9	7 11
4 Su.		6 24 6	6 23 6	6 21 6	6 17 6	6 15 6	8 11 a.	8 10 a.	8 10 a.	8 10 a.	8 11 a.
5 M.		22	21	19	16	14	9 17	9 16	9 15	9 12	9 11
6 Tu.		21	20	18	15	13	10 25	10 23	10 21	10 14	10 12
7 W.		19	18	17	14	12	11 34	11 30	11 28	11 18	11 16
8 Th.		18	17	16	13	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
9 F.		17	16	15	12	10	0 42 m	0 37 m	0 34 m	0 22 m	0 19 m
10 S.		15	14	13	11	9	1 47	1 42	1 39	1 24	1 21
11 Su.		6 13 6	6 12 6	6 12 6	6 9 6	6 8 6	2 50 m	2 45 m	2 41 m	2 26 m	2 21 m
12 M.		12	11	11	8	7	3 47	3 42	3 38	3 24	3 21
13 Tu.		10	9	9	7	6	4 35	4 31	4 27	4 15	4 12
14 W.		9	8	8	6	5	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
15 Th.		8	7	7	5	4	5 8 a.	5 10 a.	5 12 a.	5 17 a.	5 21 a.
16 F.		7	6	6	4	3	6 18	6 19	6 19	6 22	6 24
17 S.		5	4	4	3	2	7 25	7 25	7 24	7 24	7 24
18 Su.		6 4 6	6 3 6	6 3 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	8 30 a.	8 29 a.	8 27 a.	8 24 a.	8 22 a.
19 M.		2	2	2	1	1	9 33	9 31	9 28	9 22	9 20
20 Tu.		1	1	1	0	0	10 34	10 31	10 28	10 18	10 16
21 W.		5 59 7	5 59 7	5 59 7	5 59 7	5 59 7	11 33	11 29	11 25	11 13	11 11
22 Th.		58	58	58	58	58	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
23 F.		56	57	57	57	57	0 29 m	0 25 m	0 21 m	0 7 m	0 4 m
24 S.		55	56	56	56	56	1 23	1 18	1 14	0 59	0 55
25 Su.		5 53 7	5 54 7	5 54 7	5 55 7	5 55 7	2 12 m	2 7 m	2 2 m	1 48 m	1 44 m
26 M.		52	53	53	54	54	2 55	2 51	2 46	2 33	2 30
27 Tu.		51	52	52	53	54	3 36	3 32	3 28	3 16	3 14
28 W.		49	50	50	52	53	4 13	4 9	4 6	3 56	3 54
29 Th.		48	49	49	51	52	4 47	4 44	4 41	4 34	4 32
30 F.		46	47	48	50	51	5 17	5 15	5 14	5 9	5 8
31 S.		45	46	47	49	50	5 47	5 46	5 46	5 44	5 45

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
☿	0 20m	+ 9 7	11 50a.	+ 9 19	11 25a.	+ 9 30	11 0a	+ 9 40	10 35a.	+ 9 49
♂	8 52	-22 36	8 47m	-21 67	8 42m	-21 10	8 37m	-20 16	8 32m	-19 15
♀	9 48	-19 5	9 53	-17 32	9 59	-15 43	10 4	-13 38	10 9	-11 9
♂	10 37	-16 40	10 15	-16 34	9 53	-16 29	9 20	-16 21	9 8	-16 9
♀	11 20	+ 0 22	11 6	+ 0 47	10 50	+ 1 12	10 34	+ 1 38	10 18	+ 2 4
♂	11 20	-14 50	11 34	-11 13	11 52	- 6 50	0 10a.	- 1 43	0 29a.	+ 3 54
♀	11 56	- 9 58	11 38	- 9 26	11 20	- 8 54	11 2m	- 8 22	10 43m	- 7 51
♂	0 51a.	-11 56	0 36a.	-10 59	0 21a.	-10 1	0 6a	- 9 4	11 51	- 8 8
♀	9 33	+25 54	9 7	+26 4	8 42	+26 8	8 19	+26 7	7 57a.	+ 2 62
♂	11 23	+ 5 44	10 55	+ 6 43	10 28	+ 7 29	10 1	+ 8 31	9 36	+ 9 16

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Equation of time. Add to apparent time.	High water. Mean time.		
			Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
	h. m.	m. sec.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	11 33.11m	12 35.10	10 57m	8 36m	6 57m
2	0 20.2a.	22.86	11 31	9 10	7 31
3	1 7.1	10.12	0 4a.	9 43	8 4
G	1 54.2	11 56.91	0 37a.	10 16m	8 37m
5	2 42.2	43.24	1 13	10 52	9 13
6	3 31.6	29.13	1 53	11 32	9 53
7	4 23.2	14.59	2 36	0 15a.	10 36
8	5 17.3	10 59.65	3 28	1 7	11 23
9	6 13.9	44.33	4 34	2 13	0 34a.
10	7 12.4	28.64	6-00	3 39	2 0
G	8 11.6a.	10 12.59	7 32a.	5 11a.	3 32a.
12	9 10.2	9 56.22	8 41	6 23	4 44
13	10 6 9	39.56	9 39	7 18	5 39
14	11 1.3	22.62	10 27	8 6	6 27
15	11 53.2	5.40	11 8	8 47	7 8
16	♂	8 47.94	11 46	9 25	7 46
17	0 42.8m	30 28	. . .	10 0	8 21
G	1 30.9m	8 12 44	0 21m	10 33a.	8 54a.
19	2 17.9	7 54.44	0 54	11 8	9 29
20	3 4.6	36.30	1 29	11 42	10 3
21	3 51.2	18 03	2 3	. . .	10 40
22	4 38.2	6 59.66	2 40	0 19m	11 26
23	5 25.7	41.25	3 26	1 5	. . .
24	6 13.6	22.79	4 24	2 3	0 24m
G	7 1.7m	6 4.29	5 41m	3 20m	1 41m
26	7 49.8	5 45.77	7 5	4 44	3 5
27	8 37.7	27.27	8 15	5 54	4 15
28	9 25.2	8.79	9 5	6 44	5 6
29	10 12.4	4 50.37	9 51	7 30	5 61
30	10 59.7	32.01	10 30	8 9	6 30
31	11 47.3	13.71	11 5	8 44	7 5

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

♂ ♀ ♀ = dist. 3'. ♂ ⊙ ♀.
John Wesley died, 1791.

[ends, 1833.]

Quinquagesima Sund. 22d Congress
♀ in ♀. Volta died, 1827.

* ♀ ♀ Ceti. Shrove Tuesday.

Ash Wednesday.

♂ ♀ ♀. * ♀ ♀. [South Lat.

♂ ♀ ♀ Mayer, dist. 3' ♀ greatest

♂ ♀ ♀ = distance 7'.

♂ ♀ ♀ dist. 17'. 1st Sund. in Lent.

Chelsea (Eng.) hosp. founded, 1632.

Dr. Priestley born, 1733.

Klopstock died, 1803.

♂ ♀ ♀. President Jackson b. 1767.

Boileau born, 1635.

♂ ♀ ♀ distance 4'.

2d Sund. in Lent. R. Walpole d. 1745.

Suf. ♂ ♀ ⊙. [igua, 1831.

SPRING BEGINS. Insurrection in An-

Battle of Alexandria, 1801.

♂ ♀ ♀ = distance 13'.

Austrians invaded Italy, 1831.

Queen Elizabeth died, 1603.

3d Sunday in Lent. Lady day.

♂ ♀ ♀ = distance 16'.

* ♀ ♀. Peace of Amiens, 1802.

♀ in ♀. Raphael born, 1483.

♂ ♀ ♀. ♂ ♀ ♀. Swed'g d. 1772.

Russians born, and deft. by the Poles,
at Grochow and Wawer, 1831.

Twilight begins and ends. Apparent time.

	1st day.	9th day.	17th day.	25th day.
	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.
Boston,	4 3 8	3 49 9	3 35 9	3 21 9
N. York,	4 7 8	3 54 9	3 41 9	3 28 9
Wash.	4 11 8	3 58 9	3 46 9	3 35 9
Charles.	4 21 8	4 11 8	4 2 8	3 53 9
N. Or'l's,	4 25 8	4 16 8	4 8 8	4 0 8

Moon's Perigee and Apogee.

Perigee, 6th day	1h. A.—Dist. 229,600 ms'
Apogee, 21st "	8 M. " 251,300 "

First Quarter,	7th day,	8h. 43.7m. A.
Last Quarter,	22d "	11 3.1 A.

USEFUL REMARKS.

A thousand parties of pleasure do not leave a recollection worth that of one good action.

A wife who loses her patience must not expect to keep her husband's heart.

Custom, though ever so ancient, without truth, is but an old error.—*Cyprian*.

He who thinks in silence, who resists his inclinations but submits to circumstances, who believes his heart but mistrusts his eyes, is fit to live and to die.

The wise man does not talk of his own actions, though he does nothing which will not bear to be talked of.

Full Moon,	14th day,	10h. 52.9m. A.
New Moon,	30th "	10 29.5 M.

Sun rises and sets. Apparent time.

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Sun rises and sets. Apparent time.				
		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.
		h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.
1 Su.		5 43 7	5 44 7	5 45 7	5 48 7	5 48 7
2 M.		42	43	44	47	48
3 Tu.		41	42	43	46	47
4 W.		39	40	42	45	46
5 Th.		38	39	41	44	46
6 F.		37	38	40	43	45
7 S.		35	36	38	42	44
8 Su.		5 34 7	5 35 7	5 37 7	5 41 7	5 43 7
9 M.		32	33	35	40	42
10 Tu.		31	32	34	39	42
11 W.		30	31	33	38	41
12 Th.		28	29	32	37	40
13 F.		27	28	31	36	39
14 S.		25	27	29	35	38
15 Su.		5 24 7	5 26 7	5 28 7	5 35 7	5 37 7
16 M.		23	25	27	34	37
17 Tu.		21	23	26	33	36
18 W.		20	22	25	32	35
19 Th.		18	20	23	31	34
20 F.		17	19	22	30	33
21 S.		16	18	21	29	33
22 Su.		5 14 7	5 17 7	5 19 7	5 28 7	5 32 7
23 M.		13	16	18	27	31
24 Tu.		12	15	17	27	30
25 W.		10	13	16	26	29
26 Th.		9	12	15	25	28
27 F.		8	11	14	24	27
28 S.		7	10	13	23	27
29 Su.		5 5 7	5 8 7	5 12 7	5 22 7	5 36 7
30 M.		4	7	11	21	25

Moon sets or rises. Mean time.

Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
8 14 a.	8 12 a.	8 16 a.	8 4 a.	8 4 a.
9 25	9 21	9 19	9 10	9 8
10 34	10 30	10 26	10 14	10 12
11 42	11 37	11 32	11 18	11 16
.
0 46 m	0 41 m	0 36 m	0 21 m	0 18 m
1 43 m	1 38 m	1 34 m	1 19 m	1 16 m
2 33	2 29	2 25	2 12	2 8
3 17	3 13	3 10	2 58	2 56
3 53	3 50	3 48	3 40	3 38
4 27	4 25	4 23	4 19	4 18
rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
6 16 a.	6 15 a.	6 14 a.	6 11 a.	6 12 a.
7 19 a.	7 17 a.	7 15 a.	7 9 a.	7 9 a.
8 20	8 17	8 14	8 6	8 4
9 20	9 16	9 13	9 2	8 59
10 19	10 14	10 10	9 57	9 54
11 14	11 9	11 5	10 50	10 47
. . .	. . .	11 55	11 41	11 37
0 5 m	0 6 m	. . .	. . .	. . .
0 51 m	0 46 m	0 42 m	0 27 m	0 24 m
1 32	1 28	1 24	1 11	1 7
2 9	2 5	2 1	1 51	1 47
2 44	2 40	2 38	2 29	2 27
3 16	3 14	3 12	3 6	3 4
3 45	3 44	3 43	3 40	3 40
sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
5 55 a.	5 54 a.	5 52 a.	5 47 a.	5 47 a.
7 6	7 3	7 1	6 54	6 51

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "
♂	8 25m	—17 55	8 20m	—16 40	8 14m	—15 20	8 8m	—13 55	8 2m	—12 26
♀	8 41	—16 14	8 19	—16 10	7 56	—16 7	7 33	—16 4	7 10	—16 1
♂	9 56	+ 2 34	9 40	+ 3 1	9 23	+ 3 27	9 6	+ 3 54	8 49	+ 4 21
♀	10 14	— 8 25	10 17	— 5 45	10 20	— 2 58	10 24	— 0 8	10 27	+ 2 43
♂	10 22	— 7 16	10 4	— 6 45	9 45	— 6 15	9 26	— 5 46	9 7	— 5 18
♀	11 33	— 7 2	11 18	— 6 7	11 3	— 5 13	10 48	— 4 13	10 53	— 3 28
♂	0 52a.	+10 17	1 6a.	+15 3	1 13a.	+18 25	1 8a.	+19 59	0 49a.	+19 51
♀	7 32	+25 51	7 12	+25 38	6 53	+25 21	6 35	+25 1	6 17	+24 37
♂	9 7	+10 0	8 43	+10 32	8 20	+10 58	7 58	+11 17	7 37	+13 10
♀	10 6	+10 0	9 41	+10 7	9 17	+10 13	8 52	+10 18	8 27	+10 21

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Equation of time. Add to apparent time till 15th.	High water. Mean time.			PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.
			Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	
	h. m.	m. sec.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
G	0 35.8a.	3 55.50	11 41m	9 20m	7 41m	4th S. in Lent. ♂ ♀. ♀ in Perih.
2	1 25.8	37.42	0 17a.	9 56	8 17	Battle of Copenhagen, 1801.
3	2 17.9	19.47	0 56	10 35	8 56	♂ ♀ ♄. ♀ 16' S. Napier died, 1617.
4	3 12.4	1.65	1 38	11 17	9 38	Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774.
5	4 9.2	2 43.98	2 25	0 4a.	10 25	♂ ♄ ≈ dist. 4'. [in Brazil, 1831.
6	5 7.5	26.49	3 20	0 59	11 20	♂ ♄ ♄. ♄ 26' South * ♄ v ♄. Rev.
7	6 6.5	9.18	4 25	2 4	0 25a.	Lalande died, 1807.
G	7 4.6a.	1 52 08	5 49a.	3 28a	1 49a.	♀ in Aphel. * ♄ ♄. 5th S. in Lent.
9	8 0.7	35.20	7 17	4 56	3 17	Lord Bacon died, 1626.
10	8 54.4	18 57	8 27	6 6	4 27	♂ ♄ ♄. II. Grotius born, 1583.
11	9 45.8	2.19	9 23.	7 2	5 23	♂ ♄ ♄. George Canning b. 1770.
12	10 35 0	0 46.09	10 8	7 47	6 8	* ♄ ♄ ♄. Rodney's victory, 1782.
13	11 22 7	30.29	10 47	8 26	6 47	Cath. Relief Bill passed in Eng. 1829.
14	♄	+14.82	11 23	9 2	7 23	♀ at greatest eastern elongation.
G	0 9.6m	— 0 32	11 56a.	9 35a.	7 56a.	6th Sund in Lent. Palm Sunday.
16	0 56.2	0 15.10	. . .	10 8	8 29	Buffon died, 1788.
17	1 43.0	29.51	0 29m	10 41	9 2	* ♄ ♄. Franklin died, 1790.
18	2 30.2	43.53	1 2	11 14	9 35	19th, Lord Byron died, 1824, aged 36.
19	3 17.9	57.13	1 35	11 51	10 12	Bat. Lexington '75. Am. Rev. began.
20	4 6.1	1 10.32	2 12	. . .	10 54	* 1 ♄ ♄. Good Friday. Cabinet re-
21	4 54.3	23.07	2 54	0 33m	11 44	* ♄ 2 ♄ ♄. ♂ ♄ 1 ♄ ♄. [signed, 1831.
G	5 42 4m	35.34	3 41m	1 23m	. . .	Easter Day. II. Fielding b. 1707.
23	6 30.1	47 14	4 49	2 28	0 49m	Easter Monday. Shakspeare d. 1616.
24	7 17.3	58.46	6 8	3 47	2 8	♂ ♄ ♄. ♀ stationary. Easter Tues.
25	8 4.0	2 9.30	7 26	5 5	3 26	♂ ♄ ♄. ♂ ♄ 54 ≈. St. Mark.
26	8 50.5	19.64	8 28	6 7	4 28	♂ ♄ ♄. David Hume born, 1717.
27	9 37.3	29.47	9 15	6 54	5 15	Gen. Dwernicki surrendered, 1831.
28	10 25.2	38.79	9 58	7 37	5 58	♂ ♄ ♄. Chaucer died, 1434.
G	11 14.9m	47.58	10 38m	8 17m	6 38m	1st Sund, after Easter. Low Sund.
30	0 6.9a.	55 84	11 18	8 57	7 18	♂ ♄ ♄. Washington 1st Pres. 1789.

Twilight begins and ends. Apparent time.				
	1st day.	9th day.	17th day.	25th day.
	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.
Boston,	3 10 9	2 56 10	2 42 10	2 28 10
N. York,	3 17 9	3 5 9	2 52 10	2 39 10
Wash.	3 25 9	3 14 9	3 2 9	2 50 10
Charles.	3 46 9	3 37 9	3 28 9	3 20 9
N. Orl's,	3 54 9	3 46 9	3 38 9	3 31 9

Moon's Perigee and Apogee.

Perigee,	3d day,	3h. M.	—Dist. 226,700 ms.
Apogee,	19th "	0 M.	" 251,700 "
Perigee,	31st "	3 M.	" 223,700 "

USEFUL REMARKS.

The transmutation of metals is a small affair compared with changing shame to glory, reverses to success, sorrow to pleasure; yet true wisdom can do all this.

He who can refuse himself, need not ask favors of others.

The good man is just in little things, the wicked man is little in great ones.

To enrich my mind and purify my heart, to keep my tongue still and my arm active, to eat slowly and sleep quickly; this is all my philosophy.

Attention to little things is the economy of virtue.

First Quarter,	7th day,	2h. 53.8m. M.
Last Quarter,	23d "	4 9.0 A.

Full Moon,	14th day,	0h. 12.5m. A.
New Moon,	29th "	6 45.5 A.

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Sun rises and sets. Apparent time.					Moon sets or rises. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.
		h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 Tu.		5 3 7	5 7 7	5 10 7	5 20 7	5 24 7	8 19 a.	8 15 a.	8 11 a.	8 1 a.	7 59 a.
2 W.		2	6	9	19	23	9 30	9 26	9 22	9 9	9 5
3 Th.		0	4	8	18	22	10 38	10 33	10 28	10 14	10 10
4 F.		4 59 8	3	7	17	22	11 39	11 34	11 29	11 15	11 10
5 S.		58	2	6	17	21	...	...	...	...	...
6 Su.		4 57 8	5 1 7	5 5 7	5 16 7	5 20 7	0 33m	0 28m	0 24m	0 10m	0 7m.
7 M.		56	0	4	15	20	1 18	1 15	1 10	0 58	0 56
8 Tu.		55	4 59 8	3	15	19	1 57	1 54	1 51	1 42	1 40
9 W.		54	58	2	14	18	2 31	2 29	2 27	2 21	2 21
10 Th.		53	57	1	13	18	3 2	3 1	3 0	2 57	2 58
11 F.		52	56	0	13	17	3 31	3 31	3 31	3 31	3 33
12 S.		51	55	4 59 8	12	17	3 58	3 59	4 0	4 3	4 6
13 Su.		4 50 8	4 54 8	4 58 8	5 12 7	5 16 7	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
14 M.		49	53	57	11	16	7 11 a.	7 7 a.	7 4 a.	6 54 a.	6 52 a.
15 Tu.		48	52	56	11	15	8 10	8 6	8 2	7 49	7 46
16 W.		47	51	55	10	14	9 7	9 2	8 58	8 43	8 39
17 Th.		46	50	54	9	13	9 59	9 54	9 49	9 34	9 30
18 F.		45	49	53	9	13	10 48	10 43	10 38	10 23	10 19
19 S.		44	48	53	8	12	11 32	11 27	11 23	11 8	11 5
20 Su.		4 43 8	4 47 8	4 52 8	5 7 7	5 11 7	...	...	...	11 49 a.	11 46 a.
21 M.		42	46	51	6	11	0 10m	0 6m	0 2m	...	...
22 Tu.		41	45	50	6	10	0 45	0 41	0 38	0 28m	0 25m.
23 W.		40	45	50	5	10	1 16	1 13	1 11	1 4	1 1
24 Th.		39	44	49	4	9	1 46	1 44	1 42	1 38	1 37
25 F.		38	43	48	4	9	2 15	2 14	2 13	2 12	2 13
26 S.		37	42	47	3	9	2 44	2 44	2 45	2 46	2 49
27 Su.		4 37 8	4 42 8	4 47 8	5 3 7	5 8 7	3 15m	3 16m	3 18m	3 23m	3 26m.
28 M.		36	41	46	2	8	3 50	3 53	3 55	4 3	4 8
29 Tu.		35	40	45	1	7	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
30 W.		34	39	45	1	7	8 21 a.	8 16 a.	8 12 a.	7 57 a.	7 54 a.
31 Th.		33	38	44	0	6	9 28	9 23	18	9 3	8 59

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "
♄	6 46m	—15 59	6 23m	—15 58	6 0m	—15 57	5 36m	—15 57	5 12m	—15 57
♅	7 55	—10 53	7 48	—9 18	7 41	—7 40	7 34	—6 0	7 26	—4 20
♆	8 32	+ 4 44	8 15	+ 5 9	7 57	+ 5 30	7 39	+ 5 50	7 21	+ 6 8
♇	8 48	—4 52	8 29	—4 27	8 9	—4 2	7 49	—3 39	7 29	—3 18
♈	10 18	—2 37	10 3	—1 48	9 47	—1 0	9 32	—0 14	9 16	+ 0 30
♉	10 30	+ 5 36	10 34	+ 8 22	10 39	+ 11 2	10 43	+ 13 34	10 48	+ 15 52
♊	0 19a.	—18 5	11 43	—15 28	11 10	—13 2	10 45	—11 41	10 30	—11 51
♋	6 0	—24 11	5 44a.	—23 40	5 28a.	—23 8	5 13a.	—22 31	4 58a.	—21 52
♌	7 16	—11 38	6 56	—11 40	6 37	—11 37	6 18	—11 30	5 59	—11 19
♍	8 3	+ 10 23	7 39	+ 10 24	7 16	—10 23	6 53	+ 10 20	6 30	+ 10 16

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Equation of time. Subtract from apparent time.	High water. Mean time.		
			Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
1	1 1.5a.	3 3.57	11 59m	9 38m	7 59m
2	1 59.4	10.77	0 43a.	10 22	8 43
3	2 59.3	17.41	1 29	11 8	9 29
4	3 59.9	23.56	2 18	11 57	10 18
5	4 59 6	29.13	3 12	0 51a.	11 12
G	5 57.2a.	34.15	4 13a.	1 52a.	0 13a.
7	6 51.8	38.63	5 28	3 7	1 28
8	7 43.3	42.56	6 50	4 29	2 50
9	8 32.2	45.93	8 2	5 41	4 2
10	9 19.4	48.75	8 58	6 37	4 58
11	10 5.5	51.00	9 45	7 24	5 45
12	10 51.3	52.68	10 24	8 3	6 24
G	11 37.3a.	53.80	10 59a.	8 38a.	6 59a.
14	♄	54.35	11 33	9 12	7 33
15	0 24.0m	54.34	. . .	9 46	8 7
16	1 11.5	53.76	0 7m	10 19	8 40
17	1 59.7	52.60	0 40	10 52	9 13
18	2 48.1	50.87	1 13	11 26	9 47
19	3 36.4	48.57	1 47	. . .	10 26
G	4 24.2m	45.70	2 26m	0 51m	11 11a.
21	5 11.2	42.28	3 11	0 50	. . .
22	5 57.3	38.30	4 4	1 43	0 4m
23	6 43.0	33.77	5 11	2 50	1 11
24	7 28.7	28.72	6 28	34 7	2 28
25	8 15.0	23.11	7 40	5 19	3 40
26	9 2.7	17.04	8 39	6 18	4 39
G	9 53.0m	10.44	9 28m	7 7m	5 28m
28	10 46.3	3.37	10 12	7 51	6 12
29	11 43.2	2 55.83	10 58	8 37	6 58
30	0 43.5a.	47.84	11 46	9 25	7 46
31	1 45.9	39.43	0 33a.	10 12	8 33

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

Union of Eng. and Scotland, 1707.

* ♄ α γ. Battle of Lutzen, 1813.

* ♄ 2 γ Orionis.

5th, La Place died, 1827.

Transit of Mercury at ♄ visible.

2d Sund. after Easter.

♄ ♀ 0 ♄ distance 4'. [1794.

* ♄ ♄. ☐ ☉ ♄. Lavoisier guil'd.

♄ ♄ 1h. and 3h. ☐ dist. 2' and 15'.

* ♄ B m. ♄ stat. Bat. of Terlepe, Ld. Chatham d. 1778. [1831.

Battle of Pharsalia 48 B. C.

3d Sund. after Easter.

Vaccination first applied, 1796.

♄ in Aphelion.

Battle of Albuera, 1810.

♄ stationary. Dr. Jenner born, 1749.

Bonaparte declared Emperor, 1804.

♄ ♄ & ♄. Dark day in N. E. 1780.

* ♄ 9 ♄. 4th Sund. after Easter.

* ♄ ♄. ☐ ♄ ♄ distance 1'.

♄ stationary. Pope born, 1688.

Battle of Ramillies, 1706.

♄ ♄ ♄ and ♄. Copernicus d. 1543.

Convention at Philadelphia, 1757.

♄ ♄ ♄. Bat. of Ostrolenka, 1831.

5th Sund. aft. East. Rogation Sund.

♄ ♄ ♄. William Pitt born, 1759.

☐ ☉ ♄. Fire at Fayetteville, 1831.

Pope d. 1744. Voltaire d. 1778.

Ascension Day. Holy Thursday.

Twilight begins and ends. Apparent time.										USEFUL REMARKS.													
		1st day.		9th day.		17th day		25th day.		Let every one sweep before his own door, and the streets will be clean. We judge of a horse on the road, of its rider at the inn. A lamb in a lion's skin still fears the wolf. He who enlarges his heart restricts his tongue. He who drinks without thirst will be forced to diet with a good appetite. There is but one object in life; he who has two has really none. A light without a candlestick does not shine far.													
		h. m. h.		h. m. h.		h. m. h.		h. m. h.															
Boston,		2 20 10		2 12 10		2 7 10		2 7 10															
N. York,		2 32 10		2 25 10		2 21 10		2 21 10															
Wash.		2 44 10		2 38 10		2 34 10		2 34 10															
Charles.		3 16 9		3 11 9		3 9 9		3 9 9															
N. Orl's,		3 27 9		3 24 9		3 31 9		3 31 9															
Moon's Apogee and Perigee.																							
Apogee, 15th day, 8h. M.—Dist. 252,300 ms.																							
Perigee, 28th " 0 A. " 222,100 "																							
First Quarter,		5th day,		9h. 49.5m. M.		Full Moon,		13th day,		2h. 35.8m. M.													
Last Quarter,		21st "		6 7.4 M.		New Moon,		28th "		1 53.3 M.													
Days of the Month.		Days of the Week.		Sun rises and sets. Apparent time.										Moon sets or rises. Mean time.									
				Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		New Orleans &c.		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		New Orleans, &c.	
				h. m. h.		h. m. h.		h. m. h.		h. m. h.		h. m. h.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.	
1 F.		4 33 8		4 38 8		4 44 8		4 59 8		5 6 7		10 26 a.		10 21 a.		10 16 a.		10 2 a.		9 58 a.		9 58 a.	
2 S.		32		37		43		59		6		11 16		11 12		11 8		10 55		10 51		10 51	
3 Su.		4 32 8		4 37 8		4 43 8		4 59 8		5 5 7		11 59 a.		11 55 a.		11 52 a.		11 42 a.		11 40 a.		11 40 a.	
4 M.		31		37		42		58		5		. . .		. . .		. . .		. . .		. . .		. . .
5 Tu.		31		37		42		58		5		0 35m		0 32m		0 30m		0 23m		0 22m.		0 22m.	
6 W.		30		36		41		58		4		1 6		1 5		1 3		0 59		0 59		0 59	
7 Th.		30		36		41		58		4		1 36		1 36		1 35		1 34		1 35		1 35	
8 F.		30		36		41		58		4		2 4		2 5		2 6		2 8		2 10		2 10	
9 S.		29		35		40		57		4		2 32		2 34		2 36		2 41		2 44		2 44	
10 Su.		4 29 8		4 35 8		4 40 8		4 57 8		5 3 7		3 2m		3 5m		3 7m		3 15m		3 20m.		3 20m.	
11 M.		29		34		40		57		3		rises.		rises.		rises.		rises.		rises.		rises.	
12 Tu.		28		34		39		57		3		7 0 a.		6 55 a.		6 51 a.		6 38 a.		6 34 a.		6 34 a.	
13 W.		28		34		39		56		3		7 55		7 50		7 45		7 31		7 26		7 26	
14 Th.		28		34		39		56		3		8 44		8 39		8 34		8 19		8 15		8 15	
15 F.		28		33		39		56		3		9 29		9 24		9 20		9 5		9 2		9 2	
16 S.		28		33		39		56		2		10 10		10 5		10 2		9 48		9 45		9 45	
17 Su.		4 27 8		4 33 8		4 38 8		4 55 8		5 2 7		10 45 a.		10 41 a.		10 39 a.		10 27 a.		10 24 a.		10 24 a.	
18 M.		27		33		38		55		2		11 18		11 14		11 12		11 3		11 1		11 1	
19 Tu.		27		33		38		55		2		11 48		11 45		11 44		11 38		11 37		11 37	
20 W.		27		32		38		55		2		. . .		. . .		. . .		. . .		. . .		. . .
21 Th.		27		32		38		55		2		0 16m		0 15m		0 14m		0 11m		0 12m.		0 12m.	
22 F.		27		32		38		55		2		0 44		0 44		0 44		0 44		0 46		0 46	
23 S.		27		32		38		55		2		1 13		1 14		1 15		1 18		1 21		1 21	
24 Su.		4 27 8		4 33 8		4 38 8		4 55 8		5 2 7		1 45m		1 47m		1 49m		1 56m		2 0m.		2 0m.	
25 M.		27		33		38		55		2		2 21		2 25		2 27		2 37		2 42		2 42	
26 Tu.		27		33		38		55		2		3 2		3 6		3 10		3 23		3 28		3 28	
27 W.		27		33		38		55		2		3 49		3 54		3 58		4 13		4 20		4 20	
28 Th.		28		33		39		56		3		sets.		sets.		sets.		sets.		sets.		sets.	
29 F.		28		33		39		56		3		9 8 a.		9 3 a.		8 59 a.		8 45 a.		8 41 a.		8 41 a.	
30 S.		28		33		39		56		3		9 54		9 50		9 46		9 35		9 32		9 32	

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °
♄	4 44m	—15 58	4 21m	—15 59	3 58m	—16 1	3 34m	—16 3	3 10m	—16 6
♅	6 59	+ 6 26	6 41	+ 6 37	6 22	+ 6 46	6 2	+ 6 51	5 42	+ 6 52
♆	7 4	— 2 56	6 44	— 2 39	6 23	— 2 24	6 2	— 2 12	5 39	— 2 2
♇	7 17	— 2 23	7 10	— 0 43	7 2	+ 0 57	6 54	+ 2 34	6 46	+ 4 10
♈	8 58	+ 1 18	8 42	+ 1 57	8 26	— 2 34	8 10	+ 3 8	7 53	+ 3 40
♉	10 22	—13 31	10 25	—15 52	10 35	—18 40	10 55	+21 26	11 22	+23 34
♊	10 54	—18 18	11 1	—20 5	11 8	—21 31	11 16	+22 36	11 24	+23 19
♋	4 41a.	—21 3	4 26a.	—20 17	4 12a.	—19 30	3 58a.	+18 39	3 45a	+17 45
♌	5 38	+11 1	5 20	+10 41	5 3	—10 19	4 46	+ 9 53	4 29	+ 9 25
♍	6 2	—10 10	5 39	—10 3	5 16	+ 9 55	4 54	+ 9 46	4 32	+ 9 36

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean time.	Equation of time. Subtract from app. time till 15th.	High water. Mean time.			
			Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	
1	h. m.	m. sec.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
2	2 48.6a.	2 30.60	1 22a.	11 1m	9 22m	
3	3 49.2	21.38	2 9	11 48	10 9	
4	4 46.6a.	11.79	2 59a.	0 38a.	10 59m	
5	5 40.1	1.85	3 52	1 31	11 52	
6	6 30.6	1 51.58	4 56	2 35	0 56a.	
7	7 18.4	11.00	6 10	3 49	2 10	
8	8 4.4	30.14	7 25	5 4	3 25	
9	8 49.7	19.00	8 28	6 7	4 28	
10	9 35.0	7.60	9 19	6 58	5 19	
11	10 20.9a.	0 55.97	10 2a.	7 41a.	6 2a.	
12	11 7.7	44.18	10 40	8 19	6 40	
13	11 55.3	32.08	11 15	8 54	7 15	
14	♄	19.85	11 49	9 28	7 49	
15	0 43.6m	— 7.45	. . .	10 0	8 21	
16	1 32.0	+ 5.08	0 21m	10 32	8 53	
17	2 20.1	0 17.74	0 53	11 5	9 26	
18	3 7.3m	30.50	1 26m	11 41a.	10 2a.	
19	3 53.4	43.34	2 2	. . .	10 42	
20	4 38.8	56.25	2 42	0 21m	11 27	
21	5 23.5	1 9.21	3 27	1 6	. . .	
22	6 8.3	22.18	4 21	2 0	0 21m	
23	6 54.0	35.14	5 30	3 9	1 30	
24	7 41.5	48 07	6 48	4 27	2 48	
25	8 31.8m	2 0.95	8 00m	5 39m	4 0m	
26	9 25.8	13.75	8 59	6 38	4 59	
27	10 23.9	26.44	9 53	7 32	5 53	
28	11 25.5	38.99	10 44	8 23	6 44	
29	0 29.3a.	51.37	11 34	9 13	7 34	
30	1 132.8	3 3.58	0 23a.	10 2	8 23	
31	2 33.9	15.57	1 10	10 49	9 10	

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

Greatest western elongation of ♄.
 Riots in London, 1780.
Sunday after Ascension Day. [1805.
 * D H. Peace bet. U. S. & Tripoli.
 ♄ at great S. Lat. Weber d 1826.
 Pr. Cohourgelect. king Belgium, 1831.
 ♄ at great S. Lat. ♂ ♀ 2 w 8 dist. 2'.
 Mrs. Siddons died, 1831, aged 77.
 Dr. Abraham Rees died, 1825.
 * D ♄. *Whit Sunday Pentecost.*
Whit Monday. St. Barnabas.
Whit Tuesday. Collins died, 1759.
 * D I ♄. R. L. Edgeworth d. 1817.
 * D π ♄. Battle of Marengo, 1800.
 Corps of Janissaries disbanded, 1826.
 Duke of Marlborough died, 1722.
 * D γ ♄. ♂ D H. *Trinity Sunday.*
 * D δ ♄. ☐ ☉ ♄. War with Eng.,
 * D I ♄. * D 2 ♄. [1812
 Peace bet. Eng. and France, 1814.
 ♂ D ♄. SUMMER BEGINS. [1807.
 ♂ D ♄. Attack on the Chesapeake,
 Leibnitz b. 1646. Aken-side d. 1770.
 * D μ Ceti. ♄ in ♄. 1st S. aft. Tr.
 * D f ♄. ♂ ♄ ♄. ♄ 15' S. of ♄.
 * D α ♄. ♄ in ♄. Geo. IV. d. 1830.
 ♂ D ♄. ♂ D ♄. Dr. Dodd ex. 1777.
 ♄ in Perih. Rubens born, 1577.
 Conspiracy disc. at Warsaw, 1831.
 ♄ in Perih. Wm. Roseoe d. 1831.

Twilight begins and ends. Apparent time.

	1st day.			9th day.			17th day.			25th day.		
	h.	m.	h.	h.	m.	h.	h.	m.	h.	h.	m.	h.
Boston,	2	9	10	2	17	10	2	26	10	2	38	10
N. York,	2	23	10	2	30	10	2	38	10	2	48	10
Wash.	2	36	10	2	42	10	2	49	10	2	59	10
Charles.	3	10	9	3	14	9	3	19	9	3	26	9
N. Orl's,	3	22	9	3	26	9	3	30	9	3	36	9

Moon's Apogee and Perigee.

Apogee, 12th day, 3h. A.—Dist. 251.600 ms.

Perigee, 26th " 10 A. " 222.100 " "

First Quarter, 4th day, 6h. 29.5m. A.

Last Quarter, 20th " 5 0.7 A.

USEFUL REMARKS.

He who is what he appears, will do what he has promised.

He who is always finding fault with himself, will find little fault with others.

It is by what men say, that we must judge of their silence.

Treat your thoughts as guests, your desires as children.

To believe in one's dreams is to be always asleep.

There is a good which is without alloy, but there is no evil mixed with good.

Who fears himself need fear nothing else.

Full Moon, 12th day, 5h. 52.9m. A.

New Moon, 27th " 8 54.0 M.

Sun rises and sets. Apparent time.

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Sun rises and sets. Apparent time.				
		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.
1 Su.		4 28 8	4 33 8	4 39 8	4 56 8	5 3 7
2 M.		29	34	40	56	3
3 Tu.		29	34	40	56	3
4 W.		29	34	40	56	3
5 Th.		30	35	41	57	4
6 F.		30	35	41	57	4
7 S.		30	35	41	57	4
8 Su.		4 31 8	4 36 8	4 42 8	4 58 8	5 5 7
9 M.		31	36	42	58	5
10 Tu.		32	37	43	58	5
11 W.		32	37	43	59	6
12 Th.		33	38	44	59	6
13 F.		34	39	45	5 0 7	7
14 S.		34	39	45	0	7
15 Su.		4 35 8	4 40 8	4 46 8	5 1 7	5 8 7
16 M.		36	41	46	1	8
17 Tu.		37	42	47	1	8
18 W.		37	42	47	2	9
19 Th.		38	43	48	2	9
20 F.		39	44	49	3	10
21 S.		40	45	50	3	10
22 Su.		4 41 8	4 46 8	4 51 8	5 4 7	5 11 7
23 M.		42	47	51	4	11
24 Tu.		43	48	52	5	12
25 W.		44	48	53	6	12
26 Th.		45	49	54	7	13
27 F.		46	50	55	8	14
28 S.		47	51	56	9	14
29 Su.		4 48 8	4 52 8	4 57 8	5 9 7	5 15 7
30 M.		49	53	57	10	16
31 Tu.		50	54	58	11	16

Moon sets or rises. Mean time.

Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
10 34a.	10 31a.	10 28a.	10 20a.	10 18a.
11 8	11 6	11 4	11 0	10 59
11 39.	11 38	11 37	11 36	11 36
...
0 8m	0 8m	0 9m	0 10m	0 12m.
0 36	0 37	0 39	0 43	0 46
1 5	1 7	1 10	1 17	1 21
1 36m	1 39m	1 42m	1 53m	1 58m.
2 9	2 13	2 17	2 30	2 36
2 47	2 52	2 56	3 10	3 17
rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
7 28a.	7 23a.	7 18a.	7 4a.	6 59a.
8 10	8 5	8 1	7 47	7 44
8 47	8 43	8 39	8 27	8 24
9 20a.	9 17a.	9 14a.	9 4a.	9 2a.
9 51	9 49	9 46	9 39	9 38
10 20	10 19	10 17	10 13	10 12
10 47	10 47	10 46	10 45	10 45
11 15	11 16	11 16	11 18	11 20
11 44	11 46	11 47	11 52	11 56
...
0 16m	0 19m	0 21m	0 29m	0 34m.
0 53	0 57	1 0	1 11	1 17
1 36	1 40	1 44	1 58	2 5
2 28	2 33	2 38	2 53	3 0
3 29	3 34	3 39	3 54	4 2
sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
8 27a.	8 23a.	8 20a.	8 11a.	8 8a.
9 6a.	9 4a.	9 1a.	8 55a.	8 53a.
9 38	9 37	9 36	9 33	9 33
10 8	10 8	10 7	10 8	10 9

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °
♄	2 45m	—16 9	2 20m	—16 12	1 56m	—16 16	1 32m	—16 20	1 7m	—16 24
♅	5 18	—1 54	4 55	—1 50	4 32	—1 48	4 9	—1 48	3 45	—1 52
♆	5 25	+ 6 47	5 4	+ 6 38	4 42	+ 6 21	4 20	+ 5 59	3 58	+ 5 32
♇	6 37	+ 5 43	6 29	+ 7 13	6 21	+ 8 38	6 12	+ 10 0	6 3	+ 11 17
♈	7 36	+ 4 9	7 19	+ 4 36	7 2	+ 4 59	6 44	+ 5 20	6 26	+ 5 38
♉	11 33	+23 37	11 42	+23 29	11 50	+22 57	11 58	+23 0	0 6a.	+20 40
♊	11 55	+24 22	0 28a.	+23 33	0 57a.	+21 18	1 17a.	+18 7	1 32	+14 26
♋	3 31a.	+16 50	3 17	+15 51	3 4	+14 51	2 51	+13 48	2 38	+12 44
♌	4 12	+ 9 25	3 50	+ 9 12	3 29	+ 8 59	3 7	+ 8 46	2 45	+ 8 31
♍	4 13	+ 8 54	3 57	+ 8 22	3 40	+ 7 47	3 24	+ 7 10	3 8	+ 6 32

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Equation of time. Add to apparent time.	High water. Mean time.			
			Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	
	h. m.	m. sec.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
G	3 31.3a.	3 27.31	1 55a.	11 34m	9 55m	⊕ in Aphelion. 2d Sund. aft. Trin.
2	4 24 8	38 79	2 38	0 17a.	10 38	♂ ♀ ♄. J. J. Rousseau died, 1778.
3	5 14.8	49 98	3 24	1 3	11 24	Sup. ♂ of ♄ and ☉. [roc d. 1831.
4	6 2.4	4 0 86	4 15	1 54	0 15a.	Adams and Jefferson d. 1826. Mon-
5	6 48.3	11.42	5 20	2 59	1 20	Surrender of Algiers, 1830.
6	7 33.7	21.62	6 37	4 16	2 37	Ticonderoga tak. by Burgoyne, 1777.
7	8 19.2	31 44	7 50	5 29	3 50	* ♄ γ ☾. R. B. Sheridan d. 1816.
G	9 5.4a.	40 86	8 50a.	6 29a.	4 50a.	* ♄ ♀ ☾. 3d Sunday after Trinity.
9	9 52.5	49 86	9 38	7 17	5 38	Def. Braddock near Pittsburg, 1755.
10	10 40.4	58.44	10 20	7 59	6 20	Calvin b. 1509. Blackstone b 1723.
11	11 28.7	5 6.59	10 57	8 36	6 57	* ♄ ♀ ♄. * ♄ 2 ♀ ♄. * ♄ ♀ ♄.
12	♂	14 29	11 30	9 9	7 30	Battle of the Boyne, 1690, N. S.
13	0 16.9m	21.54	. . .	9 42	8 3	Washington ap. Com. in Chief, 1798.
14	1 4 6	28.32	0 3m	10 13	8 34	♂ ♄ ♄. French Rev. of 1789 began.
G	1 51 3m	34 62	0 34m	10 45a.	9 6a.	4th Sunday after Trinity.
16	2 36.8	40.42	1 6	11 18	9 39	Stony Point taken by Wayne, 1779.
17	3 21.4	45.73	1 39	11 54	10 15	* ♄ ♀ ♄. ♄ stat. A. Smith d 1790.
18	4 5 7	50.53	2 15	. . .	10 55	♂ ♄ ♄. Bishop Sherlock d. 1761.
19	4 50.1	54.81	2 55	0 34m	11 44	Ship Lady Sherbrook lost, 1831.
20	5 35.6	58.57	3 44	1 23	. . .	♂ ♄ ♄. Prof. Playfair died, 1819.
21	6 23 1	6 1 80	4 44	2 23	0 44m	Leopold I. inaugurated, 1831.
G	7 13.6m	4.48	6 3m	3 42m	2 3m	5th Sunday after Trinity.
23	8 7.9	6.61	7 27	5 6	3 27	♂ ♄ α ♄. Gibraltar taken, 1704.
24	9 6.2	8.17	8 37	6 16	4 37	Dr. N. Lardner died, 1768.
25	10 7.9	9.16	9 38	7 17	5 38	French Revolution of 1830.
26	11 11.5	9.57	10 32	8 11	6 32	Sir J. Spelman died, 1643.
27	0 14.5a.	9.40	11 23	9 2	7 23	Sup. ♂ ♄. Sun ecl. visible in U. S.
28	1 15.0	8 63	0 9a.	9 48	8 9	♂ ♄ ♄. [after Trin.
G	2 12.0a.	7.26	0 52a.	10 31m	8 52m	♂ ♄ ♄. Ch. X. deth. 1830. 6th Sun.
30	3 5.2	5.28	1 33	11 12	9 33	* ♄ ♄ ♄. ♀ in Perihelion.
31	3 55.2	2.69	2 12	11 51	10 12	Richard Savage died, 1743.

Twilight begins and ends. Apparent time.

	1st day. 9th day.		17th day. 25th day.	
	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.
Boston,	2 49 10	3 4 9	3 18 9	3 32 9
N. York,	2 58 10	3 12 9	3 25 9	3 38 9
Wash.	3 8 9	3 20 9	3 32 9	3 44 9
Charles.	3 33 9	3 42 9	3 51 9	4 0 8
N. Orl's,	3 42 9	3 51 9	3 59 9	4 6 8

Moon's Apogee and Perigee.

Apogee, 8th day. 9h. A.—Dist. 252.200 ms.
Perigee, 24th " 6 M. " 224.100 "

First Quarter, 3d day, 5h. 47.4m. M.
Last Quarter, 19th " 1 29.1 M.

USEFUL REMARKS.

Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much;

Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.

Couper.

A friend to every body and a friend to nobody.

You may judge of the master by the complaint he makes of his servants.

It matters not what religion a man is of, if he be a villain.— *Taylor.*

He that knows useful things, and not he that knows many things, is the wise man.

Death has nothing terrible in it, but what life has made so.

Full Moon, 11th day, 9h. 24.7m. M.
New Moon, 25th " 4 37 9 A.

Sun rises and sets. Apparent time.

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Sun rises and sets. Apparent time.				
		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.
1 W.		4 51 8	4 55 8	4 59 8	5 12 7	5 17 7
2 Th.		52	56	5 0 7	13	17
3 F.		53	57	1	13	18
4 S.		54	58	2	14	18
5 Su.		4 55 8	4 59 8	5 3 7	5 15 7	5 19 7
6 M.		56	5 0 7	4	15	20
7 Tu.		57	1	5	16	21
8 W.		58	2	6	17	22
9 Th.		59	3	7	17	22
10 F.		5 0 7	4	8	18	23
11 S.		2	5	9	19	24
12 Su.		5 3 7	5 6 7	5 10 7	5 20 7	5 25 7
13 M.		4	7	11	20	25
14 Tu.		5	8	12	21	26
15 W.		7	10	13	22	27
16 Th.		8	11	14	23	28
17 F.		9	12	15	23	28
18 S.		10	13	16	24	29
19 Su.		5 12 7	5 15 7	5 18 7	5 25 7	5 30 7
20 M.		13	16	19	26	31
21 Tu.		14	17	20	27	32
22 W.		16	18	21	28	33
23 Th.		17	19	22	29	33
24 F.		18	20	23	30	34
25 S.		20	22	24	31	35
26 Su.		5 21 7	5 23 7	5 25 7	5 32 7	5 36 7
27 M.		23	25	27	33	37
28 Tu.		24	26	28	34	38
29 W.		25	27	29	35	38
30 Th.		27	29	31	36	39
31 F.		28	30	32	37	40

Moon sets or rises. Mean time.

Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
10 37a.	10 38 a.	10 39 a.	10 42 a.	10 44 a.
11 7	11 9	11 11	11 17	11 20
11 38	11 41	11 44	11 53	11 58
...
0 11m.	0 15m.	0 18m.	0 30m.	0 36m.
0 47	0 51	0 55	1 9	1 15
1 27	1 32	1 36	1 52	1 59
2 13	2 18	2 23	2 38	2 44
rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
6 48a.	6 44 a.	6 40 a.	6 27 a.	6 24 a.
7 23	7 19	7 16	7 6	7 3
7 54a.	7 51 a.	7 49 a.	7 41 a.	7 39 a.
8 23	8 21	8 19	8 14	8 14
8 51	8 50	8 49	8 47	8 48
9 18	9 18	9 18	9 20	9 22
9 47	9 48	9 49	9 53	9 56
10 17	10 19	10 21	10 28	10 33
10 51	10 54	10 57	11 8	11 13
11 30a.	11 34 a.	11 38 a.	11 52 a.	11 57 a.
...
0 17m.	0 22m.	0 26m.	0 41m.	0 48m.
1 12	1 17	1 22	1 37	1 45
2 16	2 21	2 26	2 41	2 48
3 26	3 30	3 34	3 48	3 55
sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
7 34a.	7 33 a.	7 30 a.	7 25 a.	7 25 a.
8 6	8 6	8 5	8 3	8 4
8 36	8 37	8 37	8 39	8 42
9 6	9 8	9 9	9 14	9 18
9 37	9 40	9 42	9 50	9 55
10 9	10 13	10 16	10 27	10 33

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °
♄	0 39m	—16 29	0 14m	—16 34	11 46.3.	—16 38	11 21a	—16 42	10 56a.	—16 46
♅	3 16	—1 59	2 50	—2 8	2 25m	—2 20	1 59m	—2 34	1 33m	—2 50
♆	3 30	+4 50	3 6	+4 5	2 41	+3 12	2 15	+2 11	1 49	+1 3
♇	5 52	+12 41	5 43	+13 48	5 33	+14 49	5 22	+15 45	5 10	+16 37
♈	6 5	+5 54	5 45	+6 6	5 26	+6 13	5 6	+6 17	4 45	+6 18
♉	0 13a.	+18 40	0 20a.	+16 35	0 25a.	+14 16	0 30a.	+11 42	0 34a.	+8 56
♊	1 43	+9 56	1 47	+6 10	1 46	+2 47	1 37	+0 5	1 19	+1 32
♋	2 21	+8 13	2 0	+7 57	1 39	+7 40	1 18	+7 24	0 57	+7 7
♌	2 22	+11 26	2 9	+10 19	1 57	+9 9	1 44	+7 59	1 31	+6 48
♍	2 50	+5 46	2 34	+5 5	2 18	+4 24	2 2	+3 41	1 46	+2 59

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Equation of time. Add to apparent time.	High water. Mean time		
			Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
	h. m.	m. sec.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	4 43.3a.	5 59.48	2 52a.	0 31a.	10 52m
2	5 30.0	55.65	3 36	1 15	11 36
3	6 16.2	51.21	4 31	2 10	0 31a.
4	7 2.6	46.14	5 43	3 22	1 43
G	7 49 4a	5 40.46	7 4a.	4 43a.	3 4a.
6	8 37.1	34.16	8 17	5 56	4 17
7	9 25.2	27.25	9 13	6 52	5 13
8	10 13.4	19.75	9 58	7 37	5 58
9	11 1.4	11.66	10 36	8 15	6 36
10	11 48.7	2.98	11 10	8 49	7 10
11	♄	4 53.72	11 43	9 22	7 43
G	0 34.9m	4 43.91	. . .	9 52a.	8 13a.
13	1 20.0	33.55	0 13m	10 23	8 44
14	2 4.5	22.66	0 44	10 54	9 15
15	2 48.8	11.24	1 15	11 30	9 51
16	3 33.7	3 59.30	1 51	. . .	10 30
17	4 19.8	46.86	2 30	0 9m	11 16
18	5 8.0	33.94	3 16	0 55	. . .
G	5 59.3m	3 20 55	4 14m	1 53m	0 14m
20	6 54.1	6.68	5 31	3 10	1 31
21	7 52.3	2 52 35	7 2	4 41	3 2
22	8 53.2	37.58	8 23	6 2	4 23
23	9 55.1	22.37	9 27	7 6	5 27
24	10 56.1	6.74	10 19	7 58	6 19
25	11 54.6	1 50.71	11 7	8 46	7 7
G	0 50 3a.	1 34.25	11 51m	9 30m	7 51m
27	1 42.9	17.46	0 30a.	10 9	8 30
28	2 33.1	0.26	1 7	10 46	9 7
29	3 21.7	0 42.69	1 44	11 23	9 44
30	4 9.2	24.78	2 20	11 59	10 20
31	4 56.6	6.54	3 1	0 40a.	11 1

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

♄ ♄ ♄. Cont. of Am. discov. 1498.
 Battle of Blenheim, 1704.
 ♀ ♀ ♀. Richard Arkwright d. 1792.
 Calais taken by Edw. III, 1347.
 7th Sunday after Trinity. [1638.
 Ben Jonson d. 1637. Malebranche d.
 French throne declared vacant, 1830.
 P. B. Shelley d. 1822. Canning d. 1827.
 Louis Philippe elec. k'g France, 1830.
 Hurricane in Barbadoes, 1831.
 * ♄ ♄ ♄. ♄ ♄ ♄. ♄ ♄ ♄. ♄ in Aph.
 8th Sun. aft. Tr. Sham-fight at Lou-
 ♄ at great. east elong. [vain, 1831.
 ♄ ♄ ♄. ♄ ♄ ♄.
 N. Bonaparte born, 1769.
 Hurricane at New Orleans, 1831.
 Frederick the Great d. 1786.
 ♄ ♄ ♄. M. Delambre d. 1822.
 9th S. aft. Tr. Guerrier taken, 1812.
 [IV. of England born, 1765.
 Massacre in Virginia, 1831. William
 British landed on Long Island, 1776.
 Wilson, the ornithologist, died, 1813.
 Battle of Bladensburg, 1814.
 J. Watt d. 1819. Herschel d. 1822.
 ♄ ♄ ♄, ♄, ♄. 10th Sun. aft. Trin.
 Battle on Long Island, N. Y. 1776.
 H. Grotius died, 1645.
 Battle on R. Island, 1778.
 ♄ ♄ ♄. ♄ 28' N. W. Paley b. 1743.
 John Bunyan died, 1688.

Twilight begins and ends. Apparent time.					USEFUL REMARKS.	
	1st day.	9th day.	17th day.	25th day.		
	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.		
Boston,	3 44 9	3 57 9	4 10 8	4 24 8	When men speak ill of thee, live so as nobody will believe them. — <i>Plato</i> .	
N. York,	3 49 9	4 1 8	4 13 8	4 26 8	The useful and the beautiful are never apart. — <i>Periander</i> .	
Wash.	3 54 9	4 5 8	4 17 8	4 29 8	The world is a great book, of which they that never stir from home read only a page. — <i>Augustine</i> .	
Charles.	4 8 8	4 17 8	4 26 8	4 36 8	The most dangerous of wild beasts is a slanderer ; of tame ones, a flatterer.	
N. Orl's.	4 14 8	4 21 8	4 29 8	4 38 8	Speech is the gift of all, but thought of few. — <i>D. Cato</i> .	
<i>Moon's Apogee and Perigee.</i>						
Apogee,	5th day,	3h. M.	—	Dist. 251,700 ms.		
Perigee,	21st "	5 M	—	227,100 "		
First Quarter,	1st day,	8h. 22.5m.	A.		Full Moon,	10th day, 0h. 22.4m. M.
Last Quarter,	17th "	8 31.6	M.		New Moon,	24th " 1 52.3 M.

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Sun rises and sets. Apparent time.					Moon sets or rises. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.
		h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	S	5 30 7	5 32 7	5 33 7	5 39 7	5 40 7	10 45a.	10 49a.	10 53a.	11 6 a.	11 13 a.
2	Su.	5 31 7	5 33 7	5 34 7	5 40 7	5 41 7	11 24a.	11 29a.	11 33a.	11 48 a.	11 55 a.
3	M	32	34	35	41	42	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
4	Tu.	33	35	36	42	43	0 5m	0 13m	0 18m	0 33 m	0 41 m.
5	W.	35	36	38	43	44	0 57	1 2	1 7	1 20	1 30
6	Th.	36	37	39	44	45	1 50	1 55	1 59	2 13	2 21
7	F.	37	38	40	45	46	2 46	2 51	2 54	3 7	3 14
8	S.	39	40	41	46	47	3 45	3 49	3 52	4 2	4 8
9	Su.	5 40 7	5 41 7	5 42 7	5 47 7	5 48 7	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
10	M.	42	43	44	48	49	6 54a.	6 53a.	6 52a.	6 49 a.	6 50 a.
11	Tu.	43	44	45	49	50	7 22	7 22	7 21	7 21	7 23
12	W.	44	45	46	50	50	7 50	7 51	7 52	7 55	7 57
13	Th.	46	47	47	51	51	8 20	8 22	8 24	8 30	8 34
14	F.	47	48	48	52	52	8 52	8 56	8 58	9 8	9 13
15	S.	49	50	50	53	53	9 29	9 34	9 37	9 49	9 55
16	Su.	5 50 7	5 51 7	5 51 7	5 54 7	5 54 7	10 12a.	10 17a.	10 21a.	10 35 a.	10 42 a.
17	M.	52	52	53	55	55	11 3	11 8	11 13	11 28	11 36
18	Tu.	53	53	54	56	56	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
19	W.	54	54	55	56	57	0 2m	0 7m	0 12m	0 28 m	0 36 m.
20	Th.	56	56	57	57	58	1 9	1 14	1 19	1 32	1 39
21	F.	57	57	58	58	58	2 20	2 24	2 28	2 39	2 45
22	S.	59	59	59	59	59	3 3½	3 35	3 38	3 47	3 52
23	Su.	6 0 6	6 0 6	6 0 6	6 0 6	6 0 6	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
24	M.	2	2	2	1	1	6 33a.	6 33a.	6 33a.	6 33 a.	6 35 a.
25	Tu.	3	3	3	2	2	7 3	7 4	7 5	7 8	7 11
26	W.	5	5	4	3	3	7 34	7 36	7 38	7 44	7 49
27	Th.	6	6	5	4	4	8 6	8 10	8 12	8 22	8 28
28	F.	7	7	6	5	5	8 41	8 45	8 49	9 1	9 8
29	S.	8	8	7	6	6	9 19	9 24	9 28	9 43	9 50
30	Su.	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 9 6	6 7 6	6 7 6	10 1a.	10 6a.	10 11a.	10 27 a.	10 34 a.

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °
♄	1 5m	3 10	0 38m	3 29	0 12m	3 48	11 41a.	4 10	11 14a.	4 29
♅	1 18	0 24	0 50	1 47	0 22	3 11	11 49	4 38	11 21	6 12
♆	4 23	6 16	4 1	6 9	3 37	6 0	3 13m	5 48	2 48m	5 35
♇	4 55	17 30	4 43	18 9	4 29	18 44	4 13	19 16	3 56	19 43
♈	0 31a.	6 47	0 12a.	6 30	11 52	6 13	11 31	5 55	11 10	5 38
♉	0 39	5 32	0 43	2 31	0 46a.	0 33	0 49a.	3 37	0 52a.	6 40
♊	0 43	1 10	0 3	1 20	11 16m	4 57	10 53m	7 19	10 48m	7 6
♋	1 16	5 24	1 3	4 11	0 51a.	2 57	0 38a.	1 44	0 26a.	0 31
♌	1 28	2 10	1 13	1 25	0 67	0 42	0 42	0 1	0 26	0 44
♍	10 28	16 51	10 3	16 55	9 39	16 58	9 15	17 1	8 50	17 3

Days of Month.	Moon Souths, Mean Time.	Equation of time, Subtract from apparent time.	High water. Mean time.		
			Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
	h. m.	m. sec.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	5 44.2a.	0 12 04	3 48a.	1 27a.	11 48m
G	6 32.1a.	0 30 94	4 52a.	2 31a	0 52a
3	7 20.4	50.14	6 13	3 52	2 13
4	8 8 8	1 9.61	7 37	5 16	3 37
5	8 56.9	29 33	8 42	6 21	4 42
6	9 44.3	49 28	9 31	7 10	5 31
7	10 31.0	2 9.45	10 12	7 51	6 12
8	11 16.9	29 82	10 46	8 25	6 46
G	♄	2 50.36	11 19a.	8 58a.	7 19a.
10	0 2.0m	3 11.04	11 50	9 29	7 50
11	0 46.8	31 85	. . .	10 0	8 21
12	1 31.9	52 77	0 21m	10 33	8 54
13	2 18.0	4 13.77	0 54	11 10	9 31
14	3 5.7	34.83	1 31	11 51	10 12
15	3 55.8	55 93	2 12	. . .	11 0
G	4 48.8m	5 17 04	3 00m	0 39m	11 58a.
17	5 44.7	38.15	3 58	1 37	. . .
18	6 43.0	59.23	5 15	2 54	1 15m
19	7 42.7	6 20.26	6 49	4 28	2 49
20	8 42.2	41.22	8 10	5 49	4 10
21	9 40.1	7 2.11	9 13	6 52	5 13
22	10 35.8	22.91	10 4	7 43	6 4
G	11 29.1m	7 43.58	10 48m	8 27m	6 48m
24	0 20.1a.	8 4.11	11 28	9 7	7 28
25	1 10.0	24.50	0 6a.	9 45	8 6
26	1 58.7	44.73	0 41	10 20	8 41
27	2 47.2	9 4.76	1 15	10 54	9 15
28	3 35.7	24.59	1 52	11 31	9 52
29	4 24.4	44.19	2 30	0 9a.	10 30
G	5 13.2a.	10 3.56	3 14a.	0 53a.	11 14m

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

Copenhagen sur. to the English, 1807.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. 11th Sunday after Trinity.
 Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. John Home died, 1808.
 1st Congress met at Philadel. 1774.
 Revolution in Brunswick, Ger. 1830.
 * ♂ ♀ ♀. * ♂ ♀ ♀. ♂ ♂ ♀.
 Inf. ♂ ♀ & ☉. Titus took Jerus. 70.
 * ♂ 1 ♀ and 12 ♀ =. 12th S. after Tr.
 ♂ ♂ ♀. Battle on Lake Erie, 1813.
 Battle on Lake Champlain, 1814.
 Battle at North Point, 1814.
 Gen. Wolfe killed, 1759. [1812.
 * ♂ ♀ Ceti. * ♂ ♀ ♀. Moscow dest.
 ♂ ♂ ♀. Wm. Huskisson k'd, 1830.
 ♂ ♀ ☉. 13th Sunday after Trinity.
 ♂ ♀ ☉. Strength of ♀ light, 0.64.
 ♂ ♂ ♀. Laurence Sterne, d. 1768.
 1st battle at Stillwater, 1777.
 * ♂ ♀. Charles Carroll b. 1737.
 France a republic, 1792. St. Matthew.
 ♂ ♂ ♀. AUTUMN BEGINS.
 ♂ ♂ ♀. 14th Sunday after Trinity.
 ♀ at greatest west elong. ♀ in Perih.
 ♂ ♂ ♀. R. Porson died, 1808.
 Philadelphia taken, 1777. [1830.
 Prince de Polignac & al. impeached,
 * ♂ ♀ Oph. Detroit retaken, 1813.
 ♀'s Rings become invisible.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ 8' N. 15th S. after Trin.

Twilight begins and ends. Apparent time.

	1st day.		9th day.		17th day.		25th day.	
	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
Boston,	4	33	8	45	8	45	6	6
N. York,	4	35	8	46	8	46	6	6
Wash.	4	37	8	47	8	47	6	6
Charles.	4	42	8	48	8	48	5	5
N. Orl's.	4	44	8	49	8	49	5	4

Moon's Apogee and Perigee.

Apogee,	3d,	day	0h.	M.	—Dist.	251,200	ms.
Perigee,	17th	"	0	A.	"	229,800	"
Apogee,	30th	"	9	A.	"	251,300	"

First Quarter,	1st	day,	2h.	19.1m.	A.
Last Quarter,	16th	"	3	11.3	A.
First Quarter,	31st	"	10	41.8	M.

USEFUL REMARKS.

Dignity does not consist in possessing honors, but in deserving them. — *Aristotle*.
 Courage consists not in hazarding without fear, but in being resolutely minded in a just cause. — *Plutarch*.

Cato said, "he had rather people should inquire why he had not a statue erected to his memory, than why he had."

As we must render an account of every idle word, so must we likewise of our idle silence. — *Ambrose*.

He is sufficiently well learned, that knows how to do well, and has power enough to refrain from evil. — *Cicero*.

Full Moon,	9th	day,	2h.	15.8m.	A.
New Moon,	23d	"	1	25.3	A.

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Sun rises and sets. Apparent time.					Moon sets or rises. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.
		h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 M.		6 12 6	6 11 6	6 11 6	6 9 6	6 7 6	10 48a.	10 53a.	10 59a.	11 14a.	11 22a.
2 Tu.		13	12	12	10	8	11 40	11 45	11 50	...	...
3 W.		15	14	13	11	9	...	...	...	0 5m	0 12m
4 Th.		16	15	14	12	10	0 35m	0 39m	0 44m	0 58	1 4
5 F.		17	16	15	13	11	1 32	1 36	1 40	1 52	1 57
6 S.		18	17	16	14	12	2 31	2 35	2 37	2 47	2 51
7 Su.		6 20 6	6 19 6	6 17 6	6 15 6	6 13 6	3 32m	3 34m	3 36m	3 43m	3 46m
8 M.		21	20	18	16	14	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
9 Tu.		23	21	20	17	15	5 51a.	5 52a.	5 52a.	5 54a.	5 57a.
10 W.		24	22	21	18	15	6 19	6 21	6 23	6 28	6 31
11 Th.		26	24	23	19	16	6 52	6 54	6 58	7 6	7 11
12 F.		27	25	24	20	17	7 29	7 33	7 36	7 48	7 54
13 S.		28	26	25	21	18	8 11	8 16	8 19	8 34	8 41
14 Su.		6 30 6	6 28 6	6 26 6	6 22 6	6 19 6	9 0a.	9 5a.	9 9a.	9 25a.	9 33a.
15 M.		31	29	27	22	20	9 55	10 0	10 6	10 21	10 29
16 Tu.		32	30	28	23	21	10 58	11 3	11 8	11 22	11 31
17 W.		34	32	30	24	22	...	...	...	...	...
18 Th.		35	33	31	25	22	0 6m	0 10m	0 14m	0 27m	0 35m
19 F.		37	35	33	26	23	1 16	1 20	1 23	1 33	1 39
20 S.		38	36	34	27	24	2 27	2 30	2 32	2 39	2 44
21 Su.		6 40 6	6 38 6	6 35 6	6 28 6	6 25 6	3 38m	3 39m	3 40m	3 44m	3 46m
22 M.		41	39	36	29	26	4 48	4 48	4 48	4 48	4 50
23 Tu.		42	40	37	30	27	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
24 W.		43	41	38	30	28	6 3a.	6 6a.	6 8a.	6 16a.	6 22a.
25 Th.		45	42	39	31	29	6 36	6 40	6 43	6 55	7 1
26 F.		47	44	41	32	30	7 13	7 17	7 21	7 35	7 41
27 S.		48	45	42	33	30	7 54	7 59	8 4	8 19	8 26
28 Su.		6 50 6	6 47 6	6 43 6	6 34 6	6 31 6	8 40a.	8 45a.	8 51a.	9 6a.	9 14a.
29 M.		51	48	44	35	32	9 30	9 35	9 40	9 56	10 4
30 Tu.		52	49	45	36	33	10 23	10 28	10 33	10 47	10 55
31 W.		54	50	46	37	34	11 19	11 23	11 28	11 40	11 47

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i> ° ' "	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i> ° ' "	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i> ° ' "	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i> ° ' "	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i> ° ' "
♄	2 23m	+ 5 19	1 56m	+ 5 3	1 28m	+ 4 46	1 0m	+ 4 30	0 31m	+ 4 15
♅	3 38	+20 5	3 18	+20 25	2 55	+20 41	2 30	+20 53	2 3	+21 1
♆	10 49	+ 5 21	10 28	+ 5 5	10 7	+ 4 49	9 46	+ 4 33	9 24	+ 4 18
♇	10 55	+ 4 31	11 9	+ 0 36	11 23	— 3 49	11 27	— 8 15	11 50	—12 25
♈	0 11a.	— 1 24	11 55	— 2 7	11 40	— 2 48	11 24	— 3 27	11 9	— 4 6
♉	0 13	— 0 42	0 1a.	— 1 54	11 49	— 3 6	11 37	— 4 17	11 25	— 5 28
♊	0 57	— 9 36	1 2	—12 26	1 7a.	—15 6	1 13a.	—17 33	1 19a.	—19 42
♋	8 27	—17 5	8 3	—17 7	7 39	—17 8	7 16	—17 8	6 53	—17 8
♌	10 48	— 4 46	10 22	— 5 2	9 56	— 5 16	9 31	— 5 28	9 5	—15 37
♍	10 53	— 7 40	10 25	— 9 1	9 58	—10 14	9 31	—11 19	9 4	—12 16

Days of Month.	Moon <i>Souths.</i> Mean Time.	Equation of time. Subtract from apparent time.	High water. Mean time.		
			<i>Boston, &c.</i>	<i>New York, &c.</i>	<i>Charleston, &c.</i>
	h. m.	m. sec.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	6 2.1a	10 22.67	4 3a	1 47a.	0 3a
2	6 50.5	41 50	5 22	3 1	1 22
3	7 38.3	11 0 03	6 45	4 24	2 45
4	8 25.2	18 25	7 59	5 38	3 59
5	9 11.2	26.13	8 55	6 34	4 55
6	9 56.5	33.65	9 40	7 19	5 40
G	10 11 6a.	12 10.78	10 17a	7 56a	6 17a.
8	11 27.0	27.51	10 51	8 30	6 51
9	♄	43.80	11 25	9 4	7 25
10	0 13 11m	59.64	. . .	9 39	8 0
11	1 1.5	13 15.01	0 0m	10 16	8 37
12	1 51.7	29.89	0 37	10 56	9 17
13	2 41.7	44 24	1 17	11 39	10 0
G	3 40.3m	15 58.04	2 0m	. . .	10 50a.
15	4 38.1	14 11.28	2 50	0 29m	11 50
16	5 27.0	23 94	3 50	1 29	. . .
17	6 35.6	36.01	5 4	2 43	1 4m
18	7 32.6	47.46	6 34	4 13	2 34
19	8 27.4	58.28	7 53	5 32	3 53
20	9 19.9	15 8 45	8 55	6 34	4 55
G	10 10.5m	15 17.96	9 45m	7 24m	5 45m
22	10 59.7	26 79	10 27	8 6	6 27
23	11 48 3	34.94	11 5	8 44	7 5
24	0 36 3a.	42.39	11 42	9 21	7 42
25	1 25.5	49 13	0 17a.	9 56	8 17
26	2 14.7	55.16	0 51	10 30	8 51
27	3 4.3	16 0 46	1 26	11 5	9 26
G	3 53.9a.	16 5.03	2 3a.	11 42m	10 3m
29	4 43.1	8.84	2 44	0 23a	10 44
30	5 31.2	11.90	3 30	1 9	11 30
31	6 18.3	14.20	4 30	2 9	0 30a.

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

London University opened, 1828.
 Major André executed, 1780.
 Archbishop Tillotson born, 1730.
 ♂ ♀ H. Belgium dec. indepen. 1830
 ♀ at greatest North latitude.
 Peace with England, 1783. [*Trinity*.
 * ♀ 1 ♀. * ♀ 2 ♀. 16th S. aft.
 ♂ ♀ 2 M. dist. 10'. [1779.
 Bat. before Savannah. Pulaski killed,
 * ♀ 2 ♀ Ceti. Frost in Georgia, 1830.
 America discovered, 1492, O S.
 Edward VI. born, 1537. [d. 1822.
 * ♀ 2 ♀. Murat shot, 1815. Canova
 ♂ stationary. 17th Sund after Trin.
 Virgil born, B. C. 70.
 * ♀ q ♀. ♀ in ♀. Kosciusko d. 1817.
 Burgoyne surrendered, 1777.
 St Luke. Battle of Leipsic. 1813.
 Cornwallis surrendered, 1781.
 ♂ ♀ H. Bat. of Salamis, B. C. 480.
 Bat. of Traf. 1805. 18th S. aft. Trin.
 Battle of Red Bank, 1777.
 Sup. ♂ ♀. Battle of Edgehill, 1642.
 Edict of Nantz revoked, 1695.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. Battle of Agincourt, 1415.
 Hogarth died, 1764.
 Bombardment of Antwerp, 1830.
 19th Sund. after Trin St. Simon.
 Spanish Patriots defeated, 1830.
 Dr. Edward Cartwright died, 1823.
 ♂ ♀ H. ♂ ♀ ☉ Str. of light 0.87.

Twilight begins and ends. Apparent time.

	1st day.			9th day.			17th day.			25th day.		
	h.	m.	h.	h.	m.	h.	h.	m.	h.	h.	m.	h.
Boston,	5	14	7	5	23	7	5	30	7	5	36	7
N. York,	5	13	7	5	22	7	5	29	7	5	34	7
Wash.	5	13	7	5	21	7	5	27	7	5	32	7
Charles.	5	10	7	5	16	7	5	21	7	5	25	7
N. Orl's,	5	9	7	5	14	7	5	18	7	5	22	7

Moon's Perigee and Apogee.

Perigee, 11th day, 8h. A.—Dist. 228,700 ms.

Apogee, 27th " 6 A. " 251,700 "

Full Moon, 8th day, 3h. 6.0m. M.

New Moon, 22d " 3 55.8 M.

USEFUL REMARKS.

Light cares speak, great ones are dumb.

— *Seneca*.He must be a wise man himself, who is capable of distinguishing one. — *Diogenes*.It is less pain to learn in youth, than to be ignorant in age. — *Solon*.If you pursue good with labor, the labor passes away and the good remains; but if you pursue pleasure with evil, the pleasure passes away and the evil remains. — *Cicero*.We should never remember the benefits we have conferred, nor forget the favors received. — *Chilo*.

Last Quarter, 14th day, 10h. 28.6m. A.

First Quarter, 30 " 7 39.1 M.

Moon sets or rises. Mean time.

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Sun rises and sets. Apparent time.					Moon sets or rises. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.
		h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	a m.
1	Th.	6 55 6	6 52 6	6 48 6	6 38 6	6 34 6	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>
2	F.	56	53	49	39	35	0 18m	0 21m	0 25m	0 35m	0 41m.
3	S.	57	54	50	40	36	1 8	1 20	1 28	1 31	1 36
4	Su.	6 58 6	6 55 6	6 51 6	6 41 6	6 36 6	2 20m	2 21m	2 23m	2 28m	2 32m.
5	M.	59	56	52	42	37	3 23	3 23	3 24	3 26	3 29
6	Tu.	7 1 5	57	54	43	38	4 28	4 27	4 27	4 25	4 26
7	W.	2	58	55	44	38	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>
8	Th.	3	59	56	45	39	5 26a.	5 30a.	5 32a.	5 42a.	5 48a.
9	F.	4	7 0 5	57	45	40	6 5	6 9	6 13	6 26	6 33
10	S.	5	1	53	46	41	6 53	6 58	7 3	7 18	7 25
11	Su.	7 6 5	7 2 5	6 59 6	6 47 6	6 41 6	7 49a.	7 54a	8 0a.	8 15a.	8 23a.
12	M.	7	3	7 0 5	47	42	8 51	8 56	9 2	9 17	9 25
13	Tu.	8	4	1	48	43	9 58	10 2	10 7	10 21	10 28
14	W.	9	5	2	49	44	11 7	11 11	11 14	11 26	11 32
15	Th.	10	6	3	49	44	...	...	...	...	...
16	F.	11	7	4	50	45	0 17m	0 20m	0 22m	0 31m	0 36m.
17	S.	12	8	4	51	45	1 27	1 28	1 30	1 35	1 39
18	Su.	7 13 5	7 9 5	7 5 5	6 51 6	6 46 6	2 36m	2 36m	2 37m	2 3 10	2 41m.
19	M.	14	10	6	52	47	3 44	3 43	3 42	3 41	3 42
20	Tu.	15	11	7	53	47	4 50	4 48	4 46	4 42	4 41
21	W.	16	12	8	53	48	5 54	5 51	5 48	5 40	5 38
22	Th.	17	13	9	54	49	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>
23	F.	18	14	9	55	49	5 48a.	5 53a.	5 57a.	6 12a.	6 19a.
24	S.	19	14	10	55	50	6 31	6 36	6 42	6 57	7 5
25	Su.	7 20 5	7 15 5	7 11 5	6 56 6	6 51 6	7 20a.	7 25a.	7 31a.	7 46a.	7 54a.
26	M.	21	16	12	57	51	8 12	8 17	8 22	8 37	8 44
27	Tu.	22	17	13	58	52	9 7	9 11	9 15	9 29	9 36
28	W.	23	18	13	58	52	10 5	10 8	10 12	10 24	10 30
29	Th.	24	19	14	59	53	11 4	11 7	11 10	11 19a.	11 24
30	F.	25	20	14	59	53	...	...	...	...	...

Twilight begins and ends. Apparent time.					USEFUL REMARKS.
	1st day.	9th day.	17th day.	25th day.	
	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	
Boston,	5 40 7	5 44 7	5 46 7	5 46 7	A soul conversant with virtue, resembles a fountain; for it is clear, and gentle, and sweet, and communicative, and rich, and harmless, and innocent. — <i>Epictetus</i> .
N. York,	5 38 7	5 42 7	5 44 7	5 44 7	Such as have virtue always in their mouth, and neglect it in practice, are like a harp, which emits a sound pleasing to others, while itself is insensible of the music. — <i>Diogenes</i> .
Wash.	5 36 7	5 39 7	5 41 7	5 41 7	Those who sell offices, sell the most sacred things in the world, even justice itself, public prosperity, the people, and the laws.
Charles.	5 28 7	5 31 7	5 32 7	5 32 7	Fortune gives to many too much, but to none enough. — <i>Laberius</i> .
N. Orl's,	5 24 7	5 27 7	5 28 7	5 28 7	
Moon's Perigee and Apogee.					
Perigee, 9th day,	2h. A. — Dist. 224,700 ms.				
Apogee, 25th "	11 M. " 252,300 "				
Full Moon,	7th day,		3h. 11.5m. A.		Last Quarter, 14th day, 7h. 18.9m. M.
New Moon,	21st "		9 27.2 A.		First Quarter, 30th " 3 4.7 M.

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Sun rises and sets. Apparent time.					Moon sets or rises. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.
		h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	S.	7 26 5	7 21 5	7 15 5	7 0 5	6 54 6	0 3 m	0 5 m	0 7 m	0 13 m	0 17 m.
2	Su.	7 27 5	7 21 5	7 16 5	7 0 5	6 54 6	1 4 m	1 5 m	1 6 m	1 9 m	1 11 m.
3	M.	27	22	16	0	54	2 7	2 7	2 7	2 7	2 8
4	Tu.	28	22	17	1	55	3 13	3 12	3 11	3 8	3 8
5	W.	28	22	17	1	55	4 22	4 20	4 17	4 11	4 9
6	Th.	29	23	18	1	55	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
7	F.	29	24	18	1	55	4 41 a.	4 46 a.	4 50 a.	5 4 a.	5 11 a.
8	S.	30	24	19	2	56	5 34	5 39	5 45	6 0	6 8
9	Su.	7 30 5	7 25 5	7 19 5	7 2 5	6 56 6	6 36 a.	6 41 a.	6 47 a.	7 3 a.	7 11 a.
10	M.	31	25	20	2	56	7 44	7 49	8 4	8 9	8 16
11	Tu.	31	26	20	2	56	8 56	9 0	9 4	9 17	9 23
12	W.	31	26	20	2	56	10 8	10 11	10 14	10 24	10 28
13	Th.	32	26	21	3	57	11 19	11 21	11 23	11 29	11 32
14	F.	32	27	21	3	57	...	...	...	...	...
15	S.	32	27	21	3	57	0 28 m	0 29 m	0 30 m	0 32 m	0 34 m.
16	Su.	7 32 5	7 27 5	7 21 5	7 3 5	6 57 6	1 35 m	1 35 m	1 35 m	1 33 m	1 34 m.
17	M.	33	28	22	4	57	2 41	2 40	2 38	2 33	2 33
18	Tu.	33	28	22	4	58	3 45	3 43	3 40	3 33	3 31
19	W.	33	28	22	4	58	4 49	4 45	4 42	4 32	4 28
20	Th.	33	28	22	4	58	5 51	5 47	5 43	5 30	5 25
21	F.	33	28	22	4	58	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
22	S.	33	28	22	4	58	5 13 a.	5 18 a.	5 24 a.	5 40 a.	5 48 a.
23	Su.	7 33 5	7 28 5	7 22 5	7 4 5	6 58 6	6 5 a.	6 10 a.	6 15 a.	6 31 a.	6 39 a.
24	M.	33	28	22	4	58	7 0	7 5	7 9	7 24	7 31
25	Tu.	33	28	22	4	58	7 57	8 1	8 5	8 17	8 24
26	W.	33	28	22	4	57	8 55	8 58	9 1	9 11	9 17
27	Th.	32	27	21	3	57	9 53	9 55	9 58	10 5	10 10
28	F.	32	27	21	3	57	10 52	10 53	10 55	10 59	11 3
29	S.	32	27	21	3	57	11 52	11 52	11 53	11 54	11 57
30	Su.	7 32 5	7 27 5	7 21 5	7 3 5	6 57 6	...	...	...	...	...
31	M.	31	26	20	3	57	0 55 m	0 54 m	0 54 m	0 52 m	0 53 m.

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
☿	7 11m	+ 3 9	6 48m	+ 3 2	6 26m	+ 2 57	6 3m	+ 2 53	5 40m	+ 2 50
♀	9 32	— 7 25	9 16	— 7 50	8 0	— 8 12	7 43	— 8 31	7 26	— 8 48
♂	10 14	— 11 50	10 3	— 12 40	9 51	— 13 31	9 40	— 14 21	9 29	— 15 2
♂	1 16a.	— 25 50	1 23a.	— 25 18	1 16a.	— 24 1	0 48a.	— 22 26	11 55	— 20 54
♂	2 10	— 24 40	2 19	— 23 55	2 27	— 22 44	2 34	— 21 11	2 40a	— 19 16
♂	4 29	— 16 56	4 6	— 16 52	3 44	— 16 48	3 21	— 16 44	2 58	— 16 39
♂	6 39	— 5 30	6 17	— 5 18	5 56	— 5 4	5 35	— 4 47	5 14	— 4 29
♂	6 43	— 15 4	6 22	— 15 6	6 3	— 15 2	5 44	— 14 53	5 26	— 14 39
♂	9 30	+ 4 3	9 3	+ 4 19	8 38	+ 4 39	8 13	+ 5 4	7 51	+ 5 34
♂	10 42	+ 20 18	10 12	+ 20 6	9 44	+ 19 58	9 18	+ 19 55	8 53	+ 19 57

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean time.	Equation of time. Subtract from app. time till 24th.	High water. Mean time.		
			Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
	h. m.	m. sec.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	7 10.9a.	10 38.25	5 57a.	3 36a.	1 57a.
G	7 55.2a.	10 15.14	7 13a.	4 52a.	3 13a.
3	8 41.0	9 51.43	8 15	5 54	4 15
4	9 29.2	27.15	9 6	6 45	5 6
5	10 20.7	2.31	9 53	7 32	5 53
6	11 16.1	8 36.95	10 38	8 17	6 38
7	♂	11.08	11 24	9 3	7 24
8	0 15.3m	7 44.71	. . .	9 50	8 11
G	1 17.1m	7 17.88	0 11m	10 38a.	8 59a.
10	2 19.5	6 50.63	0 59	11 26	9 47
11	3 20.7	22.96	1 47	. . .	10 35
12	4 18.9	5 54.89	2 35	0 14m	11 26
13	5 13.5	26.46	3 26	1 5	. . .
14	6 4.7	4 57.73	4 22	2 1	0 22m
15	6 53.4	28.70	5 29	3 8	1 29
G	7 40.6m	3 53.40	6 43m	4 27m	2 48m
17	8 27.1	29.87	7 57	5 36	3 57
18	9 13.9	0.16	8 56	6 35	4 56
19	10 1.4	2 30.29	9 43	7 22	5 43
20	10 49.8	0.28	10 26	8 5	6 26
21	11 39.2	1 30.19	11 3	8 42	7 3
22	0 28.81.	0.06	11 38	9 17	7 38
G	1 18.2a.	— 29.94	0 12a.	9 51m	8 13m
24	2 6.6	+ 0.14	0 44	10 23	8 44
25	2 53.4	0 30.15	1 17	10 56	9 17
26	3 38.7	1 0.05	1 50	11 29	9 50
27	4 22.7	29.81	2 26	0 53a.	10 26
28	5 5.8	59.38	3 7	0 46	11 7
29	5 48.7	2 23.73	3 55	1 34	11 55
G	6 32.5a	2 57.84	4 56a.	2 35a.	0 56a.
31	7 17.9	3 26.66	6 10	3 49	2 10

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

☿'s rings become visible. [1805.

Advent Sunday. Battle of Austerlitz, Revolution in England, 1688.

* ♀ 2 ♀ Ceti. ♂ ♀ 3 ♀ ♀ dist. 5'.

* ♀ μ Ceti. ♂ ♀ ♂.

* ♀ 2 ♂ ♂. D. of Albemarle b. 1608.

♀ at great. E. elong. Ney shot, 1815.

♂ ♀ 53 ♀ dist. 1'. R. Baxter d. 1691.

* ♀ ♀ □. 2d Sund. in *Advent*.

Wilna retaken by the Russians, 1812.

□ ⊙ ♀. Charles XII. killed, 1718.

♀ at greatest South latitude.

Dr. Johnson died, 1781.

♂ ♀ ♀. Washington died, 1799.

♀ stationary. [in Boston, 1773.

3d Sund. in *Advent*. Tea destroyed

♀ in ♀. Simon Bolivar died, 1830.

♂ ♀ γ, η ⊖. Polish diet opened, 1830.

* ♀ ♀ ⊖. □ ⊙ ♀. Fort Niagara

Thos. Gray b. 1716. [taken, 1813.

WINTER BEGINS. *St. Thomas*.

♂ ♀ ♀. Landing at Plymouth, 1620.

♂ ♀ 20 ♀. 4th Sund. in *Advent*.

Inf. ♂ ♀. Ghent Treaty signed, 1814.

♂ ♀ ♀. ♂ ♀ ♀. *Christmas Day*.

St. Stephen. Battle of Trenton, 1776.

St. John. Belgium ack. indep. 1830.

♂ ♀ ♀. 1st bat. N. Orleans, 1814.

♂ ♀ ♀. Capture of the Java, 1812.

1st Sunday after *Christmas*. [1827.

Flamstead died, 1719. W. Gifford d.

JANUARY				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.			
D.	S. D.	S. D. cul. m. sec.		D.	S. D.	S. D. cul. m. sec.		D.	S. D.	S. D. cul. m. sec.	
1	16 17.78	1 10 88		2	16 15.19	1 7.99		1	16 9.43	1 5.16	
3	17.76	10.79		4	14.87	7.76		3	8 93	5.03	
5	17.73	10.68		6	14 54	7.52		5	8.43	4.90	
7	17.68	10 56		8	14.19	7.30		7	7.92	4.78	
9	17.61	10 42		10	13 82	7.07		9	7 40	4.67	
11	17.51	10 27		12	13.45	6.86		11	6 87	4.57	
13	17.39	10.10		14	13 06	6.64		13	6.33	4.49	
15	17.27	9 92		16	12.64	6.43		15	5.80	4.41	
17	17.11	9.73		18	12 22	6.23		17	5.26	4.35	
19	16.93	9.54		20	11.78	6.03		19	4.71	4.30	
21	16.73	9 33		22	11.33	5 84		21	4.15	4.26	
23	16 53	9 12		24	10 57	5.66		23	3 59	4.24	
25	16.31	8 90		26	10.41	5.48		25	3.04	4.22	
27	16.05	8.67		28	9.93	5.32		27	2.49	4 22	
29	15.78	8.44		30	9.43	5.16		29	1.94	4.23	
31	15.50	8.21						31	1.39	4.25	
D.	Decl. South at ap. noon.	Sid. T. at mean noon. h. m. s.		D.	Decl. South at ap. noon.	Sid. T. at mean noon. h. m. s.		D.	Decl. South at ap. noon.	Sid. T. at mean noon. h. m. s.	
1	23 4 23.9	18 40 27.00		17	17 56.1	20 42 40.25		7	28 23.6	22 37 0.31	1
2	22 59 31 0	44 23.56		17	0 54.1	46 36.80		7	5 30.9	40 56.86	2
3	22 54 10.7	48 20.12		16	43 34 3	50 33.36		6	42 32 2	44 53.41	3
4	22 48 23 0	52 16.68		16	25 57 0	54 29.91		6	19 28.0	48 49.97	4
5	22 42 8 1	18 56 13.23		16	8 2.7	20 58 26 47		5	56 18 6	52 46.52	5
6	22 35 26.2	19 0 9.79		15	49 51.8	21 2 23 02		5	33 4.4	22 56 43.07	6
7	22 28 17.4	4 6.35		15	31 24.8	6 19.58		5	9 45.8	23 0 39.62	7
8	22 20 42 1	8 2.91		15	12 42.0	10 16.13		4	46 23.2	4 36.18	8
9	22 12 40.5	11 59.46		14	53 43.8	14 12.69		4	22 57.1	8 32 73	9
10	22 4 12.7	15 56.02		14	34 30.7	18 9 24		3	59 27.8	12 29.28	10
11	21 55 19.0	19 19 52.57		14	15 3.0	21 22 5.80		3	35 55.6	23 16 25.83	11
12	21 45 59.7	23 49.13		13	55 21.3	26 2 35		3	12 21.0	20 22.39	12
13	21 36 15 1	27 45.68		13	35 26 0	29 58.91		2	48 41.3	24 18.94	13
14	21 26 5.5	31 42 24		13	15 17 3	33 55 46		2	25 5.9	28 15.49	14
15	21 15 31.1	35 38 80		12	54 55.8	37 52.01		2	1 26.2	32 12.04	15
16	21 4 32.2	39 35 36		12	34 21 9	41 48.56		1	37 45.4	36 8.60	16
17	20 53 9.1	43 31.91		12	13 35 9	45 45.12		1	14 4.0	40 5 15	17
18	20 41 22.2	47 28.47		11	52 38 3	49 41.67		0	50 22.2	44 1.70	18
19	20 29 11.8	51 25.03		11	31 29.4	53 38 23		0	26 40.5	47 58.25	19
20	20 16 38.3	55 21.59		11	10 9.7	21 57 34.78		0	2 59 2	51 54.80	20
21	20 3 41.9	19 59 18.14		10	48 39.5	22 1 31.34		North.			
22	19 50 22.9	20 3 14.70		10	26 59.2	5 27.89		0	20 41.3	23 55 51.35	21
23	19 36 41.8	7 11.25		10	5 9.3	9 24.44		0	44 20.8	59 47.90	22
24	19 22 38.9	11 7.81		9	43 10.2	13 20.99		1	7 59.0	0 3 44 45	23
25	19 8 14.6	15 4.36		9	21 2.2	17 17.55		1	31 35.4	7 41 01	24
26	18 53 29.2	19 0.92		8	58 45.7	21 14.10		1	55 9 6	11 37.56	25
27	18 38 23.1	22 57.47		8	36 21.2	25 10.66		2	18 41.4	15 34.11	26
28	18 22 56.7	26 54.03		8	13 49.1	29 7.21		2	42 10.4	19 30.66	27
29	18 7 10.4	30 50.58		7	51 9.8	33 3.76		3	5 36.3	23 27.22	28
30	17 51 4.6	34 47.14		7	28 23.6	37 0.31		3	28 58 6	27 23 77	29
31	17 34 39.7	38 43.69						3	52 17.0	31 20.32	30
								4	15 31 2	35 16.87	31

APRIL.

D.	S. D.	S. D. cul. m. sec.	D.	S. D.	S. D. cul. m. sec.	D.	S. D.	S. D. cul. m. sec.
2	16 0.83	1 4.30	2	15 53.04	1 5.93	1	15 47.53	1 8.19
4	0.27	4.36	4	52.59	6.09	3	47.27	8.30
6	15 59.72	4.42	6	52.14	6.25	5	47.02	8.40
8	59.18	4.49	8	51.71	6.42	7	46.81	8.48
10	58.64	4.57	10	51.29	6.59	9	46.60	8.55
12	58.10	4.65	12	50.88	6.75	11	46.42	8.62
14	57.56	4.75	14	50.48	6.91	13	46.25	8.67
16	57.03	4.85	16	50.10	7.07	15	46.11	8.71
18	56.50	4.96	18	49.73	7.23	17	45.97	8.73
20	55.98	5.08	20	49.36	7.39	19	45.84	8.74
22	55.47	5.21	22	49.01	7.54	21	45.73	8.74
24	54.97	5.35	24	48.68	7.69	23	45.65	8.73
26	54.48	5.49	26	48.37	7.83	25	45.58	8.70
28	53.99	5.63	28	48.07	7.96	27	45.54	8.66
30	53.51	5.79	30	47.79	8.08	29	45.52	8 61

D.	Decl. North at ap. noon.	Sid. T. at mean noon. h. m. sec.	D.	Decl. North at ap. noon.	Sid. T. at mean noon. h. m. sec.	D.	Decl. North at ap. noon.	Sid. T. at mean noon. h. m. sec.	D.
1	4 38 40.7	0 39 13.43	15	9 7.0	2 37 30.02	22	5 42.2	4 39 43.24	1
2	5 1 45.3	43 9.98	15 27 5.0	41 26.57	22 13 35.9	43 39.80	2		
3	5 24 44.5	47 6.53	15 44 47.8	45 23.13	22 21 6.4	47 36.36	3		
4	5 47 37.9	51 3.08	16 2 15.0	49 19.68	22 28 13.4	51 32.92	4		
5	6 10 25.2	54 59.63	16 19 26.3	53 16.24	22 34 56.9	55 29.47	5		
6	6 33 6.2	0 58 56.18	16 36 21.2	2 57 12.79	22 41 16.6	4 59 26.03	6		
7	6 55 40.4	1 2 52.74	16 52 59.6	3 1 9.35	22 47 12.4	5 3 22.59	7		
8	7 18 7.4	6 49.29	17 9 21.1	5 5.90	22 52 44.2	7 19.15	8		
9	7 40 26.9	10 45.84	17 25 25.4	9 2.46	22 57 51.9	11 15.70	9		
10	8 2 38.6	14 42.39	17 41 12.2	12 59.01	23 2 53.3	15 12.26	10		
11	8 24 42.2	1 18 38.95	17 56 41.2	3 16 55.57	23 6 54.5	5 19 8.92	11		
12	8 46 37.2	22 35.50	18 11 52.2	20 52.12	23 10 49.2	23 5.38	12		
13	9 8 23.4	26 32.05	18 26 44.8	24 48.67	23 14 19.4	27 1.93	13		
14	9 30 0.5	30 28.60	18 41 18.8	28 45.23	23 17 25.1	30 58.49	14		
15	9 51 28.2	34 25.16	18 55 34.0	32 41.79	23 20 6.2	34 55.05	15		
16	10 12 46.1	38 21.21	19 9 30.1	36 38.34	23 22 22.6	38 51.61	16		
17	10 33 53.9	42 18.26	19 23 6.7	40 34.90	23 24 14.3	42 48.16	17		
18	10 54 51.3	46 14.81	19 36 23.7	44 31.45	23 25 41.3	46 44.72	18		
19	11 15 38.0	50 11.37	19 49 20.7	48 28.01	23 26 43.5	50 41.28	19		
20	11 26 13.7	54 7.92	20 1 57.6	52 24.56	23 27 20.9	54 37 84	20		
21	11 56 28.0	1 58 4.48	20 14 14.2	3 56 21.12	23 27 33.5	5 58 34.39	21		
22	12 16 50.7	2 2 1.03	20 26 10.1	4 0 17.67	23 27 21.4	6 2 30.95	22		
23	12 26 51.5	5 57.59	20 27 45.1	4 14.23	23 26 44.5	6 27.51	23		
24	12 56 40.0	9 54.14	20 48 59.0	8 10.79	23 25 42.9	10 24.07	24		
25	13 16 15.8	13 50.69	20 59 51.5	12 7.25	23 24 16.5	14 20.62	25		
26	13 35 38.6	17 47.24	21 10 22.5	16 3.90	23 22 25.4	18 17.18	26		
27	13 54 48.2	21 43.80	21 20 31.6	20 0.46	23 20 9.7	22 13.74	27		
28	14 13 41.2	25 40.35	21 30 19.7	23 57.01	23 17 29.4	26 10.30	28		
29	14 32 25.2	29 36.91	21 39 43.5	27 53.57	23 14 24.6	30 6.55	29		
30	14 50 53.9	33 23.46	21 48 45.8	31 50.13	23 10 55.3	34 3.41	30		
31	15 9 7.0	37 30.02	21 57 25.5	35 46.69	23 7 1.6	6 37 59.97	31		

OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
D.	S. D.	S. D. cul. m. sec.		D.	S. D.	S. D. cul. m. sec.		D.	S. D.	S. D. cul. m. sec.	
1	16 1.20	1 4.16		2	16 9.76	1 6.89		2	16 15.68	1 10.19	
3	1.75	4.25		4	10.25	7.12		4	15.96	10.35	
5	2.30	4.36		6	10.72	7.36		6	16.21	10.49	
7	2.86	4.48		8	11.19	7.59		8	16.44	10.62	
9	3.42	4.61		10	11.64	7.83		10	16.66	10.74	
11	3.97	4.75		12	12.08	8.07		12	16.86	10.84	
13	4.52	4.90		14	12.50	8.30		14	17.04	10.92	
15	5.06	5.06		16	12.90	8.54		16	17.21	10.98	
17	5.61	5.23		18	13.30	8.77		18	17.36	11.02	
19	6.15	5.42		20	13.69	9.00		20	17.45	11.05	
21	6.69	5.61		22	14.07	9.22		22	17.57	11.07	
23	7.22	5.80		24	14.43	9.43		24	17.65	11.06	
25	7.74	6.01		26	14.77	9.61		26	17.71	11.03	
27	8.26	6.22		28	15.10	9.83		28	17.75	10.99	
29	8.77	6.44		30	15.40	10.01		30	17.78	10.93	
31	9.27	6.66						32	17.77	10.85	
D.	Decl. South at ap. noon.	Sid. T. at mean noon. h. m. sec.		Decl. South at ap. noon.	Sid. T. at mean noon. h. m. sec.			Decl. South at ap. noon.	Sid. T. at mean noon. h. m. sec.		D.
1	3 16 31.3	12 40 42.97		14 31 33.2	11 42 56.11			21 52 3.5	16 41 12.78		1
2	3 39 49.3	41 39.52		14 50 38.2	46 52.66			22 1 4.3	45 9.34		2
3	4 3 4.8	48 36.07		15 9 28.6	50 49.22			22 9 39.6	49 5.90		3
4	4 26 17.3	52 32.62		15 28 4.0	54 45.77			22 17 49.0	53 2.45		4
5	4 49 26.4	12 55 29.17		15 46 21.1	11 58 42 33			22 25 32.3	16 56 59.01		5
6	5 12 31.9	13 0 25.73		16 4 28.4	15 2 38.88			22 32 49.4	17 0 55.57		6
7	5 35 33.4	4 22.28		16 22 16 6	6 35.43			22 39 40.1	4 52.13		7
8	5 58 39.5	8 18.83		16 39 43 1	10 31.98			22 46 4.0	8 48.68		8
9	6 21 22.9	12 15.38		16 57 2.7	14 28.51			22 52 1.1	12 45.24		9
10	6 44 10.3	16 11.91		17 14 0.0	18 25.09			22 57 31.1	16 41.80		10
11	7 6 52.2	13 20 8.49		17 30 39.6	15 22 21.65			23 2 33.9	17 20 38.36		11
12	7 29 28.3	24 5.04		17 47 1.1	26 18.20			23 7 9.2	24 34.91		12
13	7 51 58.3	28 1.59		18 3 4.2	30 11.76			23 11 17.0	28 31.47		13
14	8 14 21.9	31 58.15		18 18 48.3	34 11.22			23 14 57.1	32 28.03		14
15	8 36 38.6	35 54.70		18 34 13.2	38 7.88			23 18 9.4	36 24 59		15
16	8 58 48.1	39 51.25		18 49 18.5	42 4.43			23 20 53.7	40 21.14		16
17	9 20 49.9	43 47.80		19 4 3.8	46 0.99			23 23 10.0	44 17.70		17
18	9 42 43.8	47 41.36		19 18 28.6	49 57.54			23 24 58.2	48 14.26		18
19	10 4 29.3	51 40.91		19 32 32.6	53 54.10			23 26 18.2	52 10.82		19
20	10 26 6.1	55 37.46		19 46 15.4	15 57 50.66			23 27 9.9	17 56 7.37		20
21	10 47 33.7	13 59 34.01		19 59 26.7	16 1 47.22			23 27 33.4	18 0 3.93		21
22	11 8 51 7	14 3 30.57		20 12 26.0	5 43.77			23 27 28.6	4 0.49		22
23	11 29 59.8	7 27.12		20 25 13.0	9 40.33			23 26 55.4	7 57.05		23
24	11 50 57.4	11 23.68		20 37 27.4	13 36.89			23 25 53.8	11 53.61		24
25	12 11 44.2	15 20.23		20 49 18.7	17 33.45			23 24 23.9	15 50.17		25
26	12 32 19.8	19 16.79		21 0 46.0	21 30.00			23 22 25.8	19 46.72		26
27	12 52 43.7	23 13 34		21 11 50.7	25 26.56			23 19 59.5	23 43.28		27
28	13 12 55.4	27 9.89		21 22 30.8	29 23.11			23 17 5.0	27 39.94		28
29	13 32 51.7	31 6.44		21 32 46.5	33 19.67			23 13 42.4	31 36.40		29
30	13 52 41.0	35 3.00		21 42 37.5	37 16.22			23 9 51.9	35 32.95		30
31	14 12 14.0	38 59 55		21 52 3.5	41 12.78			23 5 33.5	39 29.51		31

*True Apparent Places of the principal Fixed Stars, according to
Bessel, for every tenth day in the year.*

		Polaris.		Mencar.		Aldebaran		Capella.		Rigel.		Betelguese.	
		Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.
		h. m. s.	° ' "	h. m. s.	° ' "	h. m. s.	° ' "	h. m. s.	° ' "	h. m. s.	° ' "	h. m. s.	° ' "
1832.		h. m. s.	° ' "	h. m. s.	° ' "	h. m. s.	° ' "	h. m. s.	° ' "	h. m. s.	° ' "	h. m. s.	° ' "
Jan.	1,	60 19.92	61.0	30.32	22.8	17.71	44.7	18.29	59.5	28.55	18.9	5.25	57.6
	11,	11.75	61.5	30.23	22.1	17.67	44.5	18.27	60.9	28.53	20.4	5.28	56.9
	21,	3.80	61.5	30.11	21.5	17.60	44.3	18.19	62.1	28.47	21.6	5.27	56.2
	31,	59 56.43	60.7	29.97	20.9	17.49	44.1	18.05	63.2	28.38	22.7	5.21	55.7
Feb.	10,	49.27	59.3	29.82	20.5	17.34	43.8	17.86	64.0	28.24	23.5	5.11	55.3
	20,	42.62	57.4	29.66	20.1	17.18	43.6	17.64	64.5	28.08	24.1	4.97	55.0
March	1,	37.48	55.1	29.51	19.9	17.00	43.4	17.39	64.8	27.91	24.5	4.81	54.8
	11,	33.74	52.3	29.37	19.8	16.82	43.2	17.13	64.7	27.72	24.6	4.63	54.7
	21,	30.88	49.3	29.25	19.9	16.64	43.0	16.87	64.4	27.54	24.4	4.45	54.7
	31,	29.48	46.3	29.15	20.1	16.49	42.8	16.63	63.7	27.37	24.6	4.27	54.9
April	10,	30.03	42.9	29.10	20.5	16.36	42.7	16.42	62.8	27.21	23.4	4.11	55.1
	20,	32.19	39.9	29.08	21.1	16.27	42.6	16.35	61.8	27.08	22.5	3.97	55.4
	30,	35.21	37.1	29.11	22.0	16.22	42.7	16.13	60.6	26.99	21.3	3.86	55.8
May	10,	39.43	34.8	29.20	23.1	16.21	42.8	16.07	59.3	26.94	20.6	3.79	56.4
	20,	45.14	32.9	29.33	24.4	16.26	43.1	16.08	57.9	26.93	18.5	3.77	57.1
	30,	51.59	31.3	29.50	25.8	16.36	43.6	16.15	56.6	26.97	16.8	3.78	57.8
June	9,	58.23	30.3	29.76	27.4	16.50	44.2	16.29	55.3	27.66	14.7	3.83	58.7
	19,	60 5.52	30.0	29.95	29.1	16.68	45.0	16.48	54.2	27.18	12.8	3.94	59.8
	29,	13.41	30.2	30.21	30.9	16.90	45.9	16.72	53.3	27.34	10.8	4.08	60.9
July	9,	21.01	30.7	30.49	32.7	17.14	46.8	17.00	52.5	27.54	8.8	4.26	62.0
	19,	28.10	31.9	30.79	34.5	17.41	47.9	17.33	52.0	27.76	6.9	4.46	63.1
	29,	35.27	33.8	31.09	36.2	17.69	48.9	17.68	51.6	28.00	5.1	4.68	64.2
Aug.	8,	42.15	35.9	31.39	37.7	17.99	50.0	18.05	51.5	28.26	3.4	4.93	65.2
	18,	47.93	38.4	31.68	39.1	18.29	51.0	18.45	51.5	28.54	2.1	5.19	66.1
	28,	52.85	41.4	31.95	40.3	18.59	52.0	18.85	51.8	28.82	1.0	5.47	66.8
Sept.	7,	57.37	44.8	32.21	41.3	18.89	52.8	19.25	52.2	29.10	0.2	5.75	67.4
	17,	61 0.91	48.2	32.44	42.0	19.18	53.6	19.65	52.8	29.38	0.0	6.02	67.7
	27,	2.96	51.8	32.66	42.4	19.45	54.1	20.04	53.5	29.65	0.0	6.32	67.9
Oct.	7,	3.99	55.7	32.84	42.6	19.72	54.6	20.42	54.4	29.92	0.1	6.60	67.8
	17,	4.32	59.5	33.60	42.5	19.97	54.9	20.79	55.4	30.17	0.8	6.88	67.4
	27,	3.20	63.1	33.13	42.3	20.19	55.0	21.13	56.6	30.41	1.8	7.15	66.9
Nov.	6,	0.48	66.7	33.23	41.9	20.29	55.1	21.41	57.3	30.62	3.1	7.40	66.2
	16,	60 56.92	70.1	33.30	41.3	20.56	55.0	21.72	59.2	30.81	4.6	7.63	65.4
	26,	52.53	73.1	33.34	40.7	20.70	54.9	21.95	60.7	30.97	6.3	7.84	64.5
Dec.	6,	46.71	75.6	33.35	39.9	20.81	54.8	22.15	62.2	31.10	8.0	8.02	63.5
	16,	39.81	77.7	33.33	39.2	20.88	54.6	22.29	63.7	31.19	9.7	8.16	62.6
	26,	32.67	79.4	33.28	38.5	20.91	54.4	22.37	65.3	31.24	11.3	8.26	61.7
	36,	25.73	80.1	33.20	37.8	20.89	54.2	22.39	66.7	31.25	12.8	8.32	60.9

*True Apparent Places of the principal Fixed Stars, according to
Bessel, for every tenth day in the year.*

		Sirius.		Procyon.		Pollux.		Alphard.		Regulus.		Dubhe.	
		Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.
		h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "
1832.		6 37	16 29	7 30	5 38	7 35	28 25	9 19	7 56	9 39	12 46	10 53	62 38
		sec.	"	sec.	"	sec.	"	sec.	"	sec.	"	sec.	"
Jan.	1,	45.36	38.6	30.76	48.8	1.96	20.2	20.19	5.7	25.04	61.4	16.94	67.1
	11,	45.42	40.9	30.89	47.6	2.11	20.4	20.11	7.9	25.30	60.1	17.49	67.5
	21,	45.43	42.9	30.97	46.6	2.21	20.8	20.58	9.9	25.52	59.1	17.98	68.5
	31,	45.39	44.7	30.99	45.7	2.26	21.4	20.71	11.7	25.70	58.3	18.40	70.0
Feb.	10,	45.30	46.3	30.97	45.1	2.24	22.0	20.79	13.4	25.83	57.8	18.74	71.9
	20,	45.17	47.5	30.90	44.6	2.17	22.7	20.81	14.8	25.91	57.5	18.98	74.2
March	1,	45.02	48.5	30.80	44.3	2.06	23.5	20.79	16.0	25.94	57.5	19.12	76.7
	11,	44.84	49.1	30.66	44.2	1.91	24.2	20.73	16.9	25.92	57.7	19.17	79.4
	21,	44.64	49.4	30.50	44.2	1.74	24.8	20.61	17.6	25.86	58.1	19.12	82.1
	31,	44.44	49.4	30.32	44.3	1.55	25.3	20.51	18.0	25.78	58.6	18.99	84.7
April	10,	44.25	49.1	30.15	44.5	1.36	25.7	20.38	18.2	25.67	59.2	18.80	87.1
	20,	44.08	48.5	29.99	44.8	1.17	26.0	20.24	18.2	25.51	59.8	18.54	89.3
	30,	43.93	47.6	29.84	45.2	1.00	26.2	20.09	17.9	25.41	60.4	18.24	91.1
May	10,	43.80	46.4	29.71	45.7	0.86	26.2	19.95	17.5	25.28	61.1	17.91	92.5
	20,	43.71	44.9	29.62	46.3	0.75	26.1	19.81	16.9	25.15	61.7	17.57	93.4
	30,	43.66	43.3	29.55	47.0	0.67	25.9	19.70	16.1	25.03	62.3	17.23	93.9
June	9,	43.65	41.4	29.52	47.7	0.61	25.6	19.60	15.2	24.93	62.8	16.90	93.8
	19,	43.68	39.4	29.53	48.5	0.65	25.3	19.53	14.2	24.84	63.3	16.59	93.3
	29,	43.74	37.4	29.57	49.3	0.69	24.9	19.48	13.0	24.78	63.6	16.31	92.4
July	9,	43.86	35.0	29.61	50.2	0.78	24.4	19.45	11.8	24.74	63.9	16.07	91.0
	19,	44.00	32.9	29.76	51.1	0.91	23.9	19.45	10.6	24.72	64.1	15.87	89.2
	29,	44.17	30.9	29.89	51.9	1.07	23.4	19.48	9.3	24.72	64.2	15.72	87.0
Aug.	8,	44.37	29.1	30.06	52.6	1.26	22.9	19.53	8.1	24.75	64.2	15.63	84.6
	18,	44.59	27.5	30.25	53.2	1.47	22.3	19.62	6.9	24.81	64.0	15.58	81.9
	28,	44.83	26.1	30.46	53.6	1.71	21.7	19.74	6.0	24.89	63.6	15.60	78.9
Sept.	7,	45.09	25.1	30.69	53.8	1.98	21.1	19.88	5.3	25.00	63.1	15.69	75.5
	17,	45.36	24.6	30.94	53.9	2.26	20.4	20.05	4.8	25.15	62.4	15.84	72.3
	27,	45.61	24.4	31.21	53.6	2.56	19.6	20.25	4.7	25.32	61.5	16.06	69.1
Oct.	7,	45.93	24.8	31.49	53.1	2.88	18.8	20.48	4.9	25.53	60.3	16.35	65.8
	17,	46.22	25.5	31.78	52.4	3.21	18.1	20.73	5.4	25.76	59.0	16.70	62.7
	27,	46.50	26.7	32.07	51.5	3.56	17.3	21.01	6.3	26.03	57.5	17.12	59.8
Nov.	6,	46.77	28.2	32.37	50.4	3.89	16.6	21.31	7.5	26.32	55.9	17.60	57.1
	16,	47.03	20.1	32.66	49.1	4.22	16.0	21.61	9.1	26.63	54.1	18.13	54.7
	26,	47.27	32.2	32.94	47.7	4.54	15.4	21.93	10.9	26.96	52.3	18.69	52.8
Dec.	6,	47.48	34.5	33.20	46.2	4.84	15.0	22.24	12.9	27.29	50.5	19.30	51.2
	16,	47.65	36.9	33.43	44.8	5.11	14.8	22.54	15.1	27.61	48.8	19.91	50.2
	26,	47.78	39.3	33.63	43.5	5.34	14.8	22.81	17.3	27.92	47.2	20.51	49.7
	36,	47.86	41.5	33.78	42.2	5.53	14.9	23.05	19.4	28.20	45.8	21.08	49.8

*True Apparent Places of the principal Fixed Stars, according to
Bessel, for every tenth day in the year.*

		γ Ursæ Majoris.		Spica.		Arcturus.		Gemma.		Antares.		Ophiuchi.	
		Right Asc. Dec. North.		Right Asc. Dec. South.		Right Asc. Dec. North.		Right Asc. Dec. North.		Right Asc. Dec. South.		Right Asc. Dec. North.	
1832.		h. m. ° ' "		h. m. ° ' "		h. m. ° ' "		h. m. ° ' "		h. m. ° ' "		h. m. ° ' "	
		11 44 54 37		13 16 10 16		14 7 20 3		15 27 27 16		16 19 26 2		17 27 12 41	
		sec. "		sec. "		sec. "		sec. "		sec. "		sec. "	
Jan.	1,	56.76	29.9	20.28	47.3	58.71	37.1	32.84	64.8	5.18	51.6	6.30	22.9
	11,	57.24	29.1	20.60	49.3	59.03	34.8	33.13	63.2	5.47	55.2	6.49	20.7
	21,	57.69	29.5	20.92	51.3	59.36	32.9	33.44	59.8	5.78	55.9	6.71	18.5
	31,	58.09	30.2	21.22	53.2	59.68	31.3	33.77	57.9	6.10	56.8	6.96	16.6
Feb.	10,	58.41	31.4	21.50	55.1	59.99	30.1	34.10	56.5	6.43	57.7	7.22	14.8
	20,	58.71	32.0	21.75	56.7	60.27	29.3	34.41	55.5	6.77	58.6	7.50	13.5
March	1,	58.92	35.0	21.96	58.2	60.52	29.0	34.72	55.0	7.09	59.6	7.78	12.5
	11,	59.05	37.3	22.13	59.1	60.75	29.1	35.00	55.1	7.40	60.5	8.07	11.9
	21,	59.11	39.8	22.27	60.1	60.94	29.6	35.26	55.7	7.70	61.4	8.36	11.8
	31,	59.10	42.3	22.38	61.2	61.09	30.5	35.49	56.7	7.98	62.2	8.63	12.0
April	10,	59.02	44.9	22.45	61.7	61.21	31.7	35.69	58.1	8.24	62.9	8.90	12.7
	20,	58.90	47.3	22.50	62.1	61.29	33.1	35.86	59.9	8.48	63.6	9.15	13.7
	30,	58.73	49.4	22.51	62.3	61.35	34.6	35.99	61.8	8.69	64.2	9.38	15.0
May	10,	58.52	51.3	22.50	62.3	61.37	36.1	36.09	63.9	8.88	64.8	9.59	16.6
	20,	58.30	52.8	22.48	62.2	61.37	37.7	36.16	66.1	9.03	65.3	9.78	18.3
	30,	58.06	53.9	22.42	62.0	61.34	39.3	36.19	68.3	9.16	65.8	9.93	20.1
June	9,	57.81	54.6	22.36	61.7	61.28	40.7	36.19	70.4	9.25	66.3	10.06	22.0
	19,	57.57	54.8	22.28	61.3	61.20	42.0	36.16	72.3	9.30	66.7	10.15	23.8
	29,	57.33	54.6	22.19	60.8	61.11	43.0	36.09	74.1	9.31	67.0	10.20	25.6
July	9,	57.11	53.9	22.08	60.2	61.00	43.9	36.00	75.6	9.29	67.4	10.21	27.2
	19,	56.92	52.9	21.97	59.6	60.87	44.5	35.87	76.8	9.23	67.6	10.18	28.7
	29,	56.75	51.4	21.85	59.0	60.73	44.8	35.73	77.7	9.13	67.8	10.12	30.0
Aug.	8,	56.61	49.5	21.74	58.4	60.55	44.9	35.56	78.3	9.00	67.8	10.03	31.1
	18,	56.50	47.3	21.63	57.7	60.44	44.7	35.38	78.5	8.85	67.8	9.90	31.9
	28,	56.44	44.8	21.53	57.2	60.30	44.2	35.20	78.4	8.68	67.6	9.74	32.5
Sept.	7,	56.42	42.0	21.44	56.6	60.17	43.4	35.01	77.9	8.49	67.4	9.56	32.9
	17,	56.45	38.7	21.39	56.2	60.05	42.4	34.83	77.0	8.31	67.0	9.38	32.9
	27,	56.54	35.6	21.36	56.0	59.97	41.0	34.67	75.7	8.14	66.6	9.19	32.7
Oct.	7,	56.69	32.4	21.37	56.0	59.92	39.3	34.54	74.2	7.99	66.1	9.01	32.2
	17,	56.89	29.1	21.43	56.1	59.91	37.4	34.44	72.3	7.87	65.6	8.86	31.4
	27,	57.16	25.9	21.53	56.6	59.95	35.0	34.38	70.0	7.79	65.1	8.72	30.3
Nov.	6,	57.49	22.7	21.69	57.3	60.03	32.6	34.37	67.5	7.76	64.7	8.62	29.0
	16,	57.87	19.9	21.88	58.3	60.17	30.0	34.42	64.5	7.78	64.4	8.57	27.4
	26,	58.29	17.2	22.12	59.6	60.36	27.3	34.52	61.6	7.86	64.2	8.55	25.5
Dec.	6,	58.76	15.0	22.40	61.2	60.59	24.5	34.68	58.6	8.01	64.1	8.59	23.5
	16,	59.25	13.1	22.70	62.9	60.85	21.8	34.88	55.6	8.20	64.3	8.68	21.0
	26,	59.75	11.8	23.02	64.9	61.15	19.2	35.13	52.6	8.44	64.7	8.82	18.8
	36,	60.24	11.0	23.35	66.9	61.47	16.7	35.41	49.8	8.71	65.2	8.99	16.4

*True Apparent Places of the principal Fixed Stars, according to
Bessel, for every tenth day in the year.*

		Lyra.		Atair.		Dench.		♂ Cephei.		Fomal- haut.		Alpheratz.	
		Right Asc. Dec. North.		Right Asc. Dec. North.		Right Asc. Dec. North.		Right Asc. Dec. North.		Right Asc. Dec. South.		Right Asc. Dec. North.	
1832.		h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "
		18 31	38 37	19 42	8 25	20 35	44 41	21 26	69 49	22 48	30 30	23 59	28 9
		sec.		sec.		sec.		sec.		sec.		sec.	
Jan.	1,	12.90	57.9	33.18	52.5	40.53	67.8	25.61	39.1	19.44	55.2	42.34	48.9
	11,	13.02	54.7	33.24	50.8	40.48	64.9	25.24	36.5	19.35	51.9	42.19	48.0
	21,	13.18	51.6	33.35	49.0	40.47	61.9	24.97	33.6	19.28	54.3	42.06	46.7
	31,	13.38	48.7	33.49	47.1	40.52	58.6	24.81	30.1	19.24	53.4	41.93	45.2
Feb.	10,	13.62	46.2	33.65	46.0	40.61	55.0	24.75	27.0	19.22	52.3	41.83	43.7
	20,	13.90	44.0	33.84	44.7	40.76	52.8	24.82	23.1	19.24	50.9	41.75	42.0
March	1,	14.19	42.4	34.05	43.8	40.95	50.4	25.00	20.2	19.30	49.2	41.70	40.4
	11,	14.51	41.3	34.29	43.2	41.19	48.3	25.29	17.3	19.39	47.4	41.69	38.8
	21,	14.83	40.8	34.55	42.9	41.46	46.8	25.68	14.8	19.52	45.5	41.72	37.2
	31,	15.17	40.9	34.82	43.1	41.76	45.8	26.17	12.8	19.68	43.4	41.80	36.1
April	10,	15.49	41.5	35.10	43.6	42.10	45.3	26.72	11.3	19.88	41.3	41.93	35.2
	20,	15.81	42.8	35.38	44.4	42.45	45.5	27.33	10.4	20.13	39.1	42.10	34.7
	30,	16.11	44.5	35.67	45.6	42.81	46.2	27.98	10.2	20.40	36.9	42.31	34.6
May	10,	16.39	46.6	35.96	47.0	43.17	47.5	28.64	10.6	20.70	34.7	42.57	34.8
	20,	16.61	49.1	36.23	48.7	43.53	49.2	29.30	11.5	21.02	32.7	42.85	35.4
	30,	16.86	51.8	36.49	50.5	43.87	51.5	29.94	13.1	21.37	30.7	43.16	36.5
June	9,	17.04	54.7	36.73	52.5	44.18	54.0	30.53	15.1	21.72	29.0	43.49	37.8
	19,	17.18	57.7	36.94	54.4	44.45	56.9	31.07	17.6	22.07	27.6	43.83	39.5
	29,	17.27	60.7	37.12	56.4	44.69	60.0	31.52	20.5	22.41	26.4	44.16	41.5
July	9,	17.31	63.5	37.26	58.3	44.87	63.2	31.89	23.7	22.73	25.5	44.49	43.7
	19,	17.29	66.3	37.36	60.1	45.00	66.5	32.17	27.1	23.02	25.0	44.79	46.0
	29,	17.23	68.8	37.41	61.7	45.08	69.7	32.34	30.6	23.28	21.8	45.07	48.4
Aug.	8,	17.12	71.0	37.42	63.2	45.09	72.8	32.41	34.2	23.49	24.9	45.32	50.9
	18,	16.97	72.9	37.39	64.4	45.05	75.7	32.37	37.8	23.66	25.4	45.53	53.4
	28,	16.78	74.5	37.31	65.4	44.96	78.4	32.22	41.3	23.78	26.2	45.70	55.8
Sept.	7,	16.56	75.6	37.20	66.2	44.82	80.8	31.98	44.6	23.85	27.2	45.83	58.1
	17,	16.31	76.4	37.06	66.8	44.63	82.9	31.65	47.7	23.88	28.4	45.92	60.2
	27,	16.05	76.7	36.90	67.1	44.41	84.6	31.24	50.5	23.85	29.8	45.97	62.2
Oct.	7,	15.79	76.5	36.73	67.2	44.17	85.8	30.76	52.8	23.79	31.3	45.98	63.9
	17,	15.54	75.9	36.55	67.0	43.91	86.6	30.23	54.8	23.69	32.7	45.96	65.4
	27,	15.31	74.8	36.39	66.6	43.64	87.0	29.65	56.3	23.57	34.1	45.91	66.7
Nov.	6,	15.10	73.2	36.23	66.0	43.37	86.8	29.05	57.2	23.43	35.4	45.83	67.7
	16,	14.93	71.3	36.10	65.1	43.12	86.2	28.44	57.6	23.28	36.5	45.73	68.4
	26,	14.81	68.9	36.00	64.0	42.88	85.1	27.83	57.5	23.13	37.4	45.62	68.7
Dec.	6,	14.73	66.3	35.93	62.7	42.68	83.5	27.25	56.7	22.98	38.0	45.49	68.8
	16,	14.71	63.3	35.90	61.2	42.51	81.4	26.71	55.3	22.84	38.4	45.35	68.6
	26,	14.74	60.2	35.90	59.6	42.39	79.0	26.22	53.4	22.72	38.4	45.21	68.0
	36,	14.84	56.7	35.95	58.0	42.31	76.3	25.82	51.0	22.62	38.2	45.07	67.2

Dr. Young's Refractions, the Barometer being at 30 inches, and the internal Thermometer at 50, or the external at 47, degrees; with the corrections for + one inch in the barometer, and for — one degree in the thermometer of Fahrenheit. From page 19 of Vol. 1st of Pearson's Practical Astronomy.

App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30	Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30	Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30	Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30	Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30	Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.
0. 0	33.51	74	8,1		3. 0	14.35	20	2,3		8. 0	6.35	13,3	,85		14. 0	3.49,9	7,70	,469		14. 0	3.49,9	7,70	,469	
5	32.53	71	7,6		5	14.19	29	2,2		10	6.28	13,1	,83		10	3.47,1	7,61	,464		10	3.47,1	7,61	,464	
10	31.58	69	7,3		10	14. 4	29	2,2		20	6.21	12,8	,82		20	3.44,4	7,52	,458		20	3.44,4	7,52	,458	
15	31. 5	67	7,0		15	13.50	28	2,1		30	6.14	12,6	,80		30	3.41,8	7,43	,453		30	3.41,8	7,43	,453	
20	30.13	65	6,7		20	13.35	28	2,1		40	6. 7	12,3	,79		40	3.39,2	7,34	,448		40	3.39,2	7,34	,448	
25	29.24	63	6,4		25	13.21	27	2,0		50	6. 0	12,1	,77		50	3.36,7	7,26	,444		50	3.36,7	7,26	,444	
30	28.37	61	6,1		30	13. 7	27	2,0		9. 0	5.54	11,9	,76		15. 0	3.34,3	7,18	,439		15. 0	3.34,3	7,18	,439	
35	27.51	59	5,9		35	12.53	26	2,0		10	5.47	11,7	,74		30	3.27,3	6,95	,424		30	3.27,3	6,95	,424	
40	27. 6	58	5,6		40	12.41	26	1,9		20	5.41	11,5	,73		16. 0	3.20,6	6,73	,411		16. 0	3.20,6	6,73	,411	
45	26.24	56	5,4		45	12.28	25	1,9		20	5.36	11,3	,71		30	3.14,4	6,51	,399		30	3.14,4	6,51	,399	
50	25.43	55	5,1		50	12.16	25	1,9		40	5.30	11,1	,71		17. 0	3. 8,5	6,31	,386		17. 0	3. 8,5	6,31	,386	
55	25. 3	53	4,9		55	12. 3	25	1,8		50	5.25	11,0	,70		30	3. 2,9	6,12	,374		30	3. 2,9	6,12	,374	
1. 0	24.25	52	4,7		4. 0	11.52	24,1	1,70		10. 0	5.20	10,8	,69		18. 0	2.57,6	5,98	,362		18. 0	2.57,6	5,98	,362	
5	23.48	50	4,6		10	11.30	23,4	1,64		10	5.15	10,6	,67		19. 0	2.47,7	5,61	,340		19. 0	2.47,7	5,61	,340	
10	23.13	49	4,5		20	11.10	22,7	1,58		20	5.10	10,4	,65		20	2.38,7	5,31	,322		20	2.38,7	5,31	,322	
15	22.40	48	4,4		30	10.50	22,0	1,53		30	5. 5	10,2	,64		21	2.30,5	5,04	,305		21	2.30,5	5,04	,305	
20	22. 8	46	4,2		40	10.32	21,3	1,48		40	5. 0	10,1	,63		22	2.23,2	4,79	,290		22	2.23,2	4,79	,290	
25	21.37	45	4,0		50	10.15	20,7	1,43		50	4.56	9,9	,62		23	2.16,5	4,57	,276		23	2.16,5	4,57	,276	
30	21. 7	44	3,9		5. 0	9.58	20,1	1,38		11. 0	4.51	9,8	,60		24	2.10,1	4,35	,264		24	2.10,1	4,35	,264	
35	20.38	43	3,8		10	9.42	19,6	1,34		10	4.47	9,6	,59		25	2. 4,2	4,16	,252		25	2. 4,2	4,16	,252	
40	20.10	42	3,6		20	9.27	19,1	1,20		20	4.43	9,5	,58		26	1.58,8	3,97	,241		26	1.58,8	3,97	,241	
45	19.43	40	3,5		30	9.11	18,6	1,26		20	4.39	9,4	,57		27	1.53,8	3,81	,230		27	1.53,8	3,81	,230	
50	19.17	39	3,4		40	8.58	18,1	1,22		40	4.35	9,2	,56		28	1.49,1	3,65	,219		28	1.49,1	3,65	,219	
55	18.52	39	3,3		50	8.45	17,6	1,19		50	4.31	9,1	,55		29	1.44,7	3,50	,209		29	1.44,7	3,50	,209	
2. 0	18.29	38	3,2		6. 0	8.32	17,2	1,15		12. 0	4.28,1	9,00	,556		30	1.40,5	3,36	,201		30	1.40,5	3,36	,201	
5	18. 5	37	3,1		10	8.20	16,8	1,11		10	4.24,4	8,86	,548		31	1.36,6	3,23	,193		31	1.36,6	3,23	,193	
10	17.43	36	3,0		20	8. 9	16,4	1,09		20	4.20,8	8,74	,541		32	1.33,0	3,11	,186		32	1.33,0	3,11	,186	
15	17.21	36	2,9		30	7.58	16,0	1,06		20	4.17,3	8,63	,533		33	1.29,5	2,99	,179		33	1.29,5	2,99	,179	
20	17. 0	35	2,8		40	7.47	15,7	1,03		40	4.13,9	8,51	,524		34	1.26,1	2,88	,173		34	1.26,1	2,88	,173	
25	16.40	34	2,8		50	7.37	15,3	1,00		50	4.10,7	8,41	,517		35	1.23,0	2,78	,167		35	1.23,0	2,78	,167	
30	16.21	33	2,7		7. 0	7.27	15,0	,98		13. 0	4. 7,5	8,30	,509		36	1.20,0	2,68	,161		36	1.20,0	2,68	,161	
35	16. 2	33	2,7		10	7.17	14,6	,95		10	4. 4,4	8,20	,503		37	1.17,1	2,58	,155		37	1.17,1	2,58	,155	
40	15.43	32	2,6		20	7. 8	14,3	,93		20	4. 1,4	8,10	,496		38	1.14,4	2,49	,149		38	1.14,4	2,49	,149	
45	15.25	32	2,5		30	6.59	14,1	,91		30	3.58,4	8,00	,490		39	1.11,8	2,40	,144		39	1.11,8	2,40	,144	
50	15. 8	31	2,4		40	6.51	13,8	,89		40	3.55,5	7,89	,482		40	1. 9,3	2,32	,139		40	1. 9,3	2,32	,139	
55	14.51	30	2,3		50	6.43	13,5	,87		50	3.52,6	7,79	,476		41	1. 6,9	2,24	,134		41	1. 6,9	2,24	,134	

The Table of Refractions, continued.

App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30 Th. 50.	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30. Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30. Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30. Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.
°	"	"	"	°	"	"	"	°	"	"	"	°	"	"	"
42	1. 4.6	2.16	.130	55	40.8	1.36	.082	67	24.7	.83	.050	79	11.2	.38	.023
43	1. 2.4	2.09	.125	56	39.3	1.31	.079	68	23.5	.79	.047	80	10.2	.34	.021
44	1. 0.3	2.02	.120	57	37.8	1.26	.076	69	22.4	.75	.045	81	9.2	.31	.018
45	58.1	1.94	.117	58	36.4	1.22	.073	70	21.2	.71	.043	82	8.2	.27	.016
46	56.1	1.88	.112	59	35.0	1.17	.070	71	19.9	.67	.040	83	7.1	.24	.014
47	54.2	1.81	.108	60	33.6	1.12	.067	72	18.8	.63	.038	84	6.1	.20	.012
48	52.3	1.75	.104	61	32.2	1.08	.065	73	17.7	.59	.036	85	5.1	.17	.010
49	50.5	1.69	.101	62	31.0	1.04	.062	74	16.6	.56	.033	86	4.1	.14	.008
50	48.8	1.63	.097	63	29.7	.99	.060	75	15.5	.52	.031	87	3.1	.10	.006
51	47.1	1.58	.094	64	28.4	.95	.057	76	14.4	.48	.029	88	2.0	.07	.004
52	45.4	1.52	.090	65	27.2	.91	.055	77	13.4	.45	.027	89	1.0	.03	.002
53	43.8	1.47	.088	66	25.9	.87	.052	78	12.3	.41	.025	90	0.0	.00	.000
54	42.2	1.41	.085	67	24.7	.83	.050	79	11.2	.38	.023				

The correction for an increase of altitude of one inch in the barometer, or for a depression of one degree in the thermometer, is to be *added* to the tabular refraction; but when the barometer is lower than 30 inches, or the thermometer higher than 50 degrees, the correction becomes *subtractive*.

When great accuracy is required, 0.003 inch should be deducted from the observed height of the barometer, for each degree that the thermometer near it, is above 50 degrees, and the same quantity added, for an equal depression.

A Table of the Sun's Parallax in Altitude.

Sun's Altitude.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.					Sun's Altitude.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.				
°	"	"	"	"	"	°	"	"	"	"	"
0	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	45	5.94	6.01	6.08	6.15	6.22
0	8.40	8.50	8.60	8.70	8.80	50	5.40	5.46	5.53	5.59	5.66
5	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	8.77	55	4.82	4.88	4.93	4.99	5.05
10	8.27	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	60	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.40
15	8.11	8.21	8.31	8.40	8.50	65	3.55	3.59	3.63	3.68	3.72
20	7.89	7.99	8.08	8.18	8.27	70	2.87	2.91	2.94	2.98	3.01
25	7.61	7.70	7.79	7.88	7.98	75	2.17	2.20	2.23	2.25	2.28
30	7.28	7.36	7.45	7.53	7.62	80	1.46	1.48	1.49	1.51	1.53
35	6.88	6.96	7.04	7.13	7.21	85	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.77
40	6.44	6.51	6.59	6.66	6.74	90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
45	5.94	6.01	6.08	6.15	6.22						

Logarithm for converting Sidereal into Mean Solar Time + 9.9988126

" " " Mean Solar into Sidereal Time + 0.0011874

A second of time, at the Equator, contains 1521 feet.

Elements of the Eclipses of the Sun of May 5th, and July 27th, 1832.
Mean time at Berlin (0h. 53' 34.0'' east of Greenwich.)

SUN'S				MERCURY'S GEOCENTRIC			
May 4th	Longitude.	Latitude.	Semidi- ameter.	Longitude.	Latitude.	Hor. Par.	Semidi- ameter.
h.	° ' "	" "	" "	° ' "	" "	" "	" "
21	44 47 37.59	— 0.42	15 52.389	45 3 17.01	+ 10 59.41	15.320	5.664
22	50 2.71	— 0.42	379	1 44.78	10 16.16	323	665
23	52 27.82	— 0.41	369	0 12.52	9 32.89	326	667
5th 0	51 52.93	— 0.41	360	14 58 40.22	8 49.59	329	668
1	57 18.04	— 0.40	351	57 7.88	8 6.27	333	669
2	59 43.15	— 0.40	342	55 25.50	7 22.93	336	670
3	15 2 8.25	— 0.39	333	54 3.09	6 39.56	339	672
4	4 33.55	— 0.39	323	52 30.68	5 56.17	342	673
5	6 58.45	— 0.28	314	50 58.30	5 12.75	345	674
Sidereal time at 5 hours = 2 h. 54 m. 5.52 sec. Sun's Horizontal Parallax 8.498''							
SUN'S				MOON'S			
July 27th	Longitude.	Latitude.	Semidi- ameter.	Longitude.	Latitude.	Hor. Par.	Semidi- ameter.
h.	° ' "	" "	" "	° ' "	" "	" "	" "
0	121 19 43.56	— 0.12	15 46.94	122 36 13.80	— 4 31.30	61 15.40	16 41.60
1	22 12.03	— 0.11	46.94	123 11 6.09	— 1 0.57	15.12	41.52
2	24 35.59	— 0.11	46.95	51 57.95	+ 2 30.12	11.81	41.42
3	26 58.97	— 0.10	46.95	124 29 49.33	+ 6 0.76	14.46	41.33
4	29 22.44	— 0.10	46.96	125 7 40.18	+ 9 31.28	14.08	41.22
5	31 45.91	— 0.09	46.96	45 30.51	+ 13 1.69	13.66	41.10
6	34 9.39	— 0.09	46.97	126 23 20.23	+ 16 31.94	13.21	40.97
Sidereal time at 2 hours = 8 h. 29 m. 50.15 sec. Sun's Hor. Par. 8.45''							

Elements of the Eclipse of Feb. 1st, and of the Occultations of the Planets in
1832; mean time at Berlin.

	Feb. 1st, 11h.	Feb. 16th, 19h.	May 8th, 9h.	June 4th, 18h.
	The Sun	h	h	h
Longitude of	312 7 45.98	162 47 6.43	158 12 45.63	158 47 19.59
H. M. in longitude . . .	2 32.21	— 11.36	— 0.35	+ 6.50
Latitude of same	— 0.09	+ 2 5 36.68	+ 2 2 36.85	+ 1 58 23.54
H. M. in latitude	— 0.00	+ 0.34	— 0.38	— 0.37
Horizontal Parallax . .	8.70	1.02	0.96	0.91
Semidiameter	16 15.28	9.17	8.57	8.16
D's longitude	311 56 55.57	162 23 24.41	157 23 21.91	159 15 37.28
H. M. hour preceding . .	30 23.69	35 26.89	33 57.66	34 20.72
" " following	30 24.63	35 24.81	33 56.33	34 18.65
D's latitude	+ 2 59.97	+ 2 38 7.91	+ 2 33 12.89	+ 2 55 27.15
H. M. hour preceding . .	— 2 48.98	+ 2 50.30	+ 2 35.45	+ 2 32.86
" " following	— 2 49.17	+ 2 49.04	+ 2 34.43	+ 2 31.64
D's Equatorial Parallax	54 43.42	59 10.57	58 4.66	58 24.13
H. Var. in Equat. Par. .	+ 0.87	— 1.80	— 1.23	— 1.88
D's Hor. S. D.	14 54.76	16 7.54	15 49.56	15 54.90
Hor. Variation in S. D. .	+ 0.24	— 0.49	— 0.35	— 0.52
	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.
Sidereal time	20 44 28.67	21 44 55.84	3 6 34.61	4 54 30.34

The sign +, prefixed to the hourly motion in latitude, indicates that the body is approaching; and the sign —, that it is receding from, the north pole of the ecliptic.

* * * The hourly increase of the sidereal time is constantly 9.857 seconds.

Elements of the Occultations of the principal Fixed Stars in 1832, in the United States, mean time at Berlin.

	Mar. 6th, 13h.	Apr. 16th, 21h.	June 17th, 20h.	July 7th, 16h.
Longitude of . . . } 1μ Ceti	$\gamma \cap$	$\delta \Psi$	$\gamma \cap$	
Latitude of same . . .	39 34 34.11	232 47 39.15	321 11 46.70	232 47 44.93
Longitude of \mathcal{D} . . .	— 5 34 32.32	+ 4 24 15.42	— 2 34 16.27	+ 4 24 16.74
H. M. hour preceding	40 9 11.91	232 55 24.97	321 6 58.66	232 45 20.71
“ “ following	34 22.91	31 15.72	29 47.11	30 40.96
Latitude of \mathcal{D} . . .	34 23.94	31 14.24	29 47.93	30 39.68
H. M. hour preceding	— 5 11 31.58	+ 4 51 50.53	— 1 33 8.30	+ 4 53 13.81
“ “ following	— 6.88	— 38.72	— 2 35.74	— 0 54.70
\mathcal{D} 's Equatorial Paral ^x	— 4.98	— 40.11	— 2 35.40	— 0 56.08
Hor. Var. of Eq. Par.	58 8.51	55 23.86	54 22.98	55 0.36
\mathcal{D} 's Horizontal S. D.	+ 1.01	— 1.28	+ 0.82	— 1.21
Hor. Variation of S. D.	15 50.58	15 5.74	14 49.17	14 59.34
	+ 0.28	— 0.35	+ 0.22	— 0.34
Sidereal time . . .	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.
	22 58 51.20	1 41 48.69	5 46 5.30	7 4 17.02

	July 10th, 21h.	Sept. 7th, 15h.	Sept. 13th, 19h.	Sept. 17th, 18h.
Longitude of . . . } 1μ \nearrow	$\delta \Psi$	1μ Ceti	$\nu \Pi$	
Latitude of same . . .	270 52 31.25	321 12 4.66	39 35 21.26	94 27 37.98
Longitude of \mathcal{D} . . .	+ 2 21 43.80	— 2 34 17.34	— 5 34 28.99	— 3 4 34.72
H. M. hour preceding	271 19 39.87	321 15 28.05	39 22 21.34	93 39 46.89
“ “ following	20 38.12	30 5.59	33 17.68	35 14.46
Latitude of \mathcal{D} . . .	29 37.71	30 6.62	33 18.96	35 15.61
H. M. hour preceding	+ 2 48 20.98	— 1 38 0.67	— 5 5 6.94	— 2 26 31.78
“ “ following	— 2 18.21	— 2 35 69	+ 0 21.35	+ 2 46.36
\mathcal{D} 's Equatorial Paral ^x	— 2 18.97	— 2 34.70	+ 0 23.08	+ 2 47.36
Hor. Var. of Eq. Par.	54 1.15	51 30.37	57 16.98	59 9.30
\mathcal{D} 's Horizontal S. D.	— 0.37	+ 0.71	+ 1.27	+ 1.01
Hor. Variation of S. D.	14 43.23	14 51.19	15 26.60	16 7.18
	— .10	+ 0.20	+ 0.34	+ 0.27
Sidereal time . . .	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.
	7 16 55.97	11 8 33.55	11 22 52.30	11 48 28.65

	Oct. 12th, 23h.	Nov. 23th, 13h.	Dec. 4th, 12h.	Dec. 4th, 22h.
Longitude of . . . } $2 \delta 8$	$\gamma \Psi$	2ξ Ceti	1μ Ceti	
Latitude of same . . .	64 47 12.7	319 26 33.37	35 8 1.93	39 35 27.18
Longitude of \mathcal{D} . . .	— 4 7 40.6	— 2 32 24.15	— 5 52 12.64	— 5 34 31.43
H. M. hour preceding	65 31 21.6	320 12 8.64	34 52 28.00	40 35 43.63
“ “ following	24 39.5	29 30.74	34 4.83	34 34.50
Latitude of \mathcal{D} . . .	24 40.2	29 31.23	34 7.48	34 34.23
H. M. hour preceding	— 4 4 23.5	— 2 10 26.45	— 5 5 22.70	— 4 58 38.37
“ “ following	+ 1 46.0	— 2 25.35	+ 0 30.20	+ 0 48.57
\mathcal{D} 's Equatorial Paral ^x	+ 1 47.7	— 2 24.82	+ 0 32.01	+ 0 50.74
Hor. Var. in Eq. Par.	58 32.2	54 10.44	57 56.40	58 18.45
\mathcal{D} 's Horizontal S. D.	+ 0.9	+ 0.45	+ 2.23	+ 2.19
Hor. Variation of S. D.	15 57.1	14 45.72	15 47.30	15 53.32
	+ 0.2	+ 0.13	+ 0.61	+ 0.59
Sidereal time . . .	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.
	13 27 51.73	16 31 21.25	16 55 0.73	16 56 39.30

A Table to find the Day of the Week of any given date, from the Year 5000 B. C. to the Year 2700 of the Christian Era.

CENTURIES BEFORE CHRIST.								NEW STYLE.				CENTURIES AFTER CHRIST.							
4800	4700	4600	4500	4400	4300	4200						1700		1800		1500	1600.		
4100	4000	3900	3800	3700	3600	3500						2100		2200		1900	2000.		
3400	3300	3200	3100	3000	2900	2800						0.		100.		200.		300.	
2700	2600	2500	2400	2300	2200	2100				700.		800.		900.		1000.			
2000	1900	1800	1700	1600	1500	1400				1400.		1500.		1600.		1700.			
1300	1200	1100	1000	900	800	700				2100.		2200.		2300.		2400.			
600	509	400	300	200	100	0				2500.		2600.		2700.		2800.			
C	D	E	F	G	A	B		0	25.	56.	84.	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	
D	E	F	G	A	B	C		.1	.29	.57	.85	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	
F	G	A	B	C	D	E		.2	.30	.58	.86	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
G	A	B	C	D	E	F		.3	.31	.59	.87	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G		.4	.32	.60.	.88.	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	
B	C	D	E	F	G	A		.5	.33	.61	.89	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	
D	E	F	G	A	B	C		.6	.34	.62	.90	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	
E	F	G	A	B	C	D		.7	.35	.63	.91	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	
F	G	A	B	C	D	E		.8	.36	.64.	.92.	G	A	B	C	D		F	
G	A	B	C	D	E	F		.9	.37	.65	.93	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	
B	C	D	E	F	G	A		10	.38	.66	.94	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	
C	D	E		G	A	B		11	.39	.67	.95	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	
D	E	F	G	A	B	C		12.	.40.	.68.	.96.	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	
E	F	G	A	B	C	D		.13	.41	.69	.97	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
G	A	B	C	D	E	F		14	.42	.70	.98	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G		15	.43	.71	.99	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	
B	C	D	E	F	G	A		16.	.44.	.72.		D	E	F	G	A	B	C	
C	D	E	F	G	A	B		.17	.45	.73		C	D	E	F	G	A	B	
E	F	G	A	B	C	D		18	.46	.74		B	C	D	E	F	G	A	
F	G	A	B	C	D	E		19	.47	.75		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
G	A	B	C	D	E	F		20.	.48.	.76.		F	G	A	B	C	D	E	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G		.21	.49	.77		E	F	G	A	B	C	D	
C	D	E	F	G	A	B		22	.50	.78		D	E	F	G	A	B	C	
D	E	F	G	A	B	C		23	.51	.79		C	D	E	F	G	A	B	
E	F	G	A	B	C	D		.24.	.52.	.80.		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
F	G	A	B	C	D	E		.25	.53	.81		G	A	B	C	D	E	F	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G		26	.54	.82		F	G	A	B	C	D	E	
B	C	D	E	F	G	A		.27	.55	.83		E	F	G	A	B	C	D	

January. October.		February. March. November.		January, LY. April. July.		May.		June.		February, LY. August.		September. December.		A		B		C		D		E		F		G												
1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	Sa.	F.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.		
2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	M.	Sa.	F.	Th.	W.	Tu.		
3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	Tu.	M.	Sa.	F.	Th.	W.		
4	11	18	25	—	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	W.	Tu.	M.	Sa.	F.	Th.		
5	12	19	26	—	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Sa.	F.		
6	13	20	27	—	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	F.	Th.	W.	Tu.	M.	Sa.		
7	14	21	28	—	11	18	25	—	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	3	10	17	24	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	Sa.	F.	Th.	W.	Tu.

Explanation of the use of the Table in pages 72 and 73.

Any year being given, either before or after Christ, Old or New Style, find the century at the top of the Table in page 72, and the odd years in the middle column. The square of intersection contains the Dominical Letter for the year. Then look for the given day of the month in the Table above, and the day of the week will be shown in the column under the Dominical Letter at the right hand. If the given year be a Leap Year, and the month January or February, it must be looked for under the head January, LY, February, LY. A leap year after Christ is marked by a dot on the right hand; one before Christ is marked on the left.

II. METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION.

I. NATURAL HISTORY OF THE WEATHER.*

[See *American Almanac* for 1831, p. 100.]

DEW AND HOAR FROST.

ANOTHER visible evidence of the fact of aqueous vapor pervading the transparent atmosphere, is the appearance of *Dew*.

Nothing can be stronger than the conviction produced by observation, that this fluid has its principal source in the atmosphere. It is a little remarkable, that while this origin has been granted with regard to rain, whose formation is carried on in regions generally far beyond our range of vision, and at elevations which we have no convenient means of visiting, it has been denied with regard to dew; though this latter, produced upon the surface of our planet, is never out of our reach, and consequently may be subjected to our examination whenever we are disposed to investigate its production, or observe its subsequent changes and conditions.

Dew, on its first formation, appears sprinkled over the surfaces of some bodies in small irregularly-shaped flat spots, or attached to the filamentous parts of others in minute globules, of colorless transparent fluid. As the dewing process continues, these increase in size, and frequently running together, escape from sloping and perpendicular surfaces, in little descending streams.

The globule of dew, in accordance with the popular notion that

“ It droppeth like the gentle rain from Heaven,”

has been called a *dew-drop*; but though the name be continued, the descent is now considered altogether imaginary. No dew-drop has ever yet been remarked to form without contact, nor to fall except from some substance to which it had been previously attached. The touch of the minutest thread of the finest spinner is sufficient to start it into being, and to hold it,

* The first section of the following article is taken from the *Companion to the British Almanac*, for 1831.

in its first magnitudes at least, safely suspended; but, in all cases, it is necessary that either this or some more bulky agent should assist in its parturition. Unlike rain, no cloud, not even the slightest misty wreath, precedes or attends its first appearance; and the earliest notice which the eye receives of its existence is the brilliancy with which it decorates the scene of its birth and detention.

Chilled then by the contact of some surface or point colder than themselves, the atmospheric particles have their moisture-carrying power so reduced, that they are no longer able to support the same quantity of humidity in the form of transparent elastic vapor, which they did before this "cold embrace"; the excess is evolved, and the relieved particle of air, reduced in its volume and load, but increased in its density, passes on, or slides down, leaving a deposit upon the refrigerating object, which deposit is dew.

If the cooling body happen to be of a light and filamentous texture, the dew, on its abandonment by the air, obeys, undisturbed by any foreign attraction, the simple law of aggregation, and sparkles in those myriads of globules, which, from their aerial origin, their lustre, their coëxistence with daybreak, and their effects upon the vegetable world, have so constantly, in all ages, been selected as objects of description by the poets of nature, and so frequently been used in similies which are intended to illustrate instances of gentleness, purity, and splendor, of refreshing calmness, and of vivifying power.

The dew-drop is familiar to every one, from earliest infancy. Resting in luminous beads on the down of leaves, or pendant from the finest blades of grass, or threaded upon the floating lines of the gossamer, its "orient pearl" varies in size, from the diameter of a small pea to the most minute atom that can be imagined to exist. Each of these, like the rain-drops, have the properties of reflecting and refracting light; and hence, as from so many minute prisms, the unfolded rays of the sun are sent up to the eye in similar brilliant colors to those of the rainbow. When the sun-beams traverse horizontally a very thickly bedewed grass-plot, these colors arrange themselves so as to form an iris or dew-bow; and if we select any one of the drops for observation, and steadily regard it while we gradually change our position, we shall find the prismatic colors follow each other in their regular order.

With so many resemblances when once produced, and having evidently one common source, it would seem incredible that the learned should have come to any other conclusion, than that the rain-drop and the dew-drop were the same identical substance; that they both were, in fact, water of the softest quality and greatest purity,—dew, perhaps, being only more free from those volatile impurities which rain might wash down from the air in its descent. But the quackery of former times was not content with

this simple difference, and employed itself for ages in the most absurd speculations on the nature of dew, and the most extravagant assertions as to its properties. Even so lately as in an edition of an Encyclopædia of deserved celebrity, published in Edinburgh in 1814, and distinguished in some departments for science and accuracy, dew was described as “a dense, moist, vapor, found on the earth in form of a mizzling rain,” and it is asserted, “that out of dew putrefied by the sun, arise divers insects, which change apace from one species into another; what remains is converted into a fine white salt, with angles like those of saltpetre, after a number of evaporations, calcinations, and fixations”! It is also stated that there may be a spirit prepared from May-dew of wonderful virtues, and the preparation of it is described by a “physician” of Kiel, in a manner which strongly resembles the solemn lies which are annually propagated by another “physician” in his Almanac.

All these mistakes upon the nature of dew are now dispersed for ever. The investigation of the phenomena was undertaken by Dr. Wells, and given first to the world in his *Essay on Dew*, in the year 1814,—a work pronounced in a recent scientific publication, by a person eminently qualified to judge, to be “one of the most beautiful examples of inductive reasoning in the English language.”* By a series of well-adapted experiments, most indefatigably pursued, Dr. Wells obtained data, upon which nearly all the phenomena of dew may be satisfactorily accounted for. His arguments from them are ingenious and conclusive, and leave no doubt that the dew-drop and the hail-stone are but some of the consequences which uniformly follow, in one shape or other, the processes necessary to restore some depression of temperature, which, whether in the atmosphere, or on the earth’s surface, is greater in one body or class of bodies, than in others which are contiguous; or, as M. Biot has concisely expressed it, “these phenomena, and many others analogous, result from these two single observations:—that the equilibrium of temperature is maintained by exchanges; and that bodies exposed to the aspect of a clear sky cool by radiation.”†

“The experience,” says Dr. Wells, “of most persons respecting the communication of heat among bodies in the open air, is confined to what happens during the day; at which time, those that are situated near to one another are always found to possess the same temperature, unless some very evident reason for the contrary should exist. To many, therefore, it may appear incredible, that a perfectly dry body, placed in contact, on all sides, with other bodies of the same temperature with itself, shall afterwards, without undergoing any chemical change, become much colder than they are, and shall remain so for many hours; yet these circumstances are found to occur in substances attractive of dew, when laid on the surface of

* Dr. Thomson, on Heat and Electricity, 1830.

† Nouv. Dict. Hist. Naturelle, Paris, 1819, xxix, 463.

the earth, in a still and serene night; and are in perfect agreement with the doctrine of heat, now universally admitted to be just."

This unequal depression of temperature in bodies upon the surface of the earth, is principally brought about by that property, which they all possess, of perpetually emitting and absorbing the particles of heat. When this interchange is equal, the temperature of the body remains stationary: but when, from some cause, the emission is greater than the absorption, the body becomes cooler; and *vice versâ*. This constant emission and absorption of the particles of heat being more active in some bodies than others, it follows that, if bodies, in which there exists this difference, be similarly placed, the rates of the emission or absorption will vary, and consequently some will warm or cool more rapidly than others.

The property of emitting heat is termed the *radiation of heat*; and a body is said to possess a large or a small radiating power, according as it cools, under certain circumstances, in a greater or a less period of time; to *radiate powerfully*, and to *cool rapidly*, are, therefore, effects of the same process, which must necessarily be simultaneous: the first, expressing that condition of the process by which neighbouring bodies are likely to be affected; and the second, that by which its own state is altered. To enable a body to obtain by radiation a lower degree of temperature in the shortest time possible, we must place it in such circumstances as that its emission or radiation of heat shall be compensated in the least possible degree by the absorption of any particles of heat, emitted or radiated by any other bodies, or transmitted to it from them by conduction. To accomplish this privation entirely is impossible; but if we expose a body, reposing upon some bad conductor, to a perfectly clear sky, in a calm night, upon an extensive level plane, we place it in the most favorable circumstances for cooling by radiation or emission; for the empty sky having no object in it which can radiate in return, all the particles of heat rushing off into the clear ærial space are an absolute loss, and the absence of all elevation in the level plane diminishing the amount of radiation to and from all other terrestrial objects to the least possible degree, we should find a body so placed to indicate very soon a temperature considerably lower than the circumambient air; into this the emitted heat must evidently enter in the first instance; but heat so emitted passes through a transparent atmosphere without sensibly affecting its temperature. The air not in contact with the cooling or radiating body would, therefore, be little affected, even when the body itself was cooled to a remarkable degree.

To understand the deposition of dew, and its unequal distribution upon objects, let us now suppose two bodies placed in the circumstances described above, but of different radiating powers, surrounded by the atmosphere in its usual state of composition, but cloudless, transparent, and calm, with a temperature a few degrees above that at which the transparent

elastic vapor present would begin visibly to condense. Starting from this point, let us watch the process of the radiation ; the better radiator cooling more rapidly soonest reaches and passes the degree at which the aqueous vapor condenses, the air in contact is cooled down to the same point, parts with its moisture, and the dewing process begins upon this body. This continues, and may suffuse this radiator copiously, long before the slow radiation of the other has reduced its temperature to the point of condensation ; till then it of course is undewed and dry, and it will remain so, unless the radiation is continued long enough to cool it sufficiently low. This we will suppose to take place. If the sky become now partially overcast, we shall find the cold produced by radiation begin to diminish, the temperature of the bodies will be observed to rise, though with differing rates of ascension, the accumulation of dew will become slower, and if the cloudiness become general, will entirely cease. After a time, the temperature of the two radiating bodies will be equal to each other and to that of the atmosphere. In the latter part of this experiment, as in the commencement, the radiating heat of the bodies continues to pass off from them undiminished in quantity ; but they now receive from the clouds a radiation or emission in return, large enough gradually to restore the equilibrium of temperature ; when this is accomplished, the emission and absorption become equal. Such an adjustment of the receipt and expenditure of heat is sometimes described by saying that the radiation has ceased.*

From the above statement it may be perceived, that in order to produce a copious deposition of atmospheric dew, the following conditions would be necessary : — The absence of the sun ; — a complete exposure to a perfectly clear sky, and one which is calm, or very nearly so ; — an atmosphere replete with aqueous vapor, whose temperature is very little elevated above that of the dew-point ; † and lastly ; — bodies of great radiating powers, so situated as to be very little affected by the radiating or conducting powers of any other bodies.

Upon these conditions it may be remarked, that although the dewing process proceeds most productively when the sun is below the horizon, yet it frequently occurs both a little before his setting, and a little after he has risen. The duration of these periods is, however, very short, except in shaded places, and even there is finally limited by the supply of heat from the sun balancing the loss by radiation of the earth. As he declines, and before he sends forth his rays with power, the terrestrial radiation of heat

* This is evidently an impropriety of expression. It has, however, been used by some authors of eminence. Radiation, in this use, means the *excess* only of the quantity emitted beyond the quantity absorbed ; in other words, the actual *loss* of heat, by the supply being unequal to the quantity given out.

† The Dew-point is the degree of the Thermometer at which the transparent elastic vapor, which may be present in the atmosphere, on being exposed to a decrease of temperature, begins to be precipitated. By some, it is called the point of saturation ; Mr. Daniell terms it, the degree of “constituent temperature of atmospheric vapor.”

may be greater in quantity than that supplied by the sun for the terrestrial absorption, and a decrease of temperature sufficient to produce dew may occur. The seasons and other circumstances will influence the deposition at the times under consideration ; but it appears probable, that under every modification of atmosphere, dew ceases to form when the sun has attained a certain degree above the horizon (though the exact point remains hitherto undetermined), because the solar radiant heat has been found to be transmitted in the day-time to the earth through the thickest covering of cloud.

The interval between sunrise and the ceasing of dew to form, has been observed to be considerably shorter than that between its first appearance in the afternoon and sunset ; “ contrary, however, to what happens at sunset, if the weather be favorable, more dew forms a little before, and, in shaded places, a little after sunrise, than at any other time. A greater quantity of dew has also been observed to form between midnight and sunrise than between sunset and midnight.”

“ The appearance of dew is not confined to any one part of the night, but occurs during its whole course, from means the most simple and efficacious. For after one part of the air has deposited its moisture on the colder surface of the earth, it is removed in consequence of that agitation in the atmosphere which exists during its stillest states, and gives place to another having its quantity of water undiminished ; and again, as the night proceeds, a portion of air, which had before deposited all the moisture which circumstances at that time permitted, is rendered fit, by the general increase of the cold of the atmosphere, to give out a fresh parcel when it comes anew into contact with the ground.” *

Entire clearness of the atmosphere is essential to a great deposition of dew, for then few impediments are presented to the escape, by radiation, of the earth's heat to the heavens ; and that these impediments may be the fewest possible, the most complete exposure to the sky should be secured, for not the smallest part of it can be screened from the radiating surface without its temperature being proportionally higher. Less cold is remarked on surfaces, and therefore less dew is observed, in calm nights when the sky is partially covered with clouds or its aspect otherwise narrowed by intervening objects, and still less or none when it is entirely covered or shut out from view by lofty buildings, tall trees, &c.

Perfect stillness of the atmosphere is not absolutely necessary, for the gentle motion of air, pregnant with moisture, facilitates the disengagement of dew, since fresh parcels of it will be brought more frequently into contact, than if the atmosphere were entirely calm ; but on any agitation approaching to wind, the deposition ceases.

As the amount of the diminution of temperature necessary to cause air to deposit moisture depends upon the quantity of vapor which the air con-

* Dr. Wells.

tains, it follows, that if the quantity be as great as can exist at the temperature, then the smallest diminution of temperature will occasion a deposition of humidity. If the air be not replete with moisture, a further diminution of temperature will be necessary before the deposition can commence; and if the air be what is called dry, it may require its temperature to be so lowered before the condensation of vapor takes place, that the depression produced by radiation from some bodies may never reach it. In this case no dew could be formed upon them. It is therefore evident, that for the dewing process to begin early, and continue copiously, a very small lowering only of the heat of the atmospheric particles should be necessary. The temperature of the atmosphere usually sinks considerably after sunset, and is often 20° or 30° colder than during the day. Hence, in such cases, it must approach much nearer the point of depositing moisture, and require less diminution of temperature to be effected by the cooling bodies, than in others where the fluctuations and differences are less.

Dews in this country are most abundant in spring and autumn; and it is precisely in these seasons that there are the greatest differences in the temperatures of day and night.

The deposition of dew is facilitated or retarded by the nature and structure of the body on which it forms; it is found, it is true, deposited upon the surfaces of all substances, under certain circumstances peculiar to the class; but there are some remarkable differences from the causes before mentioned, and from some others, in the facility in which certain substances are covered at a time when others similarly exposed are free from the minutest globule. Substances extremely attenuated, or in a filamentous and downy state, are the most attractive recipients; and the solids, particularly the polished surfaces of metals, appear to be the least. The former collect dew copiously, while the latter so rarely indicate its presence, even when it is dewing freely on contiguous substances, that some observers have doubted whether it ever happened, and have been disposed to believe that they repel it.

The following enumeration contains some of the substances which dew in its formation has been observed more particularly to cling to or to avoid. Among the former have been observed, the threads of the gossamer, swansdown, fine raw silk, fine unwrought cotton, flax, wool, grass, hair, low plants and vegetables, both dead and living, glass, and animal substances; but as these, like all others, must be reduced to a temperature below that of the atmosphere. Dew is never observed, in temperate climates, upon the naked parts of a living and healthy human body.

Among the substances which have been remarked for their resistance to the formation of dew upon them, were rocks, bare earth, and considerable masses of water; but the most conspicuous were the metals; among these, gold, silver, copper, and tin continued dry, at a time when iron, steel, zinc,

and lead were dewed; and the whole of them rejected it more powerfully than platina. This inaptitude to receive dew is also communicated by the metals to other bodies lying near or touching them.

It has been sometimes extremely difficult to ascribe correctly the absence of dew observed upon bodies to its proper cause; and to decide whether it was owing to their chemical composition, their mechanical structure, or their situation; though Dr. Wells finally thought that all bodies (except bright metals), after allowance had been made for any difference which may exist in their mechanical states, seemed to attract dew in quantities not very unequal, if they were similarly situated. The apparent exemption of some of them, as, for example, gravel, garden mould, sand, &c., depending more frequently upon their usual situation and other extraneous circumstances, than upon their chemical composition; for, upon their situation being changed, some bodies upon which dew had never been observed in any instance, became plentifully bedewed.

Situation, particularly with regard to the sky, affects most materially the deposit of dew. It is evident, also, as observed by Lacroix,* “that the cooling of a radiating body would not proceed, if the neighbouring bodies, or those connecting it with the earth, were good conductors of heat; but that if the contrary take place, which is generally the case, the radiating body will continue cooler than the stratum of air which touches it, and the latter will deposit a part of the water which is suspended in it.

The abundance of dew must depend principally upon the atmosphere containing a large quantity of moisture at the time of the action of the immediate cause; and it is this fact which explains the reason why dew is always very copious on those clear and calm nights which are followed by misty and foggy mornings, and on clear mornings which succeed cloudy nights. It rarely happens, in our climate, that heat of the atmosphere is followed by a great deposition of dew; but this is sometimes the case, though never to the degree that is described, by some travellers, as occurring in hot climates. It is, however, more abundant after rain, in favorable nights, than after a long course of dry weather; and during southerly and easterly directions of the wind, than the opposite ones. A diminishing pressure of the atmosphere appears, also, more favorable to a plenteous deposition than when it is increasing.

The quantity of dew produced during the night is sometimes large enough, particularly during the autumn, to be measured by the rain-gauge.† The annual average quantity deposited in this country is estimated at a depth of about five inches, being about one-seventh of the mean quantity of moisture supposed to be received from the atmosphere, over all Great

* Dict. Sciences Naturelles, Paris, 1821, Vol. xxx. 315.

† On the morning of Sept. 1, 1818, Mr. Howard found that his instrument marked a deposition of Dew during the preceding night equal to one-tenth of an inch.

Britain, in the year; or about 22,161,337,355 tons, taking the ton at 252 imperial gallons.

The moisture deposited by the dewing process, and that deposited by mists and fog, though the same in their constituent elements, have some remarkable differences in the time of their deposition, in the state of the atmosphere as to transparency, in the kind of bodies on which they are deposited, and in the manner of their deposition. As has been shown, the period during which dew is deposited, in its largest range, extends only from a little before sunset to a little after sunrise, none ever falls in the other parts of the twenty-four hours; — the deposition from mist occurs at all times of the day and night, when the sun is above, as well as when he is below, the horizon. A calm and clear atmosphere is necessary to the favorable formation of dew — little is formed during cloudy or during windy nights, and none during nights which are both cloudy and windy; — no atmospheric state or commixture of this kind seems to prevent the deposition of the moisture of mists. This latter moisture is also deposited upon the surfaces of all bodies whatever; but we have seen that, though some bodies receive the moisture of dew very freely, there are others, in some states particularly, which it appears to avoid. And again, the moisture deposited by mists exists visibly previous to its deposition, and is produced without any relation to the receiving bodies, whose temperature may be higher even than that of the atmosphere; — dew, on the contrary, is never visible in the previous state, and actual contact with a body of certain properties seems necessary, whose temperature must be previously so much lower than that of the atmosphere as to reduce the latter to at least the point of saturation.

Hoar-frost is the ice of dew; it may either be the effect of a powerful radiation when the atmosphere itself may have a temperature even above the freezing point, in which case its duration is probably of no long continuance, — or its congelation may be accomplished and preserved by a depression of temperature in the atmosphere below 32°.

The frozen forms of dew are sometimes extremely beautiful: they appear to depend principally upon the manner of the first development of the fluid; if it is received upon flat surfaces, the forms spread in the most varied crystallized foliage; — on vegetables and plants, they are classed by Mr. Howard into the *spicular* and *granular*: the first are minute icicles shooting from fibrous surfaces, and the last are globules frozen as they hang suspended, without any change of form; and it frequently happens in the latter days of autumn, that, on some of the coarser threads of the spiders of that season, a series of globules having arranged themselves and become frozen, a little string of beads may be taken up by the hand.

The importance of dew to vegetable life may be appreciated by the fact, that some plants derive the principal portion of their nutriment from the

aqueous atmosphere, and that all are more or less dependent upon the same source. The anatomy of their leaves displays a structure adapted to the absorption of this fluid. "Each of the different grasses draws from the atmosphere during the night a supply of dew to recruit its energies, dependent upon its form and peculiar radiating power. Every flower has a power of radiation of its own, subject to changes during the day and night, and the deposition of moisture on it is regulated by the peculiar law which this radiating power obeys; and this power will be influenced by the aspect which the flower presents to the sky, unfolding to the contemplative mind the most beautiful example of creative wisdom." *

HEAT AND COLD.

DIFFERENT parts of the earth's surface are exposed, as is well known, to different degrees of heat, depending upon the latitude and local circumstances. In Egypt it never freezes, and in some parts of Siberia it never thaws. In the former country the average state of the thermometer is about 72°. The following table exhibits a general view of the variation of heat resulting from difference of latitude.

Latitude.	Places.	Mean Temp.
86° 30'	Wadso. Lapland	36°
59 56	St. Petersburg	40
48 51	Paris	54
41 54	Rome	61
30 03	Cairo	73
20 00	Ocean	79
00 00	Ocean	81

The annual variation of heat is inconsiderable between the tropics, and becomes greater and greater as we approach the poles. This arises from the combination of two causes, namely, the greater or less directness of the sun's rays, and the duration of their action, or the length of time from sunrise to sunset. These two causes act together in the same place; that is, the rays of the sun are most direct always when the days are longest, or at the solstice. But while (the season being the same) the rays become more and more oblique and consequently more feeble as we increase our latitude, the days become longer, and the latter very nearly makes up for the deficiency of the former; so that the greatest heat in all latitudes is nearly the same.

* Encycl. Metrop., Article, Meteorology.

On the other hand, the two causes of cold conspire. At the same time that the rays of the sun fall more obliquely, as we increase our latitude, the days become shorter and shorter, at the cold season; and accordingly the different parallels are exposed to very unequal degrees of cold; while tropical regions exhibit a variation of only a few degrees, the highest habitable latitudes undergo a change amounting to 140° .

Both heat and cold continue to increase long after the causes producing them have passed their maximum state. Thus, the greatest cold is ordinarily about the last of January, and the greatest heat about the last of July. The sun is generally considered the only original source of heat. Its rays are sent to the earth just as the rays of a common fire are thrown upon a body placed before it; and after being heated to a certain point the quantity lost by radiation equals the quantity received, and the mean temperature remains the same, subject only to certain fluctuations depending upon the season and other temporary and local causes. According to this view of the subject, the heat that belongs to the interior of the earth has found its way there from the surface, and is derived from the same general source, the sun; and in support of this position is urged the well known fact, that below 80 or 100 feet the constant temperature, with only a few exceptions, is found to be the mean of that at the surface, in all parts of the earth. But how are we to explain the remarkable cases in which the heat increases as we descend? (See *American Almanac* for 1831, p. 104). We are told that in the instances of mines, so often quoted to prove an independent central fire, that the extraordinary heat, apparently increasing as we descend, may be satisfactorily accounted for in a simpler way, 1. It may be partly received from the persons employed in working the mines. 2. The lights that are required in these dark regions afford another source of heat. 3. But the chief cause is supposed to be the condensation of the air, which is well known to produce a high degree of heat. The condensation, moreover, becoming greater and greater according to the depth, the heat ought, on this account, to increase as we descend; and as a constant supply of fresh air from above is required to maintain the lights, as well as for the purposes of respiration, at the rate of about a gallon a minute for each common sized light and for each workman, it is not surprising that the temperature of deep mines should be found to exceed that of the surface in the same latitude. This explanation of the phenomenon seems to derive confirmation from the circumstance that the high temperature observed is said to belong only to those mines that are actually worked, and that it ceases when they are abandoned.*

If we except these cases and that of volcanoes and hot springs, the temperature of the interior of the earth seems to be the mean of that at the surface; and hence it is inferred that it is derived from the same source.

* See *Edinburgh Review*, No. ciii. p. 50, &c.

The diurnal variation of heat, so considerable at the surface, is not to be perceived at the depth of a few feet, although here there is a gradual change that becomes sensible at intervals of a month. At the depth of thirty or forty feet the fluctuation is still less, and takes places more slowly. Yet at this distance from the surface there is a small annual variation, and the time of midsummer, or greatest heat, is ordinarily about the last of October; and that of midwinter, or greatest cold, is about the last of April. These times, however, are liable to vary a month or more, according as the power of the earth to conduct heat is increased by unusual moisture or diminished by dryness. But at the depth of eighty or a hundred feet the most sensible thermometer will hardly exhibit any change throughout the year.

So, on the other hand, if we ascend above the earth's surface, we approach more and more to a region of uniform temperature, but of a temperature much below the former. The tops of very high mountains are well known to be covered with perpetual snow, even in the tropical climates. The same, or rather a still greater degree of cold, is found to prevail at the same height, when we make the ascent by means of a balloon. The tops of high mountains are cold therefore because they are in a cold region and constantly swept by currents of cold air. But what makes the air cold at this height? It is comparatively cold, partly because it is removed far from the surface of the earth, where the heat is developed, but principally because it is rarefied, and the heat it contains is diffused over a larger space. Take a portion of air near the surface of the earth, and at the temperature of 70° of Fahrenheit, for instance, and remove it to the height of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and it will expand, on account of the diminished pressure, to double the bulk, and the temperature will be reduced about 50° . It will accordingly be below the freezing point of water. This height varies in different latitudes and at different seasons. It increases as we approach the equator, and diminishes as we go towards the poles. It is higher also, at any given place, in summer than in winter. It is, moreover, higher when the surface of the ground below is elevated like the table land of Mexico. At a mean the cold increases at the rate of about 1° for every 300 feet of elevation. In addition to the above it ought to be mentioned that the tops of mountains part with the heat they receive from the sun more readily on account of the radiation taking place more freely in a rarer medium and where there are few objects to send the rays back again.

The question has been much discussed, whether the winters in the temperate latitudes have become milder or not. There is abundant evidence, it seems to us, in favor of the alleged change. Rivers which used to be frozen over so as to support armies, and which were expected to be covered in the winter season with a natural bridge of ice, as a common occurrence, now very rarely afford such facilities to travellers. The directions for making hay and stabling cattle left us by the Roman writers on hus-

bandry, are of little use in modern Italy, where, for the most part, there is no suspension of vegetation, and where the cattle graze in the fields all winter. The associations with the fireside annually referred to as familiar to every one, can be little understood now in a country where there is ordinarily no provision for warming the houses, and no occasion for artificial heat as a means of comfort. The ancient custom of suspending warlike operations during the season of winter, even in the more southern parts of Europe, has been little known in campaigns of recent date; not because the soldier of our times is inured to greater hardships, but because there is little or no suffering from this cause.

In the northern parts of our own country also the lapse of two centuries has produced a sensible melioration. When New England was first settled the winter set in regularly at a particularly time, continued about three months without interruption, and broke up regularly, in the manner it now does in some parts of Canada and Russia. The quantity of snow is evidently diminished, the cold season is more fluctuating, and the transition from autumn to winter, and from winter to spring, less sudden and complete. The period of sleighing is so much reduced and so precarious as to be of little importance compared with what it was. The Hudson is now open about a month later than it used to be. We are not, however, to conclude that so great a melioration has taken place as might at first be inferred from this fact. The change, whatever it be, seems to belong to the autumn and early part of winter. The spring, we are inclined to believe, is even more cold and backward than it used to be.

The supposed mitigation of winter has usually been ascribed to the extirpation of forests and the consequent exposure of the ground to the more direct and full influence of the solar rays; and there can be little doubt that a country does actually become warmer by being cleared and cultivated. The favorable change experienced in the New England and the Middle States may, it is thought, be referred to this circumstance. But the very alteration that is observed in the similar latitudes of Europe can hardly be accounted for in this way. It is doubtful whether Italy is more clear of woods or better cultivated now than it was in the Augustan age. No part of the world, it is believed, has been cultivated longer or better than some parts of China, and yet that country is exposed to a degree of cold much greater than is experienced in the corresponding latitudes of Europe.

The science of astronomy makes us acquainted with phenomena that have a bearing upon this subject. The figure of the earth's orbit round the sun is such that we are sometimes nearer to this great source of heat by three millions of miles, or one thirtieth of the whole distance, than at others. Now it so happens that we have been drawing nearer and nearer to the sun, every winter, for several thousand years. We now actually reach the point of nearest approach about the first of January, and depart farthest

from the sun about the 1st of July. Whatever benefit, therefore, is derived from a diminution of the sun's distance, goes to diminish the severity of winter; and this cause has been operating for a long period, and with a power gradually but slowly increasing. It has at length arrived at its maximum, and is beginning to decline. In a little more than ten thousand years this state of things will be reversed, and the earth will be at the greatest distance from the sun in the middle of winter, and at the least distance in the middle of summer.

We are speaking, it will be observed, with reference to the northern hemisphere of the earth. The condition alluded to, to take place after the lapse of ten thousand years, is already fulfilled with regard to the southern portions of our globe, since their winter happens at the time of our summer. How far the excessive cold which is known to prevail about Cape Horn and other high southern latitudes may be imputed to this, we are not able to say. There is no doubt that the ice has accumulated to a much greater degree and extended much farther about the south pole than about the north. Commodore Byron, who was on the coast of Patagonia on the 15th of December, answering to the middle of June with us, compares the climate to that of the middle of winter in England. Sir Joseph Banks, landed at Terra del Fuego, in latitude 50° , on the 17th of January, about the middle of summer in that hemisphere; and he relates that two of his attendants died in one night from the cold, and the whole party was in great danger of perishing. This was in a lower latitude by nearly 2° than that of London. Captain Cook, in his voyage toward the south pole, expressed his surprise that an island of no greater extent than 70 leagues in circumference, between the latitudes of 54 and 55° , and situated like the northern parts of Ireland, should, in the very height of summer, be covered many fathoms deep with frozen snow.

The study of the stars has made us acquainted with another fact connected with the variable temperature of winter. The oblique position of the earth's axis with respect to the path round the sun, or what is technically called the obliquity of the ecliptic, is the well known cause of the seasons. Now this very obliquity, which makes the difference as to temperature between summer and winter, has been growing less and less for the last 2000 years, and has actually diminished about one eightieth part, and must have been attended with a corresponding reduction of the extremes of heat and cold.

It still remains for us to inquire, how it happens that the extremes of heat and cold in the United States, are so much more intense than they are in Europe under the same parallels. The thermometer with us in New England falls to zero about as often as it falls to the freezing point in the same latitude, on the other side of the Atlantic. The extreme heat of summer also is greater by 8° or 10° . This remarkable difference in the two coun-

tries, as to climate, evidently arises from their being situated on different sides of the ocean, taken in connection with the prevalence of westerly winds. With us a west wind is a land wind, and consequently a cold wind in winter, and a warm wind in summer. The reverse happens on the opposite shore of the Atlantic. There the same westerly current of air, coming from the water, is a mild wind in winter and a cool refreshing breeze in summer.

The ocean is not subject to so great extremes of heat and cold as the same extent of continent. When the sun's rays fall upon the solid land, they penetrate to only a small depth, and the heat is much more accumulated at the surface. So also during our long cold nights this thin stratum of heated earth is more rapidly cooled down, than the immense mass of the ocean through which the heat is diffused to a far greater depth. At a sufficient distance from land the temperature of the sea, in the temperate latitudes, is seldom below 45° or above 70° ; that is, the ocean is exposed to an annual change of only 25° or 30° , while the continent, in the same latitude, is subject to a variation of 100° or more.

We are confirmed in the cause here assigned for the excessive severity of our climate by finding that the parts of China, situated like the Atlantic States, have a similar climate; and that the western coast of this continent, without the benefit of much cultivation, enjoys the same mild temperature that belongs to places similarly situated in the western parts of Europe.

The principal causes of the unfavorable character of our climate seem, therefore, to be of a permanent nature; and although it is somewhat meliorated, and may, in time to come, be rendered somewhat more tolerable, yet we are probably never destined to enjoy in New England, the fine seasons and delicious fruits of the corresponding latitudes of Europe.

* COMPARATIVE SCALES OF THERMOMETERS.

A FERTILE cause of error in estimating and comparing the statements of temperature is the very different manner in which they are regarded by scientific men of different nations. Wherever the English language prevails, the graduation of *Fahrenheit* is generally preferred. By the German authors *Römer* (*Reaumur*) is used; and the French have, within few years, decided to adopt that of *Celsius*, a Swedish philosopher, calling it "*Thermomètre Centigrade*." To diminish this evil, in some degree, the annexed diagram has been constructed, which shows, by inspection, the expression of any point of temperature in the degrees of either or of all of the above-mentioned scales; and the comparison of any degree of one with the

* From the Companion to the British Almanac for 1830.

equivalent degrees of the others. The Russians still use the graduation of De Lisle; but as Russian scientific authors are rarely read or quoted, it has not been thought necessary to do more than state its mode of graduation.

The two remarkable temperatures of the boiling and the freezing of water are thus expressed by the several thermometers mentioned

	Fahr.	Centig.	Reaum.	De Lisle.
Boiling point . . .	212°	100°	80°	0°
Freezing point . . .	32	0	0	150

So that the number of degrees of each included between these two points in each is 180° Fahr., 100° Centig., 80° Reaum., 150° De Lisle: and of course 9° Fahr. = 5° Centig. = 4° Reaum. = $7\frac{1}{3}$ De Lisle. Fahrenheit's is, therefore, the smallest degree, and Reaumur's the largest. The 0° is called the *zero*; all degrees below this are called *minus*, and are prefixed by a dash, thus, - 20°. In the Reaumur and Centigrade scales, the degrees above zero are also called *plus*, and marked thus, + 20°, to prevent one kind being mistaken for another.

Rules for changing the Degrees of any one of the Scales, into equivalent Degrees of another.

Fahrenheit into Reaumur. — Each degree of Fahrenheit is equal to $\frac{4}{9}$ of one of Reaumur. Multiply the number of degrees of Fahrenheit, when the given number is more or less than 32, by 4, and divide the product by 9. The quotient is the equivalent number of degrees on Reaumur's scale. If the given number was more than 32, the Reaumur degrees will be *plus*; if less, *minus*.

F. R.

$$41^{\circ} = +4^{\circ}, \text{ for } 41 - 32 = 9 \quad 9 \times 4 = 36 \quad 36 \div 9 = +4^{\circ}$$

$$14^{\circ} = -8^{\circ}, \text{ for } 32 - 14 = 18 \quad 18 \times 4 = 72 \quad 72 \div 9 = -8^{\circ}.$$

Reaumur into Fahrenheit. — Each degree of Reaumur is equal to $2\frac{1}{8}$ of one of Fahrenheit. Multiply the given number of degrees of Reaumur by 9, and divide the product by 4. If the degrees of Reaumur were *minus*, the quotient must be deducted from 32, and the remainder will be the equivalent degrees of Fahrenheit. If the given degrees were not *minus*, the quotient must be added to 32°, and the sum will be the equivalent sought.

R. F.

$$-12^{\circ} = 5^{\circ}, \text{ for } 12 \times 9 = 108 \quad 108 \div 4 = 27 \quad 32 - 27 = 5^{\circ}$$

$$+16^{\circ} = 68^{\circ}, \text{ for } 16 \times 9 = 144 \quad 144 \div 4 = 36 \quad 36 + 32 = 68^{\circ}.$$

Fahrenheit into Centigrade. — Each degree of Fahrenheit is equal to $\frac{5}{9}$ of one of the Centigrade. Multiply the number of degrees of Fahrenheit, when the given number is more or less than 32, by 5, and divide the product by 9; the quotient is the equivalent number of degrees on the Centigrade scale. If the given number was more than 32, the Centigrade degrees will be *plus*; if less, *minus*.

F.	C.			
$50^{\circ} = + 10^{\circ}$, for $50 - 32 = 18$	$18 \times 5 = 90$	$90 \div 9 = + 10^{\circ}$		
$23^{\circ} = - 5^{\circ}$, for $32 - 23 = 9$	$9 \times 5 = 45$	$45 \div 9 = - 5^{\circ}$		

Centigrade into Fahrenheit.— Each degree of the Centigrade is equal to $1\frac{4}{5}$ of Fahrenheit. Multiply the given number of degrees of the Centigrade by 9, and divide the product by 5. If the Centigrade degrees were *minus*, the quotient must be deducted from 32, and the remainder will be the equivalent degrees of Fahrenheit. If the given degrees were not *minus*, the quotient must be added to 32, and the sum will be the equivalent sought.

C.	F.			
$- 15^{\circ} = 5^{\circ}$, for $15 \times 9 = 135$	$135 \div 5 = 27$	$32 - 27 = 5^{\circ}$		
$+ 10^{\circ} = 50^{\circ}$, for $10 \times 9 = 90$	$90 \div 5 = 18$	$18 + 32 = 50^{\circ}$		

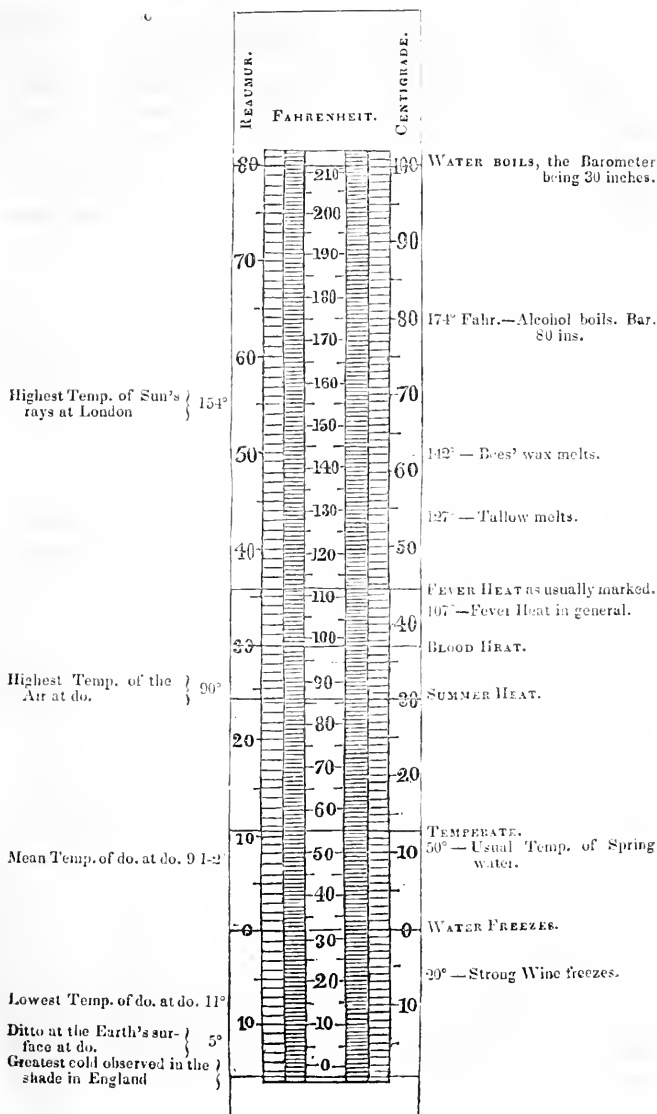
Reaumur into Centigrade.— Each degree of Reaumur is equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$ of the Centigrade. Multiply the given number of degrees of Reaumur by 5, and divide the product by 4; the quotient will be the equivalent number of degrees on the Centigrade scale.

R.	C.	
$16^{\circ} = 20^{\circ}$, for $16 \times 5 = 80$	$80 \div 4 = 20^{\circ}$	

Centigrade into Reaumur.— Each degree of the Centigrade is equal to $\frac{4}{5}$ of Reaumur. Multiply the given number of degrees of the Centigrade by 4, and divide the product by 5; the quotient will be the equivalent number of degrees on Reaumur's scale.

C.	R.	
$60^{\circ} = 48^{\circ}$, for $60 \times 4 = 240$	$240 \div 5 = 48^{\circ}$	

Extensive tables of the correspondence of these thermometrical scales, and of some of the most remarkable temperatures, may be found in the Treatise on the Thermometer and Pyrometer in the *Library of Useful Knowledge*.



THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.*

It has been demonstrated by the sagacity of Dr. Franklin, that *thunder and lightning* is merely a case of electrical discharges from one portion of the atmosphere to another, or from one cloud to another. Air, and all gases, are non-conductors; but vapor, and clouds, which are composed of it, are conductors. Clouds consist of small hollow bladders of vapor, charged each with the same kind of electricity. It is this electric charge which prevents the vesicles from uniting together, and falling down in the form of rain. Even the vesicular form which the vapor assumes, is probably owing to the particles being charged with electricity. The mutual repulsion of the electric particles may be considered as sufficient (since they are prevented from leaving the vesicle by the action of the surrounding air, and of the surrounding vesicles), to give the vapor the vesicular form.

In what way these clouds come to be charged with electricity, it is not easy to say. But as electricity is evolved during the act of evaporation,† the probability is, that clouds are always charged with electricity, and that they owe their existence, or at least their form, to that fluid. It is very probable that when two currents of dry air are moving different ways, the friction of the two surfaces may evolve electricity. Should these currents be of different temperatures, a portion of the vapor which they always contain, will be deposited; the electricity evolved will be taken up by that vapor, and will cause it to assume the vesicular state constituting a cloud. Thus we can see in general how clouds come to be formed, and how they contain electricity. This electricity may be either vitreous or resinous according to circumstances. And it is conceivable, that by long continued opposite currents of air, the charge accumulated in a cloud may be considerable. Now, when two clouds charged, the one with vitreous, and the other with resinous electricity, happen to approach within a certain distance, the thickness of the coating of electricity increases on the two sides of the clouds which are nearest each other. This accumulation of thickness

* This section is from Dr. Thomson's *Outline of the Science of Heat and Electricity*.

† M. Pouillet has lately published a set of experiments, which seem to overturn Volta's theory of the evolution of electricity by evaporation. He has shown that no electricity is evolved by evaporation, unless some chemical combination takes place at the same time. But it follows from his experiments that electricity is evolved abundantly during combustion. The burning body giving out resinous, and the oxygen vitreous electricity. In like manner, the carbonic acid emitted by vegetables is charged with resinous electricity, and the oxygen (probably) charged with vitreous electricity. These two sources are sufficiently abundant to account for the vast quantity of electricity so often accumulated in the clouds.

soon becomes so great as to overcome the pressure of the atmosphere, and a discharge takes place, which occasions the flash of lightning. The noise accompanying the discharge constitutes the thunder-clap, the long continuance of which partly depends on the reverberations from neighbouring objects. It is therefore loudest and largest, and most tremendous, in hilly countries.

These electrical discharges obviously dissipate the electricity, the cloud condenses into water, and occasions the sudden and heavy rain which always terminates a thunder-storm. The previous motions of the clouds, which act like electrometers, indicate the electrical state of different parts of the atmosphere.

Thunder then only takes place when the different strata of air are in different electrical states. The clouds interposed between these strata, are also electrical, and owe their vesicular nature to that electricity. They are also conductors. Hence they interpose themselves between strata in different states, and arrange themselves in such a manner as to occasion the mutual discharge of the strata in opposite states. The equilibrium is restored; the clouds, deprived of their electricity, collapse into rain; and the thunder terminates.

In thunder-storms the discharges usually take place between two strata of air, very seldom between the air and the earth. But that they are sometimes also between clouds and the earth, cannot be doubted.

These discharges sometimes take place without any noise. In that case the flashes are very bright, but they are single flashes passing visibly from one cloud to another, and confined usually to a single quarter of the heavens. When they are accompanied by the noise which we call *thunder*, a number of simultaneous flashes, of different colors, and constituting an interrupted zigzag line, may generally be observed stretching to an extent of several miles. These seem to be occasioned by a number of successive or almost simultaneous discharges from one cloud to another; these intermediate clouds serving as intermediate conductors, or stepping-stones, for the electrical fluid. It is these simultaneous discharges, which occasion the rattling noise, which we call thunder. Though they are all made at the same time, yet as their distances are different, they only reach our ear in succession, and thus occasion the lengthened rumbling noise so different from the snap, which accompanies the discharge of a Leyden jar.

If the electricity were confined to the clouds, a single discharge (or a single flash of lightning) would restore the equilibrium. The cloud would collapse and discharge itself in rain, and the serenity of the heavens would be restored. But this is seldom the case. I have witnessed the most vivid discharges of lightning from one cloud to another, which enlightened the whole horizon, continue for several hours, and amounting to a very considerable number, not fewer certainly than 50, and terminating at last in a

violent thunder-storm We see that these discharges, though the quantity of electricity must have been immense, did not restore the equilibrium. It is obvious from this, that not only the clouds but the strata of air themselves, must have been strongly charged with electricity. The clouds, being conductors, served the purpose of discharging the electricity with which they were loaded, when they came within the striking distance. But the electric stratum of air with which the cloud was in contact, being a non-conductor, would not lose its electricity by the discharge of the cloud. It would immediately supply the cloud with which it was in contact with a new charge. And this repeated charging and discharging process would continue to go on till the different strata of excited air were brought to their natural state.

From the atmospherical electric journal kept by Mr. Read, at Knightsbridge, during two whole years from the 9th of May, 1789, to the 9th of May, 1791, it appears that clouds, and rain, and hail, and snow, are always charged with electricity; sometimes with negative, but more frequently with positive, electricity. When the sky is serene and cloudless, the strata of air are generally charged with positive electricity. In such cases the thunder-rod is charged by induction; the highest end acquiring the opposite state of electricity from the air, and the lowest end the same kind of electricity, while a portion of the rod towards the middle is neutral. During the first year, there occurred only seven days in which no electricity could be perceived. But during the second year, when the apparatus was much more complete, not a single day occurred which did not give indications of electricity in the atmosphere.

During the first year the electricity was vitreous or positive 241 times, and during the second year, 423 times. This difference was chiefly owing to the apparatus. During the first year, there occurred 73 days in which the signs of electricity were so weak, that the kind could not be determined, and there were seven days in which no signs of electricity at all were perceptible. But during the second year, the apparatus was so much more perfect, that no day occurred without signs of electricity; and it was ascertained, that on those days in which the electricity is weak, it is always vitreous or positive. During the first year, the electricity was observed resinous or negative 156 times, and during the second year, 157 times. During the first year, sparks could be drawn from the apparatus during 98 days, and in the second year during 106 days. From these facts, the probability is, that the electrical state of the atmosphere did not differ much during each of the two years, during which the observations were kept.

It would tend greatly to promote the progress of meteorology, which is obviously very much connected with electricity, if a register were kept in the torrid zone of the state of the electricity of the atmosphere during a whole year. The weather in these countries is so regular, and the transi-

tion from dry weather to rain so marked, that we have reason to expect corresponding changes in the state of the electricity of the atmosphere. The heaviness of the rain and the large size of the drops in these countries, indicate that the clouds from which the rain comes are situated at a great height above the surface of the earth. If the accumulation of electricity should be at a corresponding height, this would render a greater height necessary for the rod by means of which the electrical indications are determined.

WINDS.*

I SHALL first glance at the received ideas upon the subject, and then describe the actual state of the facts as I have observed them; after which, I shall endeavour to give the laws, which regulate these singular phenomena, a place in your imagination, by a theoretical consideration of their cause.

A few words will serve to describe the common notions upon the subject. — The northeast Trade Wind is conceived to blow from the exact northeast point, nearly to the Equator, when it takes a graceful bend, and blows more and more from the east point, till at length it becomes parallel to it; that is, blows from due east. The southeast Trade, in like manner, is supposed to blow at first precisely at southeast, or at an angle of 45° with the meridian, and at last to assume an exact parallelism with the Equinoctial Line.† This, however, is altogether erroneous. The real state of things is as follows. The Trade Winds in the Atlantic and Pacific ocean extend to about twenty-eight degrees of latitude on each side of the Equator, sometimes a degree or two farther; so that a ship, after passing the latitude of thirty degrees, may expect every day to enter them. It will perhaps assist the apprehension of the subject to suppose ourselves actually making a voyage to the Cape, first outwards, and then homewards; by which means we shall have to cross each of these winds twice. Shortly after leaving Madeira, which is in $32\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, we get into the Trades, and instead of finding the wind blowing from N. E., as the accounts would lead us to suppose, we shall find it blowing from east, or even sometimes a little southerly. You are seaman enough to be aware that, with the wind at east, a south course can readily be steered, first towards the Canaries, and then to the Cape de Verd islands. It is the most approved practice, I think, to pass just within sight of these islands to the westward of them; that is to say, leaving them on the left hand. As the ship advances to the southward, she finds the Trade Wind drawing round gradually from east to northeast, and finally to north-northeast; and even north at the southern

* From a Letter of Captain Basil Hall to J. F. Daniell.

† See the Chart in Dr. Young's "Natural Philosophy."

verge of the northeast Trade. The last-named or northern direction, it will be observed, is at right angles to that usually assigned to it — due east, near the Line. The southern limit to the northeast Trade Wind varies with the season of the year, reaching at one time to within three or four degrees of north latitude, and at other times, not approaching it nearer than ten or twelve degrees; but it never crosses the Equator and enters the southern latitudes. It will aid the memory in this matter, to bear in mind that the line, which limits or marks the termination of this Trade Wind, follows the sun. In July and August it recedes from the Equator, in pursuit, as it were, of the sun; while in December and January, when the sun has high southern declination, it reaches almost to the Line.

The great difficulty of the outward-bound voyage commences after the ship is deserted by the N. E. Trade, as she has then to fight across a considerable range of calms, and of what are called the “variables,” where the wind has generally more or less southing in it. At certain seasons it blows freshly from the S. S. W., and greatly perplexes the young navigator, who, from trusting to published accounts, expects to find the wind, not from south, but from east. This troublesome range varies in width from 150 to 550 miles; is widest in September, and narrowest in December or January. I speak now of what takes place in the Atlantic; for it is not quite the same far at sea in the Pacific Ocean, where fewer modifying circumstances interfere with the regular course of the phenomena, than in the comparatively narrow neck formed by the protuberances of Africa and South America.

I may remark in passing, that it is upon a knowledge of these deviations from the general rule, which we are pleased to call *irregularities*, that much of the success of tropical navigation depends. A seaman who trusts to theory alone, will, in all probability, make a bad passage; while another, who relies solely upon past experience, will probably, if the season happens to be different, do quite as badly. The judicious navigator will endeavour to unite the two; and having attentively studied the theory of his subject, and sought to reduce every case to its principles, checking these from time to time by fresh experience, may be able, when occasions arrive where his own knowledge or that of others entirely fails him, to take that course which, all things considered, is most likely to serve the purpose he has in view.

But I am forgetting our voyager. We had reached that spot where the N. E. Trade Wind left us rolling about in a dead calm, or with only an occasional violent squall, accompanied by deluges of rain, in a climate so hot that the slightest cat's paw of wind is hailed with the utmost delight. In process of time, the ship, by taking advantage of every such puff of wind, gets across this troublesome stage of her journey, and meets the S. E. Trade. It is very material to remark, that this wind does not blow

from the east, as the navigator is led to expect, or in a direction parallel to the Equator, and which would be to him a fair wind; but it meets him, as it is emphatically termed, *smack in the teeth*. Instead, therefore, of steering away S., or S. S. E. for the Cape of Good Hope, he is obliged to keep his wind as closely as possible, and he may think himself fortunate, in a dull sailer, if he can clear the coast of Brazil without making a tack.* As he proceeds on, however, the wind gradually hauls to the south-eastward, then to E. S. E., and at last E., at the southern limit of the Trade Winds properly so called. Here, after a little baffling weather, he is almost certain of finding westerly winds, which prevail in the latitudes beyond the Trades in both hemispheres.

Such are the phenomena most generally observed with respect to the regular Trade Winds outward bound. We shall now, in order to make things quite clear, invert the order of the voyage, and suppose the ship, after having reached the Cape of Good Hope, to turn back again. At first she may be plagued with westerly and northwesterly winds; but she will generally be able to stretch into the Trades, where she will at first find the wind hanging far to the east, and it may even have some northing in it at first. As she proceeds onwards to St. Helena, which lies directly in the track of homeward-bound ships, the wind will draw to the east, — east-southeast, — southeast, — and, eventually, to south-southeast. At crossing the Equator, it will probably be blowing from due south, and not (I must again beg you to take particular notice) from due east, as we are generally led to suppose. After reaching three or four degrees of north latitude, the ship will lose the southeast Trade, and re-enter the “variables,” where, when it is not calm, she will generally find light southerly winds, and, at one period of the year, namely, about July and August, blowing briskly from the southwest, as far as ten or twelve degrees of north latitude. At other seasons, especially when the sun is near the Line, a ship may expect light winds from all quarters of the compass, long calms, and now and then a furious squall, with deluges of rain. But at every season of the year, the homeward-bound passage, or that from the southward, is much easier made than the reverse.

On reaching the southern limit of the N. E. Trade Wind, the seaman finds the wind blowing in his face from the north, (exactly as he formerly met the S. E. Trade, blowing, not from east, but from the south Pole,) and is obliged to stretch away to the W. N. W. at first, and then N. W., as if he were going to the United States of America — not to Europe. As he sails on, and gets more into the Trade, it draws round gradually to N. E. and E. N. E., which allows of his “coming up” more and more every day, till at length he can steer north, — and even northeast; so that he is enabled frequently to “look up” for the Azores or Western Islands. By-and-by he bids adieu to the N. E. Trade, in about 28 or 29 degrees of

north latitude, as he formerly did of the other Trade, in the correspondent degree south. In like manner, also, he will now almost always meet with westerly winds, which will carry him to the Channel. It may be remarked by the way, that these westerly winds are not so regular as they are in the southern hemisphere, owing probably to the comparative absence of land, which enables the general principle, by which the winds are produced, to act there with greater uniformity.*

If these descriptions have been rendered sufficiently intelligible to a person who has not before considered the subject, I think he will be in a situation to comprehend the theory; and when that is duly fixed in his imagination, he will find it useful to go back again to the facts stated above, with sharper powers of observation, and a judgment more fitted to arrange and generalize these materials to good purpose.

If air, at any particular spot, be heated, it becomes specifically lighter than the adjacent cooler parts, and consequently rises; while its place is speedily occupied by the contiguous less rarefied, or colder air. Now, the region of the globe lying between the Tropics, or, we may say, between thirty degrees on each side of the Equator, being exposed to the most direct rays of the sun, becomes heated; and the air in contact with this belt, or zone, becoming rarefied, rises with more or less rapidity, according to the circumstances under which the earth is situated. Where an open ocean is found, the incumbent air will be less heated, as in the Pacific, than where districts of dry earth are found, as in Mexico for instance. The partial vacuum thus formed will, in both hemispheres, be supplied by the adjacent air lying, we shall suppose, between the latitudes of thirty and fifty degrees. If this be admitted, most of the phenomena of the Trade Winds, will, I conceive, be readily explained. It must be granted, however, before proceeding farther, that a volume of air put into motion, is like every other body, possessed with a momentum, which will continue that motion till stopped by its friction against the fluid through which it is propelled, or by that of the surface of a solid body along which it may be impelled. Any one who has observed the ring of smoke sometimes projected from the mouth of a cannon will understand this; or the familiar experiment of blowing out a candle by means of the air forced from an uncharged gun, by means of one of the copper priming-caps, affords ample illustration that a mass of air once put in motion, will retain that motion like any other portion of matter.

* The number of days required by the packets between Liverpool and New York, to make the passage outwards and homewards, places this in a striking point of view :

The average of the whole of the passages made by the packets, in six years, from Liverpool to New York, that is, from east to west, is 40 days.

The average, during the same period, of the same vessels from New York to Liverpool, or from west to east, is 23 days.

— See *Hodgson's Letters on North America*, vol. ii. p. 345.

The velocity of the earth's rotation at the Equator is, in round numbers, 1000 miles an hour; at latitude 30° it is about 860, or about 140 miles an hour slower. The average velocity of the earth's easterly motion, in the space between the Equator and latitude 30° , may be stated at 950 miles an hour; while that of the belt lying between thirty and forty degrees, is not much above 800 miles an hour.*

The superincumbent air at these places respectively, *supposing no difference of temperature to exist*, would of course partake of the earth's velocity, and there would be an universal calm. But, if we suppose the Tropical region to be heated, the air over it will instantly ascend, and take its station above the cold; while the colder and more dense air lying beyond the Tropics will rush in to occupy its place, below that which has been heated. This hardly needs illustration; but, as I have more than once met with people who did not immediately see the consequences which follow from placing two fluids of different density side by side, I may suggest the experiment of a trough, divided, by a sluice in the centre, into two spaces, one of which may be filled with water, the other with quicksilver: both fluids will of course be at rest until the sluice be drawn up, when the heavier fluid will instantly rush in beneath the lighter, and the lighter will flow along above the quicksilver. If, instead of these fluids, we substitute hot and cold water, the same thing will take place, the cold always flowing under the hot, towards the place formerly occupied by the lower strata of the heated fluid; while the heated portion flows along over the cold, towards the place formerly occupied by the upper strata of the cold fluid. Exactly the same thing will take place if two portions of air, at different temperatures, be the contiguous fluids; though the phenomena will not now strike the senses so strongly.

It would not be difficult, I conceive, to have a globe fitted with a contrivance which should represent the operation of the Trade Winds; and perhaps a description of such an apparatus will be as ready a method as any other of explaining my views of this theory. Having taken a common

* If the Equator be supposed to move at the rate of 1000 miles an hour, the different parallels of latitude will move at the following rates, which are to 1000, as the cosine of the latitude to radius.

Latitude.	Velocity per Hour.	Latitude.	Velocity per Hour.
0		0	
0	1000	50	643
10	985	60	500
20	940	70	342
30	866	80	174
40	766	90	

globe, I would inclose its tropical region from thirty degrees north to thirty degrees south, in a glass zone or coating concentric with the globe, and also each of the belts lying between the latitudes of thirty and fifty degrees in like manner, with distinct cases placed respectively in close contact with the tropical glass coating, and divided from it by partitions removable at pleasure; I would fill the tropical case with hot water, and the middle latitude cases, or those embracing the space contained between the latitudes of thirty and fifty degrees in both hemispheres, with cold water; or, which would represent the actual fact still better, a broad ring of heated iron might be fixed round the equator to represent the torrid zone, while the middle or temperate latitudes, both north and south, should be encircled with rings of ice. The water might also be colored in order to render the effects visible. Things being arranged as above described, and the globe being supposed *for the present* at rest, if the division between the hot and the cold fluids were removed, the cold water would gradually slide along *under* the hot towards the equator, while the heated water would be carried *over* the cold towards the poles; and, if nothing else were done, that is to say, if the globe were allowed to remain at rest, a mere circular interchange would take place. The temperate portions of the fluid, on coming into contact with the torrid zone of the globe, and being thereby heated and rendered specifically lighter, would necessarily rise; while the hot portion, on flowing towards the cooling substance in latitudes farther from the equator, would descend to occupy the place of the cold water drawn off to supply the place of the lighter heated water at the equator. A steady current would in this way be produced, running below towards the equator, and at right angles to it, and above towards the poles; this would evidently be the only motion impressed on the fluid as long as the globe stood still.

It is material to remark here, that this motion would be less and less obvious as the currents approached the equator, where the cold fluid would gradually become heated, and have a tendency to rise as well as to flow along, so that their course would be checked, till at length, at the equator, the opposite currents would meet and produce a calm.

While things are supposed to be in this situation, let the globe be put into rapid motion from west to east, we shall say, for the sake of illustration, at the rate of one thousand feet in a minute, while all the circumstances as to temperature remain as before. The cold water would continue to flow just as before, under the hot, towards the equator, where the rarefying cause existed, but it would now come to the equatorial regions, possessed, not only with a motion directly towards the equator, but with the easterly velocity due to that circle of latitude which it had left, or about eight hundred feet in a minute; and if we suppose these equatorial regions to be moving to the eastward at the average rate of nine hundred and fifty

feet in the same interval, the cold water moving at the slower rate would inevitably at its first arrival there be left behind; or, which is the same thing, the surface of the globe would go faster to the eastward than the superincumbent water, and this, in effect, would produce an apparent or relative motion of the water from east to west; or, if the fluid in question were air, we should there have what we call an easterly wind.

This, in its most general sense, is what really takes place with the Trade Winds, and if what I have said be well understood, all the modifications which they undergo will be readily seen to follow.

The cold air, however, (it must be carefully observed,) which comes towards the equator, is acted upon by two forces, or, in other words, is influenced by two sources of motion; first, by that which has been impressed upon it, in a due easterly direction, by the rotation of the earth in the temperate latitudes it has left: and, secondly, by a motion, in the direction of the meridian, towards the equator, and at right angles to it. This last is caused by the air rushing in to fill up the space left by that which has been rarefied by the heat of the torrid zone, as shown in the first experiment where the globe stood still; in which case, it will be remembered, this was the only motion to which the fluid was exposed. The combined effect of these two motions is to produce the southeast Trade Wind in south latitude, and the northeast Trade on the other side of the equator.

When the comparatively slow-moving air of the temperate zone, caused by the rotatory motion of the earth to the east, first comes into contact with the quick-moving or tropical belt of the globe, the difference of their velocities is great compared with the other motion of the air above described, or that directly towards the equator; and consequently the wind blows at the extreme edge of the Trades nearly from the east point. As this cool air, however, is drawn nearer to the equator, and comes successively in contact with parallels of latitude moving faster and faster, this constant action of the earth's rapid easterly motion gradually imparts to the superincumbent air the rotatory velocity due to the equatorial regions which it has now reached; that is to say, there will be less and less difference at every moment between the easterly motion of the earth and the easterly motion of the air in question; while, at the same time, the other motion of the same air, or that which has a tendency to carry it straight towards the equator, having been exposed merely to the friction along the surface without meeting any such powerful counteracting influence as the earth's rotation, will remain nearly unchecked in its velocity. Thus, as I conceive, the Trade Wind must gradually lose the eastern character which it had on first quitting the temperate for the tropical region, in consequence of its acquiring more and more that of the rotatory motion of the earth due to the equatorial regions it has now reached. While this cause operates, there-

fore, to destroy the easterly direction of the Trades, their meridional motion, as it may be called, or that towards the equator, by remaining constant or nearly so, will become more and more apparent, till at length, when the friction of the earth in its rotatory motion has reduced the velocity of the cool air to the tropical rate, there will be left only this motion towards the equator, which is found invariably to characterize the equatorial limits of both trade winds. This velocity, also, is at length checked, first, by its friction on the surface of the earth; secondly, by the air becoming heated, which causes it rather to rise than to flow along the surface; and thirdly, by the meeting of the two opposite currents—one from the north, the other from the south.

In confirmation of these doctrines, I may state that, in the Trade Winds, the higher clouds are very seldom, if ever, observed to go in the same direction as the wind below. In general, they are seen to move nearly in the contrary direction; and I find it noted in my journal, that on the top of the Peak of Teneriffe, the wind was blowing from the southwest, directly in the opposite direction to the Trade Wind below.

In what has been said above, the quickest moving or equatorial belt of the earth is assumed as being also the hottest and consequently that over which the air has the greatest tendency to rise. This, however, is not the case universally; and where variations in this respect occur, effects very different from those described are the result. The most striking examples with which I am personally acquainted, of this deviation from the general law of the Trade Winds, or that which would obtain, were the earth a uniform mass of water, or land, occur in India and Mexico. That portion of the Pacific Ocean, which stretches from the Isthmus of Panamá to the Peninsula of California, lies between eight and twenty-two degrees of north latitude. Now, the sun's rays strike directly upon the adjacent great territory of Mexico, and, by heating the land violently, cause the air to rise over it. But the vacuum is filled up not only from the northward, but by the comparatively cold air of the equatorial regions in the neighbourhood. This air coming from that part of the globe which revolves quickest, to one which moves more slowly, produces not an easterly, but westerly and southwesterly winds;—so that the navigator, who works by what is called the rule of thumb, and takes things for granted, instead of inquiring into them, will be very apt to make sad blunders in his navigation. I confess that I once laid myself open to an accusation little short of this, for which I had less excuse, perhaps, than another man, since, from having long speculated upon these topics, I had in a great measure satisfied myself of the truth of these theories. Yet when I was sent to visit the southwest coast of Mexico alluded to, and was left to my own choice as to the manner of performing the voyage, I miscalculated the probable effect of so vast a heater as Mexico, and expected to find the winds from east or northeast;

and therefore began my voyage at Panamá. I soon learned, however, to my cost, that, instead of being to windward of my port, I was dead to leeward of it, and I had to beat against westerly winds for many weeks.

After all, however, it is by this union of theory and experience (which is not the worse for being dearly bought), that effectual knowledge can be obtained; and the disasters into which we are led by ignorance must be serious indeed, if they be not more essentially profitable, than mere unobservant success would have been. I mean that our finding things as we expected them is not always a proof that we have reasoned correctly, — for had I visited this coast at another season of the year, and found an east wind blowing, I might have called it the northeast Trade, perhaps, and brought away none of the local knowledge, which is now, I trust, well engraved on my mind by the laborious process of rectifying my original error.

The monsoons in India, in like manner, are striking illustrations of this modified part of the theory. When the sun has great northern declination, the Peninsula of Hindostan, the north of India, and China, being heated, the quick-moving equatorial air rushes to the northward to fill up the slow-moving rarefied space, and this supply, being possessed not only with a rapid eastern velocity, but with a motion from the south, produces the southwest monsoon in the Indian Ocean, Bay of Bengal, and in the China Sea. When the sun, on the other hand, goes to the south, the same seas are occupied by air which, coming from regions beyond the northern tropic, possesses less easterly velocity than the space they are drawn to, which gives them an easterly character; and this combined with their proper motion, if I may so call it, from the north, produces the northeast monsoon.

There are numberless other less striking modifications of these principles, which give a high degree of interest to the science of navigation, particularly between the tropics; — but which it is needless to enter into just now. It may however be useful to mention one important case which occurs in the Atlantic, when the sun has high northern declination, and the north of Africa is much heated; the equatorial air is then invited to the north, and a brisk southwest or south-southwest wind blows in the space between the equator and the southern limit of the northeast Trade Wind, which lies then in ten or twelve degrees of latitude, greatly to the astonishment of the inexperienced navigator, who, trusting to his books, expects a wind directly the reverse.

The same reasoning, precisely, will serve to account, not only for the direction, but for the degree of strength with which the winds blow between the Trades and the polar regions, — that is, from 30° to 60° . The heated air which rises over the tropical belt, is carried towards the poles, till it is sufficiently cooled, when it descends, and, by encountering a part of the globe going to the eastward at a much slower rate, produces westerly winds. It must be observed also that, as the lower or cold air of this

range proceeds towards the equator, it encounters, at every stage of its course along the surface, parallels of latitude moving faster and faster to the eastward, and consequently is exposed to more and more friction, by which means the relative difference between its velocity and that of the earth becomes at every moment less and less, till it subsides at length into a calm. But the equatorial air, on the contrary, in its progress towards the middle latitudes, comes constantly to regions of the globe moving with less and less velocity, so that it descends from the high regions of the atmosphere, along which it has passed with less friction to check its easterly motion, than the lower or cold current must have had to contend with, in its passage along the earth's surface. This equatorial air, therefore, comes with scarcely any diminution of its original velocity, into contact with a part of the earth moving more than a hundred miles more slowly to the eastward than itself. Consequently we have furious westerly gales as far as Madeira, on the one side, and the Cape of Good Hope on the other, which lie just beyond the northeast and southeast Trade Winds in the opposite hemispheres.

II. AURORA BOREALIS.

THE aurora borealis is one of the most striking and splendid spectacles in the heavens. In the temperate latitudes it appears as a faint, beautiful, yellow light, like the morning or evening twilight. It generally rises from a kind of dark cloud, or collection of vapors, which runs along from the north to the east and west, through 50° , 100° , and sometimes 150° , with an even edge, elevated 15° or 20° above the horizon. Sometimes it is perpetually changing its altitude, and seems to roll like the sea in a storm. The luminous matter immediately above this cloud is pretty steady and uniform. But from this there are streams that dart up toward the zenith with great rapidity. These are suddenly extinguished and renewed, and continually shift their places; sometimes they rise only a few degrees and with a faint light, at other times they mount in a broad and bright beam to the zenith. Ordinarily the streams do not rise more than 50° or 60° . They often resemble the tail of a comet, being more condensed at the point from which they issue, and growing fainter as they ascend. Sometimes they extend to the zenith, forming a beautiful canopy of luminous wreaths, like the curling flames that meet at the top of an oven.

Besides this variable, undulating light in the north, there is sometimes seen a broad permanent arch from 15° to 20° wide, rising from the magnetic east, and passing near the zenith at right angles to the direction of the streamers. In some instances, it has been observed to have a slow motion, and to throw out small coruscations to the north. It breaks up gradually

and by piecemeal, sometimes leaving faint yellow clouds occupying the place of it.

The absolute height of this arch, on account of its definiteness and permanency, is more easily computed than that of the other lights. It has been estimated at from 50 to 70 miles above the surface of the earth. The height of other parts of an aurora borealis is much more uncertain. It has been differently estimated by different persons. Some have supposed it to be nearly 1000 miles, while others have made it only 50 or 100. The latest and best observations have reduced it to about 150.

The duration of this light is generally in proportion to its intensity and extent. Sometimes it continues only for a few minutes. It is frequently observed in a greater or less degree during most of the night; and, in some instances, it has lasted several days, and even a week, without interruption.

Mr. Dalton, a distinguished meteorologist, who has paid particular attention to this subject, observes, that the appearances of an aurora borealis come under four different descriptions. First, a horizontal light like that of the morning. Secondly, fine, slender, luminous beams directed toward the zenith, in arcs of great circles; well defined, and of a dense light; sometimes apparently at rest, but oftener with a quick lateral motion, and of a duration from 15'' to 1'. Thirdly, flashes following the direction of the beams, but more diffuse, and of a weaker light, and growing fainter as they ascend, without a horizontal motion, sudden and momentary in their appearance, and repeated many times in a minute. Fourthly, arches nearly in the form of a rainbow, crossing the beams at right angles, and being concentric with the more permanent horizontal light, and tending towards the same points.

The disturbance of the magnetic needle, produced by an aurora borealis, which had been frequently observed, was particularly attended to by Mr. Dalton.

When the aurora borealis appears to rise only about 5°, or 10°, or 15° above the horizon, the disturbance of the needle, he says, is very little, and often insensible. When it rises to the zenith and passes it, there never fails to be a considerable motion. This disturbance consists in an irregular oscillation of the horizontal needle, sometimes to the eastward, and then to the westward of the mean daily position, in such sort that the greatest excursions on each side are nearly equal, and amount to about half a degree each in England. When the aurora ceases, or soon after, the needle returns to its former station.

Mr. Dalton endeavoured also to ascertain, whether the Aurora Borealis had any connexion with the tides in our atmosphere, consequent upon the motions of the moon; and according to his observations, continued for about six years, the average number of auroræ during the period of spring tides, exceeded the number that happened during the period of neap tides, by about one fourth.

It appeared also from the same observations, that this phenomenon occurred much more frequently at the time of the equinoxes, when the tides are highest, than at the solstices, when they are lowest. But the period of most frequent occurrence seems to extend through the spring and fall months, and to have very little correspondence with the annual tides. The months most favorable to the phenomenon, as exhibited in these results, are April and November, and the least favorable July and December.

But one of the most remarkable circumstances attending this phenomenon, is that it sometimes does not appear for many years together. It is but a little more than a century since it has been so frequent and conspicuous as to attract any considerable attention. No appropriate name was given to it by the ancient philosophers, and no very distinct account of it is to be found among their writings. In the Book of Job, we read, "Men see not the bright light which is in the clouds, but the wind passeth and cleanseth them. Fair weather cometh out of the north : with God is terrible majesty." The original word here rendered *fair weather*, answers to the Latin word *aurum*, which is used figuratively for almost any thing of a bright, gold color, and especially for the light of the sun and other celestial phenomena.* It will certainly bear to be rendered a *yellow light*, as well as *fair weather* ; and considered as referring to the aurora borealis, it agrees much better with the succeeding part of the verse, "with God is terrible majesty." Fair weather is rather emblematical of mildness and benignity than of terror, and with what propriety can it be said to come from the north? We do not know that there are any metereological appearances in Oriental countries to warrant this construction.

Seneca, in treating of thunder and lightning, speaks of the air being inflamed by motion, and being converted into fire ; but whether with any reference to the aurora borealis, is not certain. In speaking of comets, however, he says, that "the common opinion with us is, that these meteors in the form of trumpets and beams, and other uncommon appearances in the heavens, *alia ostenta cali*, are composed of dense vapors ; and the reason why they appear most frequently in the north is, that there is more dark vapor there." Pliny speaks of most meteors appearing *sub ipso septentrione* ; and Aristotle, of their originating in the north. Now, although the name of comets is given to these appearances by Aristotle, and, indeed, sometimes by Pliny, yet, as it cannot be supposed that this region was more frequented by comets formerly than it is now, it is highly probable, that the aurora borealis was comprehended in the same class, its appearance being very similar to the tails of some comets ; and that fire-balls and shooting stars were included, is evident from what Aristotle says of comets disappearing without setting. We have also accounts, by historians, of

* See Stock and Schultens on Job, xxxvii. 21, 22.

luminous appearances in the heavens under the name of *comets*, or the more general one of *portenta*, which answer much better to an *aurora borealis*, than to any comet of modern times. Justin relates, that a comet appeared about 122 years before the Christian era, that filled about one fourth part of the heavens with its light, and that it occupied four hours in rising and setting. About 150 years before, we are told that a comet was seen, which spread itself like a forest over a third part of the heavens. We think, therefore, that the *aurora borealis* was known to the ancients, but was confounded with other phenomena, all of which were indistinctly described, and often probably much exaggerated.

Still it is very surprising, that after the revival of letters, and after the spirit of observation and inquiry had begun to be awakened, we meet with no record of any such phenomenon, till about two centuries and a half ago. The earliest account, in English, relates to one that appeared in 1560. From this time they happened frequently for about ten years. For the next forty years there are none on record. From 1620, for two or three years there were several remarkable ones, and then no more for eighty years. This brings us down to the commencement of the eighteenth century, during which they have appeared at irregular intervals.

That the *aurora borealis* is not a recent, temporary light, but is to be referred to permanent causes and the physical constitution of our globe and its atmosphere, is rendered the more probable from the constancy and very great splendor with which it presents itself to the benighted inhabitants of the polar regions. The account which we have given, it is to be recollected, is borrowed principally from observations that were made in the more cultivated parts of Europe, where it is not only of rare occurrence, but, for the most part, incomplete, feeble, and imperfect. As we approach the polar circle we are greeted with this light almost as regularly as with the light of the milky way, and it is welcomed as gladly as that of the moon. Maupertuis, who, with several others, went to measure an arc of the meridian on the confines of the frigid zone, continued to prosecute his nice and difficult work by the aid of this light, long after the sun had left him. He says, that it is sufficient, together with the light of the heavenly bodies, for most of the occasions of life. "No sooner are the short days closed," he continues, "than fires of a thousand figures and colors light the sky, as if intended to make up for the absence of the sun. These lights are perpetually varying. Sometimes they begin in the form of a great scarf of bright light, with its extremities upon the horizon, which, with a motion resembling that of a fishing-net, glides swiftly up the sky, preserving a direction nearly perpendicular to the meridian; and commonly, after these preludes, all the lights unite at the zenith and form the top of the crown. The motion of these meteors is commonly that of two standards waving in the air, and the different tints of their light give them the appearance of so many streamers of changeable

silk." "I saw," says the same observer, "a phenomenon of this kind that, in the midst of all the wonders to which I was now every day accustomed, excited my admiration. To the south a great space of sky appeared, tinged with so lively a red, that the constellation of Orion looked as if it had been dipped in blood. This light, which was at first stationary, soon moved, and, changing into other colors, violet and blue, settled into a dome, the top of which stood a little to the south-west of the zenith. In this country, where there are lights of so many different colors, I never saw but two, that were red, and such are always taken for presages of some great misfortune."

In the northern districts of Siberia, according to the description of Gmelin, cited and translated by Dr. Blagden, the aurora is observed to begin with single bright pillars, rising in the north, and almost at the same time in the northeast; which, gradually increasing, comprehend a large space of the heavens, rush about from place to place with incredible velocity, and finally almost cover the whole sky up to the zenith and produce an appearance as if a vast tent was expanded in the heavens, glittering with gold, rubies, and sapphire. A more beautiful spectacle cannot be painted. But, whoever should see such a northern light for the first time, could not behold it without terror. For, however fine the illumination may be, it is attended, as I have learned from the relation of many persons, with such a hissing, crackling, and rushing noise through the air, as if the largest fireworks were playing off. To describe what they then hear, they make use of an expression, which signifies "the raging host is passing." The hunters who pursue the white and blue foxes in the confines of the icy sea, are often overtaken in their course by these northern lights. Their dogs are then so much frightened that they will not move, but lie obstinately on the ground till the noise has passed.

The remarkable noise which, in this account, is said to attend the aurora borealis, deserves particular attention. It has been noticed by others, particularly by persons at Hudson's Bay, and by the Greenland whale-fishers. Something of the kind has been perceived also in lower latitudes. Mr. Cavallo declares that he has repeatedly heard a crackling sound, proceeding from an aurora. Mr. Nairne, the electrician, states with great confidence that, at a time when the northern lights were very remarkable in England, they were attended with a hissing or whizzing sound. Dr. Belknap, in his account of these lights as they appeared in New Hampshire in 1719, says, "In a calm night, and in the intervals between the gentle flaws of wind, an attentive ear, in a retired situation, may perceive it to be accompanied by a sound like that made by a silk handkerchief rubbed along the edge by a quick motion of the thumb and finger."

In confirmation of the same point, and in proof of the near approach of these lights to the surface of the earth, we will here state what appeared in a newspaper a few years ago, attested by three very respectable persons in

Vermont. We are here informed, that an aurora borealis appeared at Hartford, in that State, with its base elevated but a few degrees above the horizon, lying in a regular line, very bright, and not much wider than the rainbow; above this, in several places, streams shot up towards the zenith, as usual. "We had not viewed it long," they continue, "before we observed the eastern part of it had settled so low, as actually to be between us and the highland on the north side of White River, at the distance from us, perhaps, of about one mile and a half. The meteor, we apprehended, must have been nearly perpendicular to White River, and distant about half a mile."

We have now mentioned the principal phenomena respecting these lights as they show themselves in this hemisphere. We know very little of those which appear about the south pole. They presented themselves to Captain Cook, when he had proceeded as far as latitude 58°. They consisted of long columns of a clear white light, shooting up from the horizon to the eastward, almost to the zenith, and gradually spreading over the whole southern part of the sky. These columns were sometimes bent sideways at their upper extremities, and though in most respects similar to the northern lights, yet they differed from them in being always of a whitish color.

We have already been so long occupied with this detail of facts, that we have now little space left to discuss the opinions, that have been proposed in explanation of the origin and nature of the phenomenon. According to Dr. Halley the northern lights proceed from sulphureous, self-luminous vapors, that rise out of the bowels of the earth. According to Euler, they are the reflection of the sun's light from particles of the condensed polar atmosphere, carried off to the distance of a thousand miles, or more, from the earth, by the impulse of the solar rays, and are of the nature of a comet's tail. According to Mairan, who wrote a full treatise on this subject, they are portions of the sun's atmosphere driven from the earth's equator toward the poles by the centrifugal force, and consist of the same substance as the zodiacal light. According to Monge, they are light clouds illuminated by the rays of the sun that have undergone several reflections successively from different strata of clouds. None of these hypotheses furnishes any explanation of the motions of the magnetic needle which are observed to attend an aurora, or of the regular rainbow-like arches, which cross the magnetic meridian at right angles, or of the noises that are so well attested, and so remarkable particularly in high latitudes.

According to Kirwan, these lights arise from the combustion of hydrogen gas set on fire by electricity. According to Mr. Libes, they are the fumes of nitric acid or nitrous acid, formed in the atmosphere by the union of oxygen and azote. Each of these suppositions, if indeed it would account for the noises that are heard, fails of giving any solution of the magnetic phenomena of the aurora borealis.

The most plausible theory seems to be that which gives to the northern and southern lights an electrical origin. The appearance of the light itself is very similar to that which is produced by sending the electric fluid through a portion of air rarefied to the same degree as that in the upper regions of the atmosphere. The rapidity of the motions that are observed in the light and beautiful streams that play from the horizon to the zenith, and dart through this space in a few seconds, answers to no power with which we are acquainted so well as to electricity. The rustling noises, so irreconcilable with other hypotheses, have been expressly compared, without reference to any theory, to those which attend the passage of electricity through the air. Is it asked, how the electric fluid is accumulated at the poles? We answer, it may be carried there in vapor that rises from the neighboring seas, just as it is carried into the neighboring parts of our atmosphere; when this vapor is precipitated in rain and snow, the electricity it contained is prevented from diffusing itself through the earth, on account of the ice which covers these regions, and which, with the degree of cold that prevails there, becomes a non-conductor. The electricity, therefore, being prevented from finding its equilibrium through the earth, will, when condensed to a certain degree, restore itself by forcing a passage through the higher parts of the atmosphere.

It is moreover believed by some philosophers, that an extremely subtle elastic fluid, of a ferruginous nature, or at least such as is capable of being acted upon magnetically, exists in the higher regions of the atmosphere; that this fluid is collected into parallel cylindrical beams and horizontal rings by virtue of the earth's magnetism, and that the beams and rings are preserved in their due form and position, and distinct from each other, by their magnetic attraction. This fluid is supposed to be an imperfect conductor of electricity. When the electricity of the upper regions of the atmosphere is disturbed, it is supposed that the electric fluid runs along these beams and rings from one part of the atmosphere to another to restore the equilibrium. The reason why the diffuse flashes succeed the more intense light of the beams is, it is thought, because the electricity disperses the elementary particles of the beams in some degree, which collect again after the electric circulation has ceased. Hence too the reason of the fluctuations of the magnetic needle on the earth's surface, while the magnetism of the upper regions of the atmosphere is thus affected.

The streamers seem to converge toward a point more or less distant from the zenith; and sometimes apparently meet, forming as we have said, what is called a crown. This point is that toward which the dipping needle is directed; and the convergency is a mere perspective effect, like the convergency of rows of trees, of pillars, or of lights on a long street or bridge. The same phenomenon is perceived also in the rays of the sun issuing at a small opening in a cloud. The apparent point of meeting is the most

distant point, and the seemingly near approach is the simple and necessary effect of greater distance. The whole form of the sky indeed, and of every thing that is painted on the celestial vault, is an optical deception. The streams, therefore, that seem tapering and tending more and more to a point, as they ascend, are to be considered as cylindrical and parallel beams that have the same position as the magnetic dipping needle. This circumstance, moreover, comes in aid of what has already been said as to the source of the electricity that is supposed to pass along the columns of magnetic particles. The different strata of the atmosphere are found to be in different states of electricity, the vitreous or positive electricity increasing as we ascend. Hence toward the poles, where the columns, or dipping needle, is most perpendicular, the extremities of a column are in portions of the atmosphere that differ most in their electrical states; whereas in approaching the equator, we find the magnetic columns more and more tending to a horizontal position, and consequently less likely to afford a passage to the electric fluid, since the extremities, in this case, will fall into strata of the atmosphere that differ less in their state of electricity.

It is admitted that there is a good deal in this theory that has never yet been satisfactorily proved, and a good deal that still remains unexplained.

III. FIRST MERIDIANS OF LONGITUDE.*

THE longitudes of places on the earth's surface are calculated east or west from the meridian passing through some given point, which is thence called the *First Meridian*. Before the discovery of America, the whole known world comprised but a small part of the surface of the globe, and was vulgarly considered as a plane. The western extremity of that plane, being the best known, was taken as a point of departure, and all longitudes were measured from that point. But when the real form of the earth became known, no one part of the circumference could be taken as a beginning, and, therefore, the old mode was abandoned. In general, each nation then took the place of its own observatory, or capital town, as a first meridian, though even in the same country there were frequent variations.

A list of the places employed by different nations as first meridians is here given, with the longitude of each reckoned from the meridian of the Royal Observatory of Greenwich, which has been for many years taken as the point of departure in English maps.

* From the Companion to the British Almanac, for 1831.

The Fortunate Islands, supposed to be the Canaries, taken
 by the ancients as the first meridian . . . about 17° 0' 0'' W.
 Western extremity of Africa as then known, taken by Abul-
 feda, the Arabian geographer . . . about 7 0 0 W.

* * Other Arabians follow the Greeks.

Terceira (by the Portuguese and Spaniards in the 16th century)	27 10 0 W.
Teneriffe (by the Dutch in the 16th century)	16 30 0 W.
Ferro (by all nations in the 17th and 18th centuries)	*17 30 0 W.
Greenwich	0 0 0
St. Paul's (London)	0 5 47 W.
Paris	2 20 15 E.
Cadiz	6 17 22 W.
Ferrol	8 15 0 W.
Carthagena	1 0 21 W.
Madrid	3 42 15 W.
Barcelona	2 10 44 E.
Lisbon	9 8 30 W.
Rome	12 29 47 E.
Naples	14 15 45 E.
St. Petersburg	30 18 45 E.
Copenhagen	12 35 6 E.
Upsal (Sweden)	17 39 0 E.
Stockholm	18 3 30 E.
Amsterdam	4 53 15 E.
†Washington (Capitol)	77 2 0 W.
Philadelphia	75 11 30 W.
†New York (Columbia College)	74 3 27 W.
†Boston	70 58 45 W.

* This is the exact longitude, as now ascertained, but it has been taken in French maps usually at 17° 40' W., and in English maps at 18° W.

† The longitude of these places as here given, differs a little from that given in the American Almanac for 1831.

THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC.

PART II.

UNITED STATES.

I. ADDRESS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON,

President of the United States, to his fellow-citizens, on declining being considered a candidate for their future suffrages.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

THE period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived, when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person, who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed to decline being considered among the number of those, out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken, without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation, which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness: but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped, that it would have been much earlier in my power consistently with motives, which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement, from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of

duty or propriety ; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my service, that in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious, in the outset, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience, in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself ; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe, that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment, which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honors it has conferred upon me ; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me ; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to our praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging, — in situations, in which not unfrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism, — the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans, by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows, that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence — that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual — that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained — that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue — that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these states, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation, and so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger natural to that

solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments, which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only feel in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But, as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress, against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens, by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of *American*, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels, and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest. Here every portion of our country finds the most

commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The *North*, in an unrestrained intercourse with the *South*, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The *South* in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the *North*, sees its agriculture grow, and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the *North*, it finds its particular navigation invigorated; and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted. The *East* in a like intercourse with the *West*, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications, by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The *West* derives from the *East* supplies requisite to its growth and comfort; and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the *secure* enjoyment of indispensable *outlets* for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interests as *one nation*. Any other tenure by which the *West* can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apocryphal and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While then every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts, greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and what is of inestimable value, they must derive from union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries, not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues would stimulate and embitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty; in this sense it is, that your union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of a patriotic desire. Is there a doubt, whether a common govern-

ment can embrace so large a sphere? — Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation, in such a case, were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all parts of our country, while experiment shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those, who, in any quarter, may endeavor to weaken its hands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should be furnished for characterizing parties, by *geographical* discriminations — *Northern* and *Southern* — *Atlantic* and *Western*; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief, that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party, to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations: they tend to render alien to each other, those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. — The inhabitants of our western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head: they have seen, in the negotiation by the executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event, throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them, of a policy in the general government, and in the Atlantic States, unfriendly to their interests, in regard to the Mississippi; they have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain, and that with Spain, which secure to them every thing they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the union by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren, and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your union, a government for the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict, between the parts, can be an adequate substitute; they will inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances, in all times, have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a constitution of government better calculated than your former for an intimate union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This government, the offspring of your own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers

uniting security with energy, and containing, within itself, a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. But, the constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacred and obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real character to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small, but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common counsels, and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men, will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of government, as of other human institutions; — that experience is the surest standard, by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country; — that facility in changes upon the credit of a mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interest, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as

much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty, is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the state, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discrimination. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you, in the most solemn manner, against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism; but this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight), the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party, are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another; foment occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This, within certain limits, is probably true, and in governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency it is certain there will always be enough of that

spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country, should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of the political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern ; some of them in our country, and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way, which the constitution designates ; — but let there be no change by usurpation ; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can, at any time, yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who would labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice ? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded of the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

It is substantially true that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric ?

Promote then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it, is to use it as sparingly as possible, avoiding occasions of expense, by cultivating peace, but remembering also, that timely disbursements, to prepare for dangers, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions, in time of peace to discharge the debts, which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden, which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives; but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; and no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties), ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may, at any time, dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and (at no distant period) a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that, in the place of them, just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection; either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another, disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty

and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts, through passion, what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty of nations has been the victim.

So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another, produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation, of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained; and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld: and it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation), facility to betray, or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practise the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils; such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens,) the jealousy of a free people ought to be *constantly* awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little *political* connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality, we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own, to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor, or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances, with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, in a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, and a liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying, by gentle means, the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with the powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be, from time to time, abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one

nation to look for disinterested favors from another ; that it must pay, with a portion of its independence, for whatever it may accept under that character ; that by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish ; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations : but, if I may even flatter myself, that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good ; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism ; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

How far, in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your representatives, in both houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me ; uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest to take, a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend on me, to maintain it, with moderation, perseverance, and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct, will be best referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and ma-

ture its yet recent institutions, and to progress, without interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency, which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless, too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils, to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that, after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations, I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat, in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government — the ever favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors, and dangers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

United States, September 17, 1796.

II. EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
ANDREW JACKSON,	Tennessee,	<i>President,</i>	\$25,000.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,	South Carolina,	<i>Vice-President,</i>	5,000.

The following are the principal officers in the *executive departments* of the government, who all hold their offices at the will of the President.

			Salary.
Edward Livingston,	Louisiana,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	\$6,000.
Louis McLane,	Delaware,	<i>Secretary of the Treasury,</i>	6,000.
Lewis Cass,	Ohio,	<i>Secretary of War,</i>	6,000.
Levi Woodbury,	New Hampshire,	<i>Secretary of the Navy,</i>	6,000.
William T. Barry,	Kentucky,	<i>Post-Master General,</i>	6,000.
Roger B. Taney,	Maryland,	<i>Attorney General,</i>	3,500.

The eleventh presidential term of four years, began on the 4th of March,

1829; it will expire, with the 22d Congress, on the 3d of March, 1833; and the votes for President and Vice-President for the 12th term will be given, by the electors throughout the Union, on the first Wednesday in December, in 1832. According to an act of Congress of the first of March, 1792, the choice of these electors must be made within 34 days preceding the first Wednesday in December, of the year in which an election of a President and Vice-President takes place; and they must be equal in number to all the senators and representatives in Congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, can be appointed an elector.

The salary of the President was fixed by an act of Congress of the 18th of February, 1793, at \$25,000, which cannot be increased or diminished during the term for which he is elected. His legal title is *The President of the United States*. — For an account of the qualifications, duties, and powers of the President, and the mode of election, see the 2d article of the Constitution, and the 12th Article of the Amendments, inserted in the American Almanac for 1831. The names of the *Clerks* in the different departments of the government, together with their salaries, were given in the Almanac for 1831.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

		Salary.
EDWARD LIVINGSTON,	<i>Secretary,</i>	\$6,000.
Daniel Brent,	<i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000.

The Department of State was created by an act of Congress of the 15th of September, 1789: by a previous act of the 27th of July, 1789, it was denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs; and it embraces what in some other governments are styled the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Home Department.

The Secretary of State conducts the making of all treaties between the United States and Foreign Powers, and corresponds, officially, with the Public Ministers of the United States at Foreign Courts, and with the Ministers of Foreign Powers resident in the United States. He is intrusted with the publication and distribution of all the acts and resolutions of Congress, and of all treaties with Foreign Powers and Indian Tribes; preserves the originals of all laws and treaties, and of the public correspondence growing out of the intercourse between the United States and Foreign Nations; is required to procure and preserve copies of the statutes of the several states; grants passports to American citizens visiting foreign countries; preserves the evidence of copy-rights, and has control of the office which issues patents for useful inventions. He has the charge of the Seal of the United States, but cannot affix it to any commission until signed by the President, nor to any instrument or act without the special authority of the President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Salary.

LOUIS M'LANE,	<i>Secretary,</i>	\$6,000.
Asbury Dickens,	<i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000.

The Treasury Department was created by an act of Congress of the 2d of September, 1789. The Secretary of the Treasury superintends all the fiscal concerns of the government, and, upon his own responsibility, recommends to Congress measures for improving the condition of the revenue.

All the accounts of the government are finally settled at the Treasury Department; and for this purpose it is divided into the office of the Secretary (who has a general superintendence of the whole), the offices of two Comptrollers, five Auditors, a Treasurer, a Register, and a Solicitor. The Auditors of the public accounts are empowered to administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses in any case in which they may deem it necessary for the due examination of the accounts with which they are charged.

Joseph Anderson, *First Comptroller*; salary \$3,500.

The First Comptroller examines all accounts settled by the First and Fifth Auditors, and certifies the balances arising thereon to the Register; countersigns all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, if warranted by law; reports to the Secretary the official forms to be used in the different offices for collecting the public revenue; and the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the several persons employed therein. He superintends the preservation of the public accounts subject to his revision, and provides for the regular payment of all moneys which may be collected.

James B. Thornton, *Second Comptroller*; salary \$3,000.

The jurisdiction of the Second Comptroller extends to the final decision upon all accounts originating in the War and Navy Departments. From his decision there is no legitimate appeal, except by application and appeal to Congress. Besides the examination and revisal of accounts settled in the offices of the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors, it is the Second Comptroller's further duty to decide on all appeals from the decisions of the respective Auditors; to register the reports of certificates of balances for or against the United States; to register and countersign all the requisitions drawn by the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments, warranted by law; to register and preserve all contracts and bonds entered into or taken by those Departments; to direct suits and stoppages on account of delinquencies; to keep the account with each specific appropriation, and to make the annual and other statements of disbursements and the state of appropriations required by law, or the heads of Departments; and to prescribe the forms and manner of keeping and stating the accounts, and to superintend their preservation.

Richard Harrison, *First Auditor*; salary \$3,000.

The First Auditor receives all accounts accruing in the Treasury Department, and, in relation to the revenue and the civil list; and after examination, certifies the balance, and transmits the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates, to the First Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

William B. Lewis, *Second Auditor*; salary \$3,000.

The Second Auditor receives and settles; — 1. All accounts relative to the pay, of the Army, subsistence and forage of officers, and pay subsistence, and clothing of their servants: 2. All accounts appertaining to the Clothing and Purchasing Department: 3. All accounts for the contingent disbursements of the Army, for which no specific appropriations are made by Congress: 4. All accounts relating to the purchase of medicines, drugs, surgical instruments, hospital stores, &c.; also the claims of private physicians, for medical services rendered sick officers and soldiers, who cannot be attended by the surgeons of the Army: 5. All accounts relating to the recruiting service: 6. All accounts of the Ordnance Department; those of the various arsenals; and accounts appertaining to the armament of new fortifications, and to arming and equipping the militia, &c.: 7. Accounts for disbursements at the national armories: 8. All accounts appertaining to disbursements in the Indian Department, such as pay of agents, presents, annuities, expense of holding treaties, running boundary lines, contingent expenses, &c., and the property accounts of the army, arising out of the foregoing expenditures.

Peter Hagner, *Third Auditor*; salary \$3,000.

The duties of the Office of the Third Auditor extend to the auditing of all accounts for the Quartermaster Department, both as to money and property; and the same as to the accounts for subsistence for the Army, also of accounts for fortifications; for the Military Academy; for roads, surveys, and other internal improvements; for Revolutionary, invalid, and half-pay pensions; pensions to widows and orphans; of outstanding claims arising before and during the late war; and of all unsettled accounts of the War Department from the commencement of the government to the 1st of July, 1815. There are employed in this office: —

One Chief Clerk, assisting the Auditor in the general superintendence; Two Clerks as book-keepers of the principal books; Three Clerks as examiners of accounts in the Quartermaster Department, Fortifications, Military Academy, and Internal Improvements; Two Clerks as examiners of Subsistence accounts; Three Clerks as examiners of Pension accounts; Two Clerks as examiners of Soldiers' Claims, and Pensions to widows and orphans; One Clerk as examiner of Paymasters' accounts, and other unsettled accounts of the late war; One Clerk engaged in recording Re-

ports and Requisitions ; One Clerk engaged in recording Letters and copying Documents.

Amos Kendall, *Fourth Auditor* ; salary \$3,000.

The Fourth Auditor receives all accounts accruing in the Navy Department, or relative to it. He examines the accounts, certifies the balances, and transmits the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates, to the Second Comptroller, for his decision upon them.

Stephen Pleasonton, *Fifth Auditor* ; salary \$3,000.

The Fifth Auditor receives all accounts accruing in, or relative to, the Department of State, the General Post-Office, and those arising out of Indian Trade ; examines them, certifies the balances, and transmits the accounts, with the vouchers and certificate, to the First Comptroller for his decision upon them. To the Fifth Auditor has also been assigned the duties heretofore performed by the Commissioner of the Revenue in superintending the building and repairing of light-houses and light vessels, beacons, buoys and piers, the supplying of the light-houses with oil, and the adjustment of the expenditures of the light-house establishment.

John Campbell, *Treasurer* ; salary \$3,000.

The Treasurer receives and keeps the moneys of the United States, and disburses the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the proper Comptroller and Auditor, and recorded by the Register.

Thomas L. Smith, *Register* ; salary \$3,000

The Register of the Treasury keeps all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, and of all debts due to or from the United States ; he keeps the District Tonnage Accounts of the United States ; he receives from the Comptrollers the accounts which have been finally adjusted, and, with their vouchers and certificates, preserves them ; he records all warrants for the receipt or payment of moneys at the Treasury, certifies the same thereon, and transmits to the Secretary of the Treasury copies of the certificates of balances of accounts adjusted. By an act of the 10th of February, 1820, it is also made the duty of the Register of the Treasury to prepare Statistical Accounts of the Commerce of the United States to be laid before Congress annually.

Virgil Maxcy, *Solicitor of the Treasury* ; salary \$3,500.

The office of the Solicitor of the Treasury was created by the act of the 29th of May, 1830, after having been recommended by several administrations. He superintends all the civil suits, commenced in the name of the United States, in all the Courts, until they are carried up to the Supreme

Court of the United States, when they come under the superintendence of the Attorney General. He instructs the District Attorneys, Marshals, and Clerks, in all matters and proceedings appertaining to those suits, and receives from them, after each term of Court, reports of their situation and progress. He receives from Collectors reports of custom-house bonds put in suit, and of informations, &c., directed by them. He establishes, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, for the observance of Collectors, District Attorneys, and Marshals, as may be deemed necessary for the just responsibility of those officers and the prompt collection of all revenues and debts due and accruing to the United States.

This officer also has charge of all lands and other property, which have been or shall be assigned, set off or conveyed to the United States, in payment of debts, and of all trusts created for the use of the United States, in payment of debts due them ; and has power to sell and dispose of lands assigned or set off to the United States in payment of debts, or vested in them by mortgage, or other security, or the payment of debts.

General Land Office.

Elijah Hayward, *Commissioner* ; salary \$3,000.

Prior to the 25th of April, 1812, grants of land were issued by Letters Patent from the Department of State. By an act of that date, a General Land Office was established, in which all patents for land are now made out and recorded. It is a subordinate branch of the Treasury Department, with which it is closely connected by the accountability of the receivers of public moneys arising from the sale of the national lands.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

		Salary.
LEWIS CASS,	<i>Secretary,</i>	\$6,000.
	<i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000.

The War Department was created by an act of Congress of the 7th of August, 1789, and at first embraced not only military, but also naval affairs.

The Secretary of War superintends every branch of military affairs, and has, under his immediate direction, a Requisition Bureau, a Bounty-Land Office, a Pension Bureau, a Bureau of Indian Affairs, an Engineer Office, an Ordnance Office, an Office for the Commissary General of Subsistence, a Paymaster-General's Office, and a Surgeon-General's Office.

This Department has the superintendence of the erection of fortifications, of making topographical surveys, of surveying and leasing the national lead mines, and of the intercourse with Indian tribes.

Requisition Bureau.

Lawrence L. Van Kleeck, *Principal*; salary \$1,850.

From this Bureau all the requisitions of the War Department on the Treasury are made out and salaries and the contingencies of the department are paid.

Pension Office.

James L. Edwards, *First Clerk*; salary \$1,600.

The Pension Office of the War Department is a Bureau in which all claims for pensions, properly so called, are settled, except such as arise under the laws respecting persons disabled in the Navy since 1799. To pay such pensions, a fund has been set apart, from prize money, &c., and the business in relation to those claims is under the control of a Board of Commissioners appointed for that purpose. Widows of militiamen and volunteers are allowed five years' half-pay in certain cases. Such claims are settled at the Treasury Department; as are the claims under the act of May 15, 1828, which makes certain allowances to officers who served to the end of the revolutionary war.

Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Samuel S. Hamilton, *First Clerk*; salary \$1,600.

To this Bureau all matters touching our Indian relations are referred, and, in subordination to the Secretary of War, acted on. The duties are various and multiform, embracing the estimates of the present year for the holding of treaties; together with instructions for the application of the one, and the holding of the other. All accounts for expenditures pass through this Bureau, where they are first examined, as to the object and propriety of expenditure, and *briefed*; hence they pass to the Second Auditor. The supervision and management of the fund for the civilization of Indians, and, in general, the correspondence arising out of our Indian relations, pass through the Bureau.

Bounty-Land Office.

William Gordon, *First Clerk*, salary \$1,400.

The Bounty-Land Office of the War Department is a Bureau in which claims for military bounty-lands, originating in the revolutionary and the late war, are examined, and from which military bounty-land warrants issue.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Salary.

LEVI WOODBURY,	<i>Secretary,</i>	\$6,000.
John Boyle,	<i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000.

The Office of the Secretary of the Navy was created by the act of Congress of the 30th of April, 1798. The Secretary issues all orders to the Navy of the United States, and superintends the concerns of the Navy establishment generally.

Board of Navy Commissioners.

	Salary.
John Rodgers, <i>Commissioner, and President of the Board,</i>	\$3,500.
Charles Stewart, <i>Commissioner,</i>	3,500.
Daniel T. Patterson, <i>do.</i>	3,500.
Charles W. Goldsborough, <i>Secretary,</i>	2,000.
William G. Ridgley, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,600.

This Board was established by an act of 7th February, 1815. It consists three officers of the Navy, in rank not below that of a Post-Captain. The Board is, by law, attached to the office of the Secretary of the Navy; and, under his superintendence discharges all the ministerial duties of that office relative to the procurement of naval stores and materials, and the construction, armament, equipment, and employment, of vessels of war, as well as other matters connected with the Naval Establishment of the United States. They appoint their own Secretary; and their records are at all times subject to the inspection of the President of the United States, and the Secretary of the Navy.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

	Salary.
WILLIAM T. BARRY, <i>Post-Master General,</i>	\$6,000.
Charles K. Gardner, <i>Senior Assistant Post-master General,</i>	2,500.
Selah R. Hobbie, <i>Junior Assistant do. do.</i>	2,500.
Obadiah B. Brown, <i>Chief Clerk and Superintendent of the office of Mail Contracts,</i>	1,700.

The Post Master General has the sole appointment of all the Post-masters throughout the United States, the making of all contracts for carrying the mails, and the direction of every thing relating to the Department.

The revenue arising from the General Post-Office has been principally expended upon the extension and improvement of the establishment, by which means the regular conveyance, by mail, of letters, newspapers, pamphlets, &c., has been extended to the inhabitants of every part of the Union, even to the remotest territorial settlements.

Post-Offices in 1790,	75;	Extent of Post-Roads in miles	1,875.
Do. do. 1800,	903;	Do. do. do.	20,817.
Do. do. 1810,	2,300;	Do. do. do.	36,406.
Do. do. 1820,	4,500;	Do. do. do.	72,492.
Do. do. 1830,	8,450;	Do. do. do.	115,176.

[The information respecting the duties of the executive officers has been chiefly derived from "The National Calendar."]

III. INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN STATES.

MINISTERS Plenipotentiary receive an annual salary of \$9,000, besides \$9,000 for an outfit. A Chargé d'Affaires receives a salary of \$4,500, and a Secretary of Legation one of \$2,000. These several officers are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

PUBLIC MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

<i>Foreign States.</i>	<i>Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary.</i>	<i>State.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Secretaries of Legation.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>
Great Britain,	Martin Van Buren,	N. Y.	1831.	9,000.	Aaron Vail,	2,000.
France,	Wm. C. Rives,	Va.	1829.	9,000.	Nathaniel Niles, Vt.	2,000.
Russia,	James Buchanan,	Pa.	1831.	9,000.	John Randolph Clay, Pa.	2,000.
Spain,	C. P. Van Ness,	Vt.	1829.	9,000.	Charles S. Walsh, Md.	2,000.
Netherlands,	Wm. Pitt Preble,	Me.	1829.	9,000.	Auguste Davezac, La.	2,000.
Colombia,	Th. P. Moore,	Ken.	1829.	9,000.	J. C. Pickett, Ken.	2,000.
	<i>Chargés d'Affaires.</i>					
Portugal,	Th. L. L. Brent,	Va.	1825.	4,500.		
Sweden,	Christo. Hughes,	Md.	1830.	4,500.		
Denmark,	Henry Wheaton,	N. Y.	1827.	4,500.		
Mexico,	Anthony Butler,			4,500.	John Mason,	2,000.
Brazil,	Ethan Brown,	Ohio.		4,500.		
Cent. Rep. Am.				1,500.		
Buenos Ayres,				4,500.		
Chili,	John Hamm,	Ohio.		4,500.		
Peru,	Samuel Larned,			4,500.		
Constantinople,	David Porter,			1,500.		

CONSULS.

Consuls of the United States are mostly agents for commerce and seamen, and their compensation is derived from fees; but the Consuls at London and Paris have a salary of \$2,000; and the Consuls to the Barbary Powers are rather of diplomatic than commercial agents, with respect both to their duties and compensation. The consul at Algiers has a salary of \$4,000; the others \$2,000 each.

Th. Aspinwall, <i>Consul</i> , &c. London.	Samuel D. Heap, <i>Consul</i> , Tunis.
Isaac C. Barnett, <i>do.</i> Paris.	Joseph Saul, <i>do.</i> Tripoli.
<i>Consul Gen.</i> Algiers.	J. Mullowny, <i>do.</i> Morocco, &c.

FOREIGN MINISTERS NOW IN THE UNITED STATES.

From	Envoy Extr. and Min. Plenip.
Great Britain.	
France.	M. Serurier, Envoy Extr. and Minister Plenip.
Russia.	Baron Sacken, Chargé d'Affaires.
Spain.	Don Francisco Tacon, Minister Resident.
Netherlands.	Chevalier Bengeman Huygens, Env. Extr. and Min. Plenip.
Portugal.	Chevalier Torlade D'Azambuja, Chargé d'Affaires.
Prussia.	L. Niederstetter, Chargé d'Affaires.
Sweden.	Baron Stackelberg, Chargé d'Affaires.
Mexico.	Don J. M. Tornell, Envoy Extr. and Min. Plenipotentiary.
Chili.	Don Joaquin Campino, Minister Extr. and Plenipotentiary.
Brazil.	De Araujo Ribeiro, Chargé d'Affaires.
Colombia.	Don Xavier de Medina, Consul General, New York.

IV. THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT.

	Residence.		Salary.
John Marshall,	Richmond, Va.	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$5,000.
William Johnson,	Charleston, S. C.	<i>Associate Justice.</i>	4,500.
Gabriel Duvall,	Marietta, Md.	<i>do.</i>	4,500.
Joseph Story,	Cambridge, Mass.	<i>do.</i>	4,500.
Smith Thompson,	New York, N. Y.	<i>do.</i>	4,500.
John McLean,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	<i>do.</i>	4,500.
Henry Baldwin,	Pittsburg, Pa.	<i>do.</i>	4,500.
Roger B. Taney,	Washington, D. C.	<i>Attorney General,</i>	3,500.
William T. Carroll,	Washington, D. C.	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees, &c.
Henry Ashton,	<i>do.</i>	<i>Marshal.</i>	

The Supreme Court is held in the City of Washington, and has one session, commencing on the 2d Monday in January.

* * For an account of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the Circuit Courts, and the District Courts, see the American Almanac for 1831.

DISTRICT COURTS:—JUDGES, ATTORNEYS,					
<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Judges.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Attorneys.</i>	<i>Pay.</i>
Maine,	Ashur Ware,	Portland,	\$1,800.	Ether Shepley,	\$200 & fees.
N. Hampshire,	Matthew Harvey,	Hopkinton,	1,000.	D. M. Durell,	200 do.
Vermont,	Elijah Paine,	Williamstown,	1,200.	Daniel Kellogg,	200 do.
Massachusetts,	John Davis,	Boston,	2,500.	Andrew Dunlap,	Fees, &c.
Rhode Island,	John Pitman,	Providence,	1,500.	R. W. Greene,	200 & fees.
Connecticut,	William Bristol,	New Haven,	1,500.	Asa Child,	200 do.
N. Y. { N. Dist.	A. Conkling,	Albany,	2,000.	Nat. S. Benton,	200 do.
{ W. Dist.	S. R. Betts,	New York,	3,500.	J. A. Hamilton,	200 do.
New Jersey,	William Rossel,	Mt. Holly,	1,500.	G. D. Wall,	200 do.
Pa. { W. Dist.	Jos. Hopkinson,	Philadelphia,	2,500.	G. M. Dallas,	Fees.
{ E. Dist.	Wm. Wilkins,	Pittsburg,	1,800.	G. W. Buchanan,	200 & fees.
Delaware,	Willard Hall,	Belmont,	1,500.	Geo. Read, Jun.,	200 do.
Maryland,	Elias Glenn,	Baltimore,	2,000.	N. Williams,	Fees, &c.
Va. { E. Dist.	P. P. Barbour,	Gordonsville,	1,800.	Th. E. Burfort,	200 & fees.
{ W. Dist.	Alex. Caldwell,	Clarksburg,	1,600.	W. A. Harrison,	200 do.
North Carolina,	H. Potter,	Raleigh,	2,000.	T. P. Devereaux,	200 do.
South Carolina,	Thomas Lee,	Charleston,	2,500.	John Gadsden,	Fees, &c.
Georgia,	Jer. Cuyler,	Savannah,	2,500.	M. H. McAllister,	200 & fees.
Ala. { S. Dist.	Wm. Crawford,	Mobile,	2,500.	John Elliot,	200 do.
{ N. Dist.	Peter Randolph,	Natchez,	2,000.	Byrd Brandon,	200 do.
Mississippi,				George Adams,	200 do.
La. { E. Dist.	S. H. Harper,	New Orleans,	3,000.	John Slidell,	600 do.
{ W. Dist.				B. F. Linton,	200 do.
Ten. { E. Dist.	J. McNairy,	Nashville,	1,500.	J. A. McKinney,	200 do.
{ W. Dist.				J. Collinsworth,	200 do.
Kentucky,	John Boyle,	Harrodsburg,	1,500.	Th. B. Monroe,	200 do.
Ohio,	J. W. Campbell,	West Union,	1,000.	N. H. Swayne,	200 do.
Indiana,	Benj. Parke,	Salem,	1,000.	Samuel Judah,	200 do.
Illinois,	Nathaniel Pope,	Vandalia,		Daniel Baker,	
Missouri,	James H. Peck,	St. Louis,	1,200.	George Shannon,	200 do.
D. Columbia,	William Cranch,	Washington,	2,700.	E. H. Lee,	Fees, &c.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The United States are divided into the seven following judicial circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held twice every year, for each State within the circuit, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, assigned to the circuit, and by the District Judge of the State or District, in which the Court sits.

Present Judge.

1st Circuit,	Maine, N. Hampshire, Mass. and R. Island,	Mr. Justice Story.
2d do.	Vermont, Connecticut, and New York,	Mr. Justice Thompson.
3d do.	New Jersey and Pennsylvania,	Mr. Justice Baldwin.
4th do.	Delaware and Maryland,	Mr. Justice Duvall.
5th do.	Virginia and North Carolina,	Mr. Chief Jus. Marshall.
6th do.	South Carolina and Georgia,	Mr. Justice Johnson.
7th do.	Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio,	Mr. Justice McLean.

In the other six states, viz. Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, and the territories of Florida, Michigan, and Arkansas, no Circuit Court sits, but the District Court in these several states and territories possesses the powers and jurisdiction of a Circuit Court.

There is a local Circuit Court held by three Judges in the District of Columbia, specially appointed for that purpose. The Chief Justice of that Court sits also as District Judge of that District.

MARSHALS, AND CLERKS.

<i>Marshals.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Pay.</i>	<i>Clerks.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Pay.</i>
Albert Smith,	Portland,	Fees, &c.	John Mussey,	Portland,	Fees, &c.
Pearson Cogswell,	Gilganton,	\$200 & fees.	C. W. Cutter,	Portsmouth,	do.
Heman Lowry,	Burlington,	200 & fees.	Jesse Gove,	Rutland,	do.
S. D. Harris,	Boston,	Fees, &c.	J. W. Davis,	Boston,	do.
B. Anthony,	Providence,	do.	Benjamin Cowell,	Providence,	do.
James Mitchell,	New Haven,	do.	C. A. Ingersoll,	New Haven,	do.
J. W. Livingston,	Skeneateles,	200 & fees.	R. R. Lansing,	Utica,	do.
Thomas Morris,	New York,	Fees, &c.	F. J. Betts,	New York,	do.
Zeph. Drake,	N. Germantown,	do.	W. Pennington,	Newark,	do.
Abiah Sharpe,	Philadelphia,	do.	D. Caldwell,	Philadelphia,	do.
John M. Davis,	Pittsburg,	200 & fees.	E. J. Roberts,	Pittsburg,	do.
D. C. Wilson,	Wilmington,	200 do.	T. Witherspoon,	Wilmington,	do.
Thomas Finley,	Baltimore,	Fees, &c.	Philip Moore,	Baltimore,	do.
John Pegram,	Richmond,	do.	Richard Jeffries,	Richmond,	do.
Benjamin Reeder,	Clarksburg,	200 & fees.	John Webster,	Clarksburg,	do.
Beverly Daniel,	Raleigh,	Fees, &c.	W. H. Haywood,	Raleigh,	do.
M. A. Waring,	Charleston,	do.	James Jarvey,	Charleston,	do.
J. H. Morel,	Savannah,	do.	George Glen,	Savannah,	do.
R. L. Crawford,	Mobile,	do.	D. Giles,	Mobile,	do.
Anthony Campbell,	Natchez,	200 & fees.	Benja. Patteson,	Natchez,	do.
J. Nicholson,	New Orleans,	200 do.	Wm. Burns,	New Orleans,	do.
F. H. Duperier,	New Iberia,	Fees, &c.	F. W. Lea,		
William Lyon,	Chucky Bend,	200 & fees.	W. C. Mynott,	Knoxville,	do.
Robert Purdy,	Murfreesboro',	200 do.	N. A. McNairy,	Nashville,	do.
J. M. McCalla,	Lexington,	200 do.	J. H. Hanna,	Frankfort,	do.
John Patterson,	Columbus,	200 do.	Wm. Minot,		do.
William Marshall,	Brownstown,	200 do.	Henry Hurst,	Indianapolis,	do.
Charles Slade,	Kaskaskia,	200 do.			
Augustus Jones,	Caledonia,	200 do.	Joseph Gamble,	Jefferson City,	do.
Henry Ashtn,	Washington,	Fees, &c.	Wm. Brant,	Washington,	do.

PLACES AND TIMES OF HOLDING THE DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT
COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

District Court.

MAINE,	{ <i>Wiscasset</i> —Last Tuesday in Feb. and 1st Tuesday in Sept.;— <i>Portland</i> —First Tuesday in June and Dec.
N. HAMPSHIRE.	{ <i>Portsmouth</i> —3d Tuesday in March and Sept.;— <i>Exeter</i> —3d Tuesday in June and Dec.
VERMONT.	<i>Rutland</i> —6th of October; <i>Windsor</i> —24th of May.
MASSACHUSETTS.	{ <i>Boston</i> —3d Tuesday in March, 4th Tuesday in June, 2d Tuesday in Sept., and 1st Tuesday in Dec.
RHODE ISLAND.	{ <i>Newport</i> —2d Tuesday in May, and 3d in October;— <i>Providence</i> —1st Tuesday in Aug. and February.
CONNECTICUT.	{ <i>New Haven</i> —4th Tuesday in Feb. and Aug.;— <i>Hartford</i> —4th Tuesday in May and Nov.
NEW YORK, S. DISTRICT.	{ <i>New York</i> —1st Tuesday of each month.
NEW YORK, N. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Albany</i> —3d Tuesday in Jan.;— <i>Utica</i> —Last Tuesday in August.
NEW JERSEY.	{ <i>New Brunswick</i> —2d Tuesday in March and Sept.;— <i>Burlington</i> —3d Tuesday in May and November.
PENNSYLVANIA, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Philadelphia</i> —3d Monday in February, May, August, and November.
PENNSYLVANIA, W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Pittsburg</i> —1st Monday in May and 3d Monday in October.
DELAWARE.	{ <i>Newcastle & Dover</i> —alternately, on the 4th Tuesday in Nov. 1789; and three other sessions progressively, on the 4th Tuesday of every 3d calendar month.
MARYLAND.	{ <i>Baltimore</i> —on the 1st Tuesday in March, June, Sept., and Dec.
COLUMBIA.	<i>Washington</i> —1st Monday in June and December.
VIRGINIA, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Richmond</i> —15th of May and 15th of November;— <i>Norfolk</i> —1st of May and 1st of November.
VIRGINIA, W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Staunton</i> —2d Monday in April and September;— <i>Wythe Court House</i> —3d Monday in April and Sept.;— <i>Lewisburg</i> —4th Monday in April and Sept.;— <i>Clarksburg</i> —4th Monday in May and Oct.
N. CAROLINA.	{ <i>Edenton</i> —3d Monday in April and Oct.;— <i>Newbern</i> —4th Monday in April and Oct.;— <i>Wilmington</i> —1st Monday after the 4th Monday in April and Oct.
S. CAROLINA.	{ <i>Charleston</i> —3d Monday in March and Sept.;—1st Monday in July and 2d Monday in Dec.;— <i>Laurens Court House</i> —the next Tuesday after the adjournment of the Circuit Court at Columbia.
GEORGIA.	<i>Savannah</i> —2d Tuesday in Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.
ALA. N. DISTRICT.	<i>Huntsville</i> —2d Monday in April and October.
ALA. S. DISTRICT.	<i>Mobile</i> —1st Monday in May and December.

MISSISSIPPI.	<i>Adams Co. Court House</i> —4th Mond. in Jan. & June.
LA. E. DISTRICT.	<i>New Orleans</i> —2d Monday in December.
LA. W. DISTRICT.	<i>Opelousas Court House</i> —3d Monday in August.
TENNESSEE, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Knoxville</i> —3d Monday in April, and 2d Monday in October.
TENNESSEE, W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Nashville</i> —4th Monday in May and November.
KENTUCKY.	<i>Frankfort</i> —1st Monday in May and November.
OHIO.	{ <i>Columbus</i> —3d Monday in July and 4th Monday in December.
INDIANA.	<i>Indianapolis</i> —1st Monday in May and November.
ILLINOIS.	<i>Vandalia</i> —1st Monday in May and Dec.
MISSOURI.	<i>Jefferson</i> —1st Monday in March and September.

Circuit Courts.

MAINE.	<i>Portland</i> —1st May ;— <i>Wiscasset</i> —1st October.
N. HAMPSHIRE.	<i>Portsmouth</i> —8th May ;— <i>Exeter</i> —8th October.
VERMONT.	<i>Windsor</i> —21st May ;— <i>Rutland</i> — 3d October.
MASSACHUSETTS.	<i>Boston</i> —15th May and 15th October.
RHODE ISLAND.	<i>Newport</i> —15th June ;— <i>Providence</i> —15th November.
CONNECTICUT.	{ <i>New Haven</i> —last Wednesday in April ;— <i>Hartford</i> , 17th September.
NEW YORK.	<i>New York</i> —last Monday in Feb., May, July, and Oct.
NEW JERSEY.	<i>Trenton</i> —1st April and 1st October.
PENNSYLVANIA.	<i>Philadelphia</i> —11th April and 11th October.
DELAWARE.	<i>Newcastle & Dover</i> , alternately, 3d June & 27th Oct.
MARYLAND.	<i>Baltimore</i> —8th April and 1st November.
VIRGINIA.	<i>Richmond</i> —22d May and 22d November.
N. CAROLINA.	<i>Raleigh</i> —12th May and 12th November.
S. CAROLINA.	{ <i>Charleston</i> —2d Tuesday in April ;— <i>Columbia</i> —4th Monday in November.
GEORGIA.	{ <i>Savannah</i> —Thursday after the first Monday in May ; — <i>Milledgeville</i> —Thursday after the 1st Monday in November.
TENNESSEE.	{ <i>Nashville</i> —1st Monday in March and Sept ;— <i>Knox-</i> <i>ville</i> —2d Monday in October.
KENTUCKY.	<i>Frankfort</i> —1st Monday in May and November.
OHIO.	<i>Columbus</i> —2d Monday in July & 3d Monday in Dec.
COLUMBIA.	{ <i>Washington</i> —1st Monday in April ;— <i>Alexandria</i> — 1st Monday in November and May.

V. THE PUBLIC LANDS.

THE property of the soil of the whole vast region, comprehended within the limits of the United States, and not owned by the separate states or by private individuals, vests in the government of the United States. From the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean and between the northern and southern boundaries of the republic, it is calculated that there is contained a superficies of fourteen hundred millions of acres. The political situation of the different parts of this superficies is exceedingly various. Dividing it into four belts or strips, parallel or nearly so with a meridian line, the first comprehends the Atlantic states; in most of which, particularly in the Middle and Northern States, the land is almost wholly the property of individuals; and what does not belong to individual proprietors, belongs to the state. Thus in Maine there is a considerable portion of land belonging to the states of Massachusetts and Maine; and in Georgia, large tracts in the occupation of the Cherokee Indians are claimed by the government of that state. The General Government possesses no land in any of the Atlantic states, except small portions which have been ceded for forts, dock-yards, arsenals, and other like national purposes.

The second belt of land westward comprehends the new states and territories of the Union, in all of which, except Kentucky, there are considerable, in most of them large, tracts of public domain; these states having been formed since the revolution, and their population settled on lands either purchased of the United States, or still belonging to them. The number of persons of the latter class, who thus occupy, without title, lands still belonging to the United States, is very large, exceeding, in some cases, that of the persons who have acquired titles. They have, however, generally settled themselves with the purpose of eventually purchasing the land.

The third belt lies westward of the organized states and territories. It comprehends lands acquired by the Louisiana treaty, and of which the Indian title has been extinguished by treaties with several tribes of Indians. As there is no organized civil government, there is no white population in this region, except hunters and vagrants. On the southern portion of this district, west of the territory of Arkansas and the state of Missouri, the tribes of Indians, removed from the Atlantic states, have been, or are proposed to be, established.

The fourth belt comprehends all the remaining district to the Pacific ocean. It lies on both sides of the Rocky Mountains. The United States have acquired the title to it by the Louisiana treaty, by the discovery of the coast, and by interior exploration. The title, however, to that part of this region, which is west of the Rocky Mountains, is contested by Great Britain. Great Britain claims, not that the title is in her, but that the

region is unappropriated, and open to the first comer. By a convention concluded in 1828, to last twelve years, it was agreed between the United States and Great Britain, that neither government would take possession of it or occupy it, to the exclusion of the other, during the period of the convention; which either party might renounce, on giving twelve months' notice to the other. A chain of trading posts belonging to the British Northwest Company extends through this region, to the mouth of the Columbia river. It is also visited by hunters from the United States, but in numbers far less than those from the British colonies. The Indian title to this whole fourth belt of land remains unextinguished; and the soil of that part of it lying east of the Rocky Mountains, is supposed, for the most part, to be too sterile to become the residence of civilized man.

The property in these lands was acquired to the United States by various treaties of purchase and cession. The treaty of 1783, with Great Britain, established the Mississippi as the western boundary of the new states, whose independence was, in that treaty, acknowledged by Great Britain. Spain had attempted, during the revolutionary war, in her negotiations with Mr. Jay, and afterwards with the other diplomatic agents of the United States, to fix our boundary much farther eastward. This, however, was invariably and firmly resisted by the United States; and in the treaty of San Lorenzo el Real of 1795, Spain acquiesced in the Mississippi as our western boundary. From that period, the title of the United States has been uncontested by any foreign power, to the lands east of the Mississippi. But a grave controversy long existed between the United States and several of the separate states on this point, of which a few words will presently be said.

By the Louisiana treaty of 1803, the United States acquired, for fifteen millions of dollars, the whole tract of country known by that name, and to the same extent to which it had been possessed by France and Spain. This cession carried the territory of the United States to the Pacific, and indefinitely to the north on the coast of the Pacific. It has, however, been already observed, that Great Britain sets up a claim adverse to ours, on the Pacific coast; how far eastwardly to the interior she extends it, has never been stated by her negotiators.

Considerable controversy arose between the United States and Spain relative to the southern boundary between the two governments, and the title to the province of Texas and the part of Louisiana east of the Mississippi. This controversy was settled by the treaty with Spain of 1819, commonly called the Florida treaty, by which the western boundary of the United States south of the thirty-first degree of latitude was fixed at the Sabine river; all west of it was admitted to belong to Spain; and all east, including Florida, was ceded to the United States.

The boundary of the public domain on the north is not yet entirely settled, in any part of the vast extent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The

portion of the line west of the Mississippi is left undecided for twelve years, by the convention of 1828. Our government has offered to run the boundary on the forty-ninth degree of latitude to the Pacific ocean. The portion of the boundary east of the Mississippi was, after a protracted controversy, and many ineffectual attempts to settle it under the treaties of 1783, 1794, and 1814, finally referred to the arbitration of the King of the Netherlands. The minister of the United States to the Netherlands and the government of the state of Maine have protested against the award of the arbiter, as not being within the terms of the submission.

Such are the treaties with foreign powers, which ascertain the title and extent of the public domain of the United States. The title to these lands was the subject of the first great political controversy, that divided the opinions of the citizens of the United States, after the declaration of independence. The ancient charters of several of the states extended from sea to sea, or indefinitely to the west. They consequently crossed each other and threw the same territory into the limits of different states. This was one source of dissension; and another was, that, as the greatest part of the western region was wholly unsettled and the war was carried on at the common charge, it was deemed unjust by those states, whose western boundary was ascertained, that they should have no interest or share in the vacant lands. The discontent of Maryland, on this subject, was so great that she refused to come into the confederation, and delayed the conclusion of that instrument of government till 1781; and when she finally acceded to it, did so with a reservation of her rights.

The serious controversies on this subject were put at rest, by several acts of cession, made by the states interested, to the United States. New York set the example, by an act passed on the 1st of March, 1781. Virginia followed, on the first of March, 1784, and her cession was deemed of the greatest importance, as her claim extended over a vast region (the Territory Northwest of the Ohio), and had been strengthened by the military efforts of the colonial government of Virginia to protect the territory against the French in the former wars. Massachusetts ceded her claim on the 19th of April, 1785, and Connecticut hers on the 13th of September, 1786. By these several acts of cession, the United States acquired an undisputed title to the territory northwest of the Ohio. Out of this territory have been formed the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the territory of Michigan, and an extensive territory west of it, which it has already been proposed in Congress to organize under a separate territorial government. Connecticut, in making her cession, retained a considerable district in Ohio, known by the name of the "Western" or "Connecticut reserve," which was finally ceded to the United States in 1800, and by the United States to Ohio. The foundation of the ample school-fund of Connecticut was laid in the proceeds of this reserved tract.

North Carolina made a cession of the tract of country now forming the state of Tennessee in 1789. It was subject to a great variety of claims, described in the act of cession. In 1806, Congress ceded to Tennessee a considerable part of the public land in that state. The title to the residue is still vested in the United States, but no land-office has ever been opened by the general government, in this state, nor have the public lands been surveyed and brought into market. It has been represented to Congress that all the valuable portions of them have been long settled, and attempts hitherto unsuccessful have been made, of late years, to obtain a donation of them, or a sale of them on very easy terms, to the actual settlers. South Carolina ceded her claims to western lands by an act of her state government of 1787. The cession of Georgia alone was needed for the amicable adjustment of this great controversy. This took place, after a series of highly embarrassing transactions, in 1802, when a compact was entered into between the United States and Georgia, by which the latter ceded to the United States all her claim to the lands west of the present western boundary of Georgia, and the United States contracted to extinguish the Indian title east of that line, as soon as it could be done, "peaceably and on reasonable terms." On the tract of land, to which Georgia thus ceded her claim, the states of Alabama and Mississippi have been formed.

The expenditure directly incident to the acquisition of the public lands may be stated as follows: but it must be recollected that other public objects of the highest moment have been affected by those treaties, with Indian tribes and foreign powers, by which the various cessions of land have been attained. The Indian treaties have been frequently treaties of pacification as well as territorial acquisition; and the political advantages of the Louisiana and Florida treaties vastly outweigh, in importance, the mere value of the land acquired.

Expenses of Indian treaties from 1776 to 1826	\$3,868,379
Payment to Georgia under the compact of 1802	1,250,000
Do. on account of Yazoo Scrip	4,950,000
Purchase of Louisiana	15,000,000
Do. Florida	5,000,000
Expenses of surveying 140 millions of acres	2,164,000
Do. incidental to the sales of public lands up to June 30, 1828, 1,435,197	
	<hr/>
	\$33,667,576

Since the date, to which these computations are brought, large expenditures have been made, and much larger ones may be expected to be incurred in extinguishing the Indian title to lands in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

The public lands were very early looked to as a source of revenue to the country. As early as 1776, Silas Deane, then a political and commer-

cial agent of the United States in France, communicated to Congress a plan for the sale and settlement of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio;* and, as has been already observed, the calculations of the future value of this region formed the first great subject of collision between the several states of the Confederacy. It was, however, a long time before an effective system was devised, by which the lands could be thrown open to settlement, or made available for the purpose of revenue.

Bounty-lands having been promised by the Continental Congress to the officers and soldiers of the continental army, it became necessary to redeem that pledge as early as possible. The controversies between the several states and between them and the United States retarded, for some time, the fulfillment of this pledge. On the 20th of May, 1785, an ordinance was passed by the Congress of the Confederation, for ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in the Western Territory, and this was the first act of general legislation on the subject. This act may be found in the new edition of the Land Laws, p. 349. Under it, very limited sales were made, not amounting, in the whole, to more than 121,540 acres.

In addition to these sales, there were three considerable sales "by special contract," as it was called. The first was of "the Triangle," a tract of land on lake Erie, west of New York, north of Pennsylvania, and east of the present state of Ohio. It was comprehended in the cessions made to the United States by New York and Massachusetts. This tract was ceded to the state of Pennsylvania on the 4th of September, 1788. It consisted of 202,187 acres, and 157,640 dollars accrued from the sale. The next sale, prior to the adoption of the Constitution, was made to the "Ohio Land Company," of a tract of land on the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, originally intended to include two millions of acres, but afterwards reduced by agreement to rather less than one million. The price of these lands was two thirds of a dollar an acre, receivable in evidences of the public debt. The Ohio Company was formed by Winthrop Sargent and Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, and commenced the settlement of the state of Ohio in 1788, then a wilderness uninhabited by civilized man, and now containing a population little short of one million. The third of these sales, by special contract, was also in Ohio, to John Cleves Symmes, of the tract of land between the Great and Little Miami rivers. This sale, originally of one million of acres, was reduced, by an alteration of the contract, and subsequently by a failure to perform its conditions, to 248,540 acres. On the lands included under this contract, were made the first attempts, which proved wholly successful, to settle the Territory Northwest of the Ohio. The enterprise of the Ohio Land Company was a little prior in date, but less prosperous.

* Diplomatic Correspondence of the Revolution, Vol. I. p. 79.

On the 10th of May, 1800, an act of Congress was passed, laying the foundation of the land system, as it now exists. It has received several modifications, at subsequent periods, two of which are of great importance, and will presently be stated.

Under this law, the substantial features of the land system of the United States, are the following :

All the lands, before they are offered for sale, are *surveyed, on a rigidly accurate plan, at the expense of the government*. This is the cornerstone of the system. In this consists its great improvement over the land system of Virginia, according to which, warrants were granted to those entitled to receive them, for tracts of unsurveyed public land. These warrants might be *located* on any land not previously appropriated. In the absence of geometrical surveys, it was difficult by natural boundaries, Indian paths, and buffalo traces, to identify the spots appropriated. The consequence was, that numerous warrants were laid on the same tract, conflicting claims arose, and the land titles of the country were brought into a state of the most perplexing and injurious embarrassment. The state of Kentucky and that portion of Ohio allotted as bounty-lands to the Virginia troops, have constituted one great theatre of litigation, from their first settlement. On the other hand, land titles acquired under the system of the United States, are almost wholly exempt from controversies arising from uncertainty of location or boundary.

The surveys of the public lands of the United States are founded upon a series of true meridians. The first principal meridian is in Ohio, the second in Indiana, the third in Illinois, &c., each forming the base of a series of surveys, of which the lines are made to correspond, so that the whole country is at last divided into squares of one mile each, and townships of six miles each; and these subdivisions are distributed with mathematical accuracy into parallel ranges. The greatest division of land marked out by the survey is called a *township*, and contains 23,040 acres, being six English or American miles square. The township is subdivided into thirty-six equal portions or square miles, by lines crossing each other at right angles. These portions are called *sections*. The section contains 640 acres, and is subdivided into four parts, called *quarter-sections*, each of which of course contains one hundred and sixty acres. The quarter-sections are finally divided into two parts, called *half quarter-sections*, of eighty acres each, and this is the smallest regular subdivision known to the system. The sectional and quarter-sectional divisions are designated by appropriate marks in the field, which are of a character to be easily distinguished from each other. The half quarter-sections are not marked in the field, but are designated on the plot of the survey, by the Surveyor General, marking the distance on one of the ascertained lines, in order to get the quantity of such half quarter-sections as exhibited by his plot of survey.

The fractional sections which contain less than one hundred and sixty acres, are not subdivided. The fractional sections which contain one hundred and sixty acres and upwards, are subdivided in such manner as to preserve the most compact and convenient forms.

A series of contiguous townships laid off from north to south is called a *range*. The ranges are numbered north and south from the base or standard line, running due east and west. They are counted from the standard meridian east and west. — The following first section of a private act, passed in 1825, may serve as a specimen of the nomenclature, by which lots of land may be indicated in the system of the public surveys : —

“ Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that, when the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied, that John Johnson, of Indiana, did enter, at the Brookville Land-Office, in said state, the east half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-five, and the west half of the northwest quarter of section thirty-six in township seventeen north, in range four east, by mistake, instead of the east half of the southeast quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of the said sections, it shall be lawful for a patent to be issued to the said Johnson, for the two last mentioned half-quarters, so intended to be entered, on his relinquishing to the United States his interest in, and surrendering the patent issued for, the two first mentioned half-quarters, in such manner as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.”

The dividing lines of the sections, of course, run by the cardinal points, except where what is called a fractional section is created by a navigable river or an Indian boundary. The superintendence of the surveys is committed to five surveyors-general. One thirty-sixth part of all the lands surveyed, being section number 16 in each township, is reserved from sale, for the support of schools in the township, and other reservations have been made for colleges and universities. All salt springs and lead mines are also reserved, and are subject to be leased under the direction of the President of the United States. Whenever the public interest is supposed to require that a certain portion of territory should be brought into market, for the accommodation of settlers or others who may wish to become purchasers, the President issues instructions to the Surveyor General, through the Commissioner of the General Land Office, at Washington, to have such portion of territory surveyed. The Surveyor General makes this requisition publicly known to those individuals, who are in the habit of contracting for public surveys; and a contract for the execution of the surveys required is entered into between the Surveyor General and Deputy Surveyors. The contract is given to the lowest bidder, provided the Surveyor General be fully satisfied of his capacity to fulfill the contract. The *maximum* price established by law for executing the public surveys is three dollars a mile, in the upland and prairie countries. In the southern parts of the United States,

where the surveys are rendered difficult by the occurrence of *bayous*, lakes, swamps, and cane-brakes, the maximum price established by law is four dollars a mile.

The deputy surveyors are bound by their contract to report to the surveyors general the field notes of the survey of each township, together with a plot of the township. From these field notes the surveyor general is enabled to try the accuracy of the plot, returned by the deputy surveyor and of the calculations of the quantity in the legal subdivisions of the tract surveyed. From these documents three plots are caused to be prepared by the Surveyor General; one for his own office; one for the Register of the proper land office to guide him in the sale of the land; and the third for the Commissioner of the General Land Office, at Washington. The government has generally found it expedient to authorize the surveying of forty townships of land annually, in each land district, so as to admit of two sales by public auction annually, of twenty townships each.

The General Land Office at Washington is under the superintendence of an officer, called Commissioner of the General Land Office. It is subordinate to the Treasury Department. For some account of it, see page 132.

The public lands are laid off into districts, in each of which there is a land office, under the superintendence of two officers, appointed by the President and Senate, called the Register of the Land Office, and the Receiver of Public Moneys. There are at present forty-two land offices. The Register and the Receiver each receive a salary of five hundred dollars *per ann.*, and a commission of one per cent. on the moneys paid into their office.

Till 1820 a credit was allowed on all purchases of public lands. In consequence of this system, large quantities of land had been purchased on speculation; and also in the ordinary course of purchases a vast amount of land debt to the government had been contracted. To relieve the embarrassed condition of these debtors, an act was passed, authorizing the relinquishment of lands purchased, and substituting cash payments for the credit system. The most beneficial effects have resulted from this change, apart from the relief of those, who were indebted to the government. At the same time the *minimum* price of the land was reduced from two dollars to one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. In the first instance the public lands are offered for sale, under proclamations of the President, by public auction, with the limitation of the minimum rate. Lands not thus sold are afterwards subject to entry, at private sale, and at the minimum price.

A very large amount of public land is in the occupation of persons, who have settled upon it without title. This is frequently done, in consequence of unavoidable delays in bringing the land into market, and not from any intention, on the part of the settler, to delay payment. Laws have been passed, granting to settlers of this description a preëmptive right in the acquisition of a title, that is, the preference over all other persons in entering

the land, at private sale. These laws afford the actual settler no protection against those who might choose to over-bid him at the public sales; but it is believed that in most cases, by mutual agreement among purchasers, the actual settler is enabled to obtain his land, even at public sale, at the minimum price. It is stated, however, that great injury is done to the settlers, by combinations of land speculators, who infest the public sales, purchasing the lands at the minimum price, and compelling *bonâ fide* settlers to take them at an enhanced valuation. Should the settler refuse such an agreement, the speculators enter into competition with him at the sale. On the whole it would appear, that on an average, the government obtains but the minimum price for its lands, although the quantity actually sold and occupied, being the choice of the whole quantity brought into market, is of course worth much more.

It has been suggested, and with an appearance of justice, that the price of the public lands is too high. The government, having already reimbursed itself for the cost of them, cannot be considered as having any other duty to perform than to promote their settlement, as rapidly as it can take place by a healthy process, and to meet the wishes of all who desire *bonâ fide* to occupy them. Considering the class of men most likely to take the lead in settling a new county, one hundred dollars (the price of a half-quarter section) paid in cash to the government, is a tax too heavy perhaps for the privilege of taking up a farm, in an unimproved wilderness. The price is already too low to oppose a serious obstacle to speculation. A considerable reduction of it would not probably increase that evil, while it would essentially relieve the *bonâ fide* settler. There would in fact, perhaps, be little else to object to a plan of gratuitous donation of a half quarter-section to actual settlers, than the comparative injustice of such a plan toward those settlers, who have already purchased their farms.

A novel and singular claim has been set up, in some of the new states to the entire property of the public lands within their limits. The nature of this work forbids our engaging in a discussion of this subject. No attempt has been made practically to enforce this claim.

It ought to be observed, that five per cent. on all the sales of public lands within the states severally, is reserved; three-fifths of which are to be expended by Congress, in making roads leading to the states; and two fifths to be expended by the states, in the encouragement of learning. The first part of this reservation has been expended on the Cumberland road; and the treasury of the United States is greatly in advance to that fund, on account of this public work.

It appears that up to the present time, about 150 millions of acres of the public lands have been surveyed. Of these, thirty millions have not been proclaimed for sale; twenty millions have been sold, and as much more granted by Congress for education, internal improvement, and other pur-

poses. There are then 110 millions of acres surveyed but not sold ; 80 millions of which are in the market, ready for entry at the minimum price, and thirty millions subject to be proclaimed for sale whenever there is a demand.

The following tables will further illustrate this subject.*

Table showing the whole Quantity of Land in those States and Territories in which public land is situated ; the Quantity of Public Land to which the Indian title had been extinguished June 30, 1828 ; and the Quantity to which it had not been extinguished June 30, 1828.

State or Territory.	Whole quantity of land in each State or Territory.	Quantity of land belonging to the U. States, to which the Indian title is extinguished.	Quantity of land belonging to the U. States, to which the Indian title is not extinguished.
	ACRES.		
Tennessee	26,432,000	3,000,000	
Mississippi	31,074,234	11,514,517	16,885,760
Indiana	22,459,669	12,308,455	5,335,632
Ohio	24,810,246	4,984,348	409,501
Louisiana	31,463,040	25,364,197	none
Illinois	35,941,902	23,575,300	6,424,640
Michigan Territory, (penisular)	24,939,870	16,393,420	7,378,400
Arkansas do	23,899,520	26,770,941	none
Missouri	39,119,019	35,263,541	none
Florida Territory	35,286,760	29,728,300	4,032,640
Alabama	34,001,226	19,769,679	9,519,066
	334,627,486	205,672,698	49,985,639
Territory of Huron lying west of lake Michigan and east of the Mississippi river . .	56,804,854	. . . .	56,804,834
Great Western territory, extending from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean	750,000,000	. . . .	750,000,000
	1,140,432,330		856,790,473
Add quantity to which the Indian title is extinguished . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	205,672,698
Total acres belonging to the United States . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1,062,463,171

* In compiling this article reference has been had to the new edition of the Land Laws, published by order of Congress in 1828 ; to article No. IX. in the North American Review for October, 1830 ; to article No. I. in the American Quarterly Review for December, 1829 ; to a Report from the Treasury to the Senate of the United States, February 16, 1827 ; to the National Calendar for 1831 ; to the chapter on the public lands in Seybert's Statistics ; to a report of a select committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, 25th of February, 1829, &c.

Table showing the Quantity of Land sold in each of the several States and Territories from the 1st of July, 1820, to the 31st of December, 1829, a period of 9½ years; and also the Quantity sold in each year.

	Acres.	hds.	Of which there were sold	Acres.	hds.
Alabama	1,459,054	78	In half the year of 1820	303,404	09
Mississippi	544,523	82	1821	781,213	32
Louisiana	150,839	35	1822	801,226	18
Ohio	1,405,267	73	1823	653,319	52
Indiana	2,169,149	70	1824	749,323	04
Illinois	667,200	44	1825	893,461	69
Missouri	923,506	32	1826	848,082	26
Florida Territory	336,567	50	1827	926,727	76
Michigan Territory	443,209	23	1828	965,600	36
Arkansas Territory	59,899	36	1829	1,244,860	01
Total	8,167,218	23		8,167,218	23

SURVEYORS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Surveyors.	Districts.	Office.	Salary.
William Lytle	for Ohio, Ind. and Mich. Ter.	Cincinnati,	\$2000.
Joseph Dunbar	for Mississippi and Louisiana,	Washington,	2000.
Robert Butler	for Florida,	Tallahassee,	2000.
John Coffee	for Alabama,	Florence, Ala.	2000.
William McRee	for Illinois, Missouri, & Ark. Ter.	St. Louis, Mo.	2000.

LAND OFFICES,

with the Names of the Registers and Receivers of Public Moneys.

Office.	Registers.	Receivers of Public Moneys.
Steubenville, Ohio,	David Hodge,	Samuel S. Stokely.
Marietta, do.	Joseph Wood,	David C. Skinner.
Cincinnati, do.	Peyton S. Symmes,	Morgan Neville.
Chillicothe, do.	Thomas Scott,	Isaiah Ingham.
Zanesville, do.	Thomas Flood,	Bernard Van Home.
Woo-ter, do.	Joseph S. Lake,	Samuel Quinby.
Piqua, do.	Thomas B. Van Horne,	Robert J. Skinner.
Tiffin, do.	Thomas Gillispie,	Joseph H. Larwill.
Jeffersonville, Indiana,	William Lewis,	James G. Reed,
Vincennes, do.	John Badollet,	John D. Wolverton.
Indianapolis, do.	Arthur St. Clair,	James P. Drake.
Crawfordsville, do.	Samuel Milroy,	Israel T. Canby.
Fort Wayne, do.	Robert Brackenridge,	Jonathan McCarty.
Kaskaskia, Illinois,	Shadrach Bond,	Edward Humphreys.
Shawneetown, do.	James C. Sloo,	John Caldwell.
Edwardsville, do.	William P. McKee,	Benjamin F. Edwards.
Vandalia, do.	Charles Prentiss,	William Linn.
Palestine, do.	Joseph Kitchell,	Guy W. Smith.
Quincy, do.	Samuel Alexander,	Thomas Carlin.
Danville, do.	Francis Prince,	Samuel Mc Roberts.
Springfield, do.	William L. May,	John Taylor.
Detroit, Mich. Ter.	John Biddle,	Jonathan Kearsley.
Monroe, do.	Abraham Edwards,	Th. C. Shelden.
St. Louis, Missouri,	William Christy,	Bernard Pratte.

Franklin,	Missouri,	Hampton L. Boon,	Uriel Sebree.
Jackson,	do.	George Bullit,	John Hays.
Lexington,	do.	Finis Erving,	Edwin M. Roland.
Palmyra,	do.	William Wright,	Willis M. Green.
Batesville,	Ark. Ter.	Hartwell Boswell,	John Redman.
Little Rock,	do.	Bernard Smith,	Benjamin Desha.
Ouachita,	Louisiana,	Charles F. Morehouse,	Joseph Friend.
Opelousas,	do.	Valentine King,	Ben'jn Robert Rogers.
New Orleans,	do.	Hilary B. Cenas,	William L. Robeson.
St. Helena,	C. H.	Thomas P. Davidson,	Alex. Gordon Penn.
Washington,	Mississippi,	B. L. C. Wailes,	Thomas Lewis.
Augusta,	do.	William Howze,	George B. Dameron.
Mount Salus,	do.	Storkly D. Hays,	Hiram G. Reynolds.
St. Stephens,	Alabama,	John B. Hazard,	John Henry Owen.
Huntsville,	do.	Benjamin S. Pope,	Samuel Cruse.
Tuscaloosa,	do.	John H. Vincent,	William G. Parish.
Cahawba,	do.	Gurdon Saltonstall,	Uriah G. Mitchell.
Spata,	do.	Wade H. Greening,	John S. Hunter.
Tallahassee,	Flor. Ter.	George W. Ward,	Richard K. Call.
St. Augustine,	do.	Charles Downing,	William H. Allen.

VI. BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Bank of the United States, at Philadelphia, has 25 branches at the following places.

Portland,	Utica,	Norfolk,	New Orleans,
Portsmouth,	Buffalo,	Fayetteville,	Nashville,
Burlington,	Pittsburg,	Charleston,	Lexington,
Boston,	Baltimore,	Savannah,	Louisville,
Providence,	Washington,	Mobile,	Cincinnati,
Hartford,	Richmond,	Natchez,	St. Louis.
New York,			

The following facts are stated respecting the Bank, in the late Report of Mr. Biddle, the president.

The situation of the Bank on the 1st of August, 1831, was as follows :

Public debt fund,	3,500,000
Discounted on personal security,	41,600,000
“ on funded security,	800,000
“ on domestic exchange,	14,400,000
Circulation,	22,300,000
Deposits,	16,300,000
Specie,	11,500,000
Notes of State Banks, equal to Specie,	2,100,000
Surplus profits,	1,750,000
Surplus provision for bad debts,	309,000
Bonus for Bank and 5 per cent. from Gov't, paid and liquidated,	1,705,000
Increase of investments since 1822,	32,250,000
Net Profit for one year, ending July 1, 1822,	1,469,445
“ for one year, ending July 1st, 1831,	2,935,000
Amount of Bills bought and sold, and Treasury Transfers,	98,000,000
Domestic Bills bought,	40,572,000
In Aug. 1822, amount of discounts of Bank and Branches for domestic purposes,	15,700,000
Same in 1831,	53,000,000

VII. DISBURSEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.

A statement of the Disbursements of Government made in each State since 1789, for Fortifications, Light-houses, Public Debt, Revolutionary Pensions, and Internal Improvements, by a return made by the secretary of the treasury, transmitted to congress 21st December, 1830.

States and Territories.	For Fortifications.	For Light Houses.	For public Debt.	Revolu'y and other Pens'rs.	Internal Improvements.
Maine	6,105 07	124,687 34		1,496,699 45	47,176 27
N. Hampshire	95,913 30	65,277 12	1,181,399 22	1,229,771 92	35,529 76
Massachusetts	542,779 92	777,994 30	41,199,662 99	2,459,714 66	207,341 90
Rhode Island	603,545 46	113,039 05	1,933,764 54	346,943 22	200 00
Connecticut	72,196 29	138,671 43	2,592,565 88	1,403,376 60	25,859 14
Vermont		4,729 22		1,352,891 67	
New York	3,266,136 15	404,646 21	48,032,756 47	4,590,337 08	174,181 90
New Jersey	20,350 00	3,251 17	1,131,841 90	550,857 20	100 00
Pennsylvania	191,871 64	27,458 88	60,888,181 07	1,897,211 19	42,641 63
Delaware	477,002 35	254,814 77	218,190 41	81,169 73	34,513 00
Maryland	1,079,809 03	103,715 39	7,753,036 76	574,614 57	
Virginia	2,488,465 04	291,318 88	1,907,500 75	1,194,920 88	80 00
N. Carolina	507,772 78	304,307 13	272,713 22	366,539 34	29,840 00
S. Carolina	707,017 96	157,531 70	8,630,215 11	153,149 94	
Georgia	175,777 58	242,867 73	158,546 53	117,758 78	7,514 68
Kentucky				764,530 83	
Tennessee	15,111 18			557,044 30	200 00
Ohio		15,719 36		853,013 16	462,965 32
Louisiana	1,806,398 60	157,152 73		27,705 25	6,435 00
Indiana	525 00			188,118 82	115,067 49
Mississippi	1,400 00	4,560 44		19,481 55	53,291 38
Illinois	494 36			37,841 19	8,500 00
Alabama	1,174,362 98	14,628 98		31,416 21	92,725 73
Missouri	5,288 69			49,498 92	24,575 09
Michigan	34,534 12	20,809 89		29,884 99	84,523 56
Arkansas					47,477 20
Florida	104,000 00	121,534 63			102,955 15
Columbia	43,781 74		4,403,304 46	118,180 82	
Cumb'nd road					2,443,420 20
Sub'n to Ches. and Del. can'l					450,000 00
Sub'n to Dis'al Swamp canal					200,000 00
Sub'n to Lou. and Portland canal					233,500 00
Sub'n to Ches. and Ohio ca'l					200,000 00
Improving the navigation of Mis. and Ohio rivers					180,315 65
Total	13,420,639 24	3,348,716 35	180,303,679 31	20,492,647 27	5,310,940 11

VIII. MINT.

[From the Report of the Director, dated January 1, 1831.]

The coinage effected within the last year (1830) amounts to \$3,155,620, comprising \$643,105 in gold coins, \$2,495,400 in silver, \$17,115 in copper, and consisting of 8,357,191 pieces of coin, viz :

Half Eagles	126,351	making	\$631,755
Quarter Eagles	4,540	“	11,350
Half Dollars	4,764,800	“	2,382,400
Dimes	510,000	“	51,000
Half Dimes	1,240,000	“	62,000
Cents	1,711,500	“	17,115
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	8,357,191		\$3,155,620

Of the amount of gold coined within the last year, about \$125,000 were derived from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies; \$19,000 from Africa; \$466,000 from the gold region of the United States; and about \$33,000 from sources not ascertained.

Of the gold of the United States above mentioned, \$24,000 may be stated to have been received from Virginia, \$204,000 from North Carolina, \$26,000 from South Carolina, and \$212,000 from Georgia.

In the last Annual Report, the progressive development of the gold region of the United States was illustrated by referring to the increase of the annual receipts from North Carolina, which previous to 1824, had been inconsiderable, but from that year to 1829, inclusive, had advanced from \$5,000, to \$128,000, and also to the then novel occurrence of gold having been received at the Mint from Virginia and South Carolina, about \$2,500 having been received from the former, and \$3,500 from the latter. The past year exhibits, in relation to all these states, a conspicuous increase in the production of gold, and presents, also, the remarkable fact of \$212,000 in gold received from Georgia, from which state no specimen thereof had been received at the Mint in any previous year.

IX. COMMERCE.

Exports and Imports during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1830.

Imports	\$70,876,920
Exports of Domestic Produce	59,462,029
“ Foreign Produce	14,387,479
	<hr/>
Total Exports	\$73,849,508
Domestic Produce exported in American vessels	51,106,189
“ “ “ Foreign vessels	8,355,740
Foreign Produce exported in American vessels	12,376,529
“ “ “ Foreign vessels	1,610,950

COTTON CROP

For the year 1829, as exhibited in the business of the year ending on the 31st of September, 1830.

From	Exported to foreign ports.	Exported coastwise.	Imported coastwise.	Stock, Oct. 1st, 1830.	Stock, Oct. 1st, 1829.	Actual Crop.	Crop last year.
New Orleans . .	295,774	56,115	9,616	9,505	5,557	354,024	260,314
Florida		5,787	...	...	...	5,787	4,146
Alabama	61,323	41,702	...	140	481	102,684	79,904
Georgia	151,239	99,479	...	6,100	3,701	253,117	246,000
South Carolina .	182,172	30,707	23,591	3,906	4,323	188,870	195,365
North Carolina .	3,324	43,538	...	1,000	1,000	36,862	40,515
Virginia	28,753	8,000	...	247	1,509	35,500	31,500
Total	722,552	285,328	33,207	20,898	16,562	976,845	857,744

INSPECTIONS OF FLOUR.

Inspections of Wheat and Rye Flour and Corn Meal in the principal ports of the United States, for the year ending September 30, 1830; also the amount for the preceding nine years.

Places.		Wheat Flour.	Rye Flour.	Corn Meal.	
		Barrels.	Barrels.	Hhds.	Barrels.
Albany, New York		43,215			
New York		827,370	15,191	10,316	9,663
Philadelphia		473,876	21,712	7,498	19,949
Baltimore		597,804	4,436	558	5,458
Georgetown, D. C.		139,713	...	...	...
Alexandria, D. C.		187,432	1	...	...
Fredericksburg, Va.		79,336	...	...	...
Falmouth, Va.		46,406	...	...	...
Richmond, Va.		251,024	...	...	...
Petersburgh, &c.		72,000	...	...	...
New Orleans,		133,700	...	...	...
Total, 1830		2,851,876	41,351	18,372	35,070
" 1829		2,255,132	77,945	17,891	51,666
" 1828		2,245,257	55,239	19,178	78,958
" 1827		2,061,459	34,487	16,869	51,192
" 1826		2,031,558	27,282	18,619	36,979
" 1825		1,882,611	57,419	14,781	51,297
" 1824		1,714,410	68,380	17,192	70,415
" 1823		1,557,724	75,620	14,705	36,863
" 1822		1,599,973	59,363	15,157	32,274
" 1821		1,707,350	43,976	17,449	40,693

X. RATES OF POSTAGE.

On a Single Letter composed of One Piece of Paper.

For any distance, not exceeding 30 miles,	6 cents.
Over 30, and not exceeding 80	10 "
Over 80, and not exceeding 150	12½ "
Over 150, and not exceeding 400	18¾ "
Over 400 miles	25 "

A letter composed of two pieces of paper, is charged with *double* these rates; of three pieces, with *triple*; and of four pieces, with *quadruple*. "One or more pieces of paper, mailed as a letter, and weighing *one ounce*, shall be charged with *quadruple* postage; and at the same rate, should the weight be greater."

Newspaper Postage.

For each Newspaper, not carried out of the State in which it is published, or if carried out of the State, but not carried over 100 miles, 1 cent. Over 100 miles, and out of the State in which it is published, 1½ cents.

Magazines and Pamphlets.

If published periodically, dist. not exceeding 100 miles,	1½ cents pr. sheet.
Ditto do. distance over 100	2½ " "
If not pub. periodically, dist. not exceeding 100	4 " "
Ditto do. distance over 100	6 " "

"Every printed pamphlet or magazine which contains more than twenty-four pages, on a *royal* sheet, or any sheet of *less* dimensions, shall be charged by the sheet; and small pamphlets, printed on a half or quarter sheet, of royal or less size, shall be charged with half the amount of postage charged on a full sheet."

The postage on *Ship Letters*, if delivered at the office where the vessel arrives, is six cents; if conveyed by post, two cents in addition to the ordinary postage.

Privilege of Franking.

Letters and packets to and from the following officers of the government, are by law received and conveyed by post, free of postage.

The President and Vice-President of the United States; Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy; Attorney General; Post-master General and Assistant Post-master General; Comptrollers, Auditors, Register, and Solicitor of the Treasury; Treasurer; Commissioner of the General Land Office; Commissioners of the Navy Board; Commissary General; Inspectors General; Quartermaster General; Paymaster General; Superintendent of Patent Office; Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives; President and Secretary of the Senate; and any individual who shall have been, or may

hereafter be, President of the United States ; and each may receive newspapers by post, free of postage.

Each member of the Senate, and each member and delegate of the House of Representatives, may send and receive, free of postage, newspapers, letters, and packets, weighing not more than two ounces, (in case of excess of weight, excess alone to be paid for,) and all documents printed by order of either House, during and sixty days before and after each session of Congress.

Post-masters may send and receive, free of postage, letters and packets not exceeding half an ounce in weight ; and they may receive one daily newspaper, each, or what is equivalent thereto.

Printers of newspapers may send one paper to each and every other printer of newspapers within the United States, free of postage, under such regulations as the Post-master General may provide.

XI. THE CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THAT which most concerns every state is the population of its territory, including, together with the number of inhabitants, a view of their condition and their means of subsistence and improvement. Civilized nations are solicitous especially to ascertain the number of persons who compose their respective communities. Different methods have been practised for accomplishing this purpose ; one has been by estimates founded on the number of houses, and arbitrarily allowing a given number of persons for each dwelling ; and others, by estimates founded on the number of births, and on the number of deaths. But it is evident that no reliance can be placed on the accuracy of estimates founded on such data ; and the only satisfactory method is an actual enumeration of the inhabitants.

Exact enumerations of the population of the most civilized countries of Europe, are of but recent date. The population of France was not accurately determined till since the French Revolution of 1789 ; nor that of England till 1801. The government of the United States is entitled to the honor, we believe, of having, at its first institution, set the example of establishing a system of an official census of the inhabitants, at regular periods. The primary object of this census is the apportionment of the representatives in congress ; but independently of this object, it is justly regarded as a very important and interesting document, inasmuch as it furnishes the most satisfactory index of the growth, prosperity, and strength of the country.

It was provided by the Constitution that the First Census of the United States should be made "within three years after the first meeting of congress, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct." The First Census was accordingly taken in 1790, and the Fifth in 1830; but this last, owing to failures or delays in completing it with respect to several states, has not yet been officially published.

These several enumerations furnish satisfactory views of the rapid progress of population; but it is much to be regretted that a more uniform and philosophical system of classification of the inhabitants, with respect to age, has not been adopted. In this respect there is a great diversity among the several censuses; yet there has been a gradual improvement, and the division adopted in the last is far the best, and, with respect to the white inhabitants, very satisfactory. But in this census, there is a want of uniformity, in the division of ages, between the white and the colored population, a circumstance which renders it very defective as a basis for comparative views relating to these two classes.

Though there are probably few if any countries that can boast of more accurate enumerations of their population than the United States, yet we are far from thinking that these enumerations possess the degree of accuracy which is desirable or attainable; and we believe that those who know most respecting the manner in which they have been managed, feel least confidence in their correctness. Various errors and defects are to be attributed to the want of fidelity or of competency in the persons employed, and also to the want of adequate compensation for the labor and time requisite, in some parts of the country, for the thorough performance of the business. We hope this subject will hereafter receive more of the attention of the government; and that the plan on which the census may hereafter be taken, will be better formed, and better executed.

As the strength and prosperity of nations are founded on the number, resources, industry, and education of the people, a knowledge of all these matters is highly important to a free government, where all are bound to contribute to the public defence and support, and all have an influence on public measures; and it is important that such knowledge should be diffused among all the citizens.

Other classes of the inhabitants, and other matters in addition to those which relate to the number of the different classes, might be advantageously embraced in the census, as the number of married persons, male and female; the number of families, the number of inhabited houses, distinguishing those of stone, of brick, and of wood, whether framed houses or of logs; houses of public worship; academies or grammar schools, and common schools, together with the number of pupils; and the resources of the inhabitants in manufactures and agriculture; the number of horses, sheep, and other domestic animals. Were these several matters embraced

in the census, we should have laid before us, in every period of ten years, a highly interesting view of the state of the country in all its parts; and a comparison of each new census with those that preceded it, would afford a correct, and should the prosperity of the country continue, an animating view of the progress of improvement and of society. The authentic information which might be embodied in this form, would be highly interesting and valuable both to the present generation and to the generations which may succeed.

THE FIRST CENSUS : — 1790.

In the First Census the whole population of the United States, was divided into only five classes, in which the total amount of the several classes was as follows :

1. Free white males under 16 years	802,127
2. do. do. do. of 16 years and upwards	813,365
3. Free white females	1,475,656
4. All other free persons except Indians not taxed	59,511
4. Slaves	697,697
<hr/>	
Total	3,921,328

THE SECOND CENSUS : — 1800.

In the Second Census the total population of the United States was divided into twelve classes, the free white males and the free white females being each distributed into 5 classes according to age, and all other free persons except Indians not taxed, forming the 11th class, and the slaves the 12th. The following statement exhibits the total amount of each of the several classes.

1. Free white males under 10 years of age	715,046
2. “ “ of 10 and under 16 years	343,650
3. “ “ of 16 and under 26 years	393,934
4. “ “ of 26 and under 45 years	478,520
5. “ “ of 45 years and upwards	263,075
6. Free white females under 10 years of age	726,774
7. “ “ of 10 and under 16 years	323,906
8. “ “ of 16 and under 26 years	403,553
9. “ “ of 26 and under 45 years	406,207
10. “ “ of 45 years and upwards	254,991
11. All other persons except Indians not taxed	110,072
12. Slaves.	896,849
<hr/>	
Total	5,316,577

* * The numbers of the several classes are not added up in the official form of the *Second Census*, and they are stated on the preceding page as they are found in Seybert's "Statistical Annals"; but the sum total differs a little from the total of the *Second Census*, as stated on page 162. — In the official form of the *First Census*, there is a slight error in adding the population of Delaware, making the total 59,094, instead of 59,096, and consequently, the whole population of the United States 3,929,326, instead of 3,929,328.

THE THIRD CENSUS : — 1810.

In taking the Third Census the same divisions were adopted as in the second; and the numbers of the several classes were as follows.

1. Free white males under 10 years of age	1,035,278
2. " " of 10 and under 16	468,183
3. " " of 16 and under 26	547,597
4. " " of 26 and under 45	572,347
5. " " of 45 and upwards	364,736
6. Free white females under 10 years of age	981,426
7. " " of 10 and under 16	448,322
8. " " of 16 and under 26	561,668
9. " " of 26 and under 45	544,156
10. " " of 45 and upwards	338,378
11. All other free persons except Indians not taxed	186,446
12. Slaves	1,191,364
<i>Total</i>	<u>7,239,903</u>

THE FOURTH CENSUS : — 1820.

In the first three enumerations "all other free persons except Indians not taxed" were thrown into one mass, without distinction of age or sex, and the same course was adopted respecting the slaves; but in the Fourth Census each sex of both these descriptions of persons was distinguished, according to age, into four classes, and each sex of the free white inhabitants was divided, as in the Second and Third Censuses, into five classes; and in addition, the number of free white males between 16 and 18 years was exhibited in a distinct column. Persons engaged in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, were also distinguished into three several classes; and "foreigners not naturalized" formed an additional class. This Census gave the following results.

1. Free white males under 10 years	1,345,220
2. " " of 10 and under 16	612,535
3. " " of 16 and under 26	776,150
4. " " of 26 and under 45	766,083
5. " " of 45 and upwards	495,065

6.	Free white females under 10 years	.	.	.	.	1,280,550
7.	“ “ of 10 and under 16	.	.	.	.	605,348
8.	“ “ of 16 and under 26	.	.	.	.	781,371
9.	“ “ of 26 and under 45	.	.	.	.	736,600
10.	“ “ of 45 and upwards	.	.	.	.	462,788
11.	{ males under 14 years	.	.	.	.	343,852
12.		“ of 14 and under 26	.	.	.	203,088
13.		“ of 26 and under 45	.	.	.	163,723
14.		“ of 45 and upwards	.	.	.	77,365
15.		females under 14 years	.	.	.	324,344
16.	{ females under 14 years	“ of 14 and under 26	.	.	.	202,436
17.		“ of 26 and under 45	.	.	.	152,693
18.		“ of 45 and upwards	.	.	.	70,627
19.	{ males under 14 years	.	.	.	.	47,659
20.		“ of 14 and under 26	.	.	.	24,048
21.		“ of 26 and under 45	.	.	.	23,450
22.		“ of 45 and upwards	.	.	.	17,613
23.	Free colored persons :	females under 14 years	.	.	.	45,898
24.	{ females under 14 years	“ of 14 and under 26	.	.	.	28,800
25.		“ of 26 and under 45	.	.	.	27,181
26.		“ of 45 and upwards	.	.	.	18,881
27.	All other persons except Indians not taxed	.	.	.	.	4,631

Total 9,637,999

28.	Free white males between 16 and 18	.	.	.	.	182,205
29.	Foreigners not naturalized	.	.	.	.	53,687
30.	Number of persons engaged in agriculture	.	.	.	.	2,070,646
31.	“ “ “ in commerce	.	.	.	.	72,493
	“ “ “ in manufactures	.	.	.	.	349,506

THE FIFTH CENSUS :— 1830.

In the Fifth Census, a new and much more satisfactory division of the free white persons was adopted, each sex being distributed into quinquennial divisions under 20 years, and into decennial classes from 20 to 100 ; but a different method was followed with respect to the free colored persons, and the slaves, each sex of these two classes being formed into six divisions, as appears in the statement on the next page of the free colored persons in New Hampshire. The number of white persons and also the number of colored persons who were deaf and dumb, were also stated, and each divided according to age, into three classes ; and the number of persons blind is also exhibited. This census, however, though the returns are now completed, has not yet been published, and the total number of *each class* throughout the United States, is not yet made known. The following statement respecting the numbers of the several classes in the states of Maine and New Hampshire, will exhibit the plan of the Fifth Census.

Abstract of the Census of Maine and New Hampshire in 1830.

	MAINE.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
	Free Males.	White Females.	Free Males.	White Females.
Under 5 years . . .	34,034	32,458	19,438	18,506
Of 5 and under 10 . . .	28,746	27,067	17,590	16,800
Of 10 and under 15 . . .	25,536	24,097	11,800	15,584
Of 15 and under 20 . . .	22,410	22,336	14,873	14,846
Of 20 and under 30 . . .	35,028	35,593	21,147	24,487
Of 30 and under 40 . . .	21,589	22,362	14,728	16,703
Of 40 and under 50 . . .	14,543	14,133	10,813	11,908
Of 50 and under 60 . . .	9,224	9,350	7,202	8,429
Of 60 and under 70 . . .	5,952	5,929	5,097	5,887
Of 70 and under 80 . . .	2,639	2,686	2,788	3,086
Of 80 and under 90 . . .	819	909	835	1,101
Of 90 and under 100 . . .	92	139	85	170
Of 100 and upwards . . .	1	3	3	6
	200,611	197,644	131,399	137,511
		200,611		131,399
<i>Total of free white persons</i>		298,255		268,910

Free Colored Persons.

	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
	Males.	Females.
Under 10 years,	64	72
Of 10 and under 24	73	83
Of 24 and under 36	63	52
Of 36 and under 55	48	71
Of 55 and under 100	40	51
Of 100 and upwards	1	5
	289	394
		289

Total of free colored persons in N. H. 623

White persons included in the foregoing who are deaf and dumb.

	Maine.	N. H.	Colored N. H.
Under 14 years	64	33	4
Of 14 and under 25	62	55	3
Of 25 and upwards	61	48	5
Blind	157	117	0
Aliens, (foreigners not naturalized)	2,830	400	

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES
According to Five Official Enumerations.

States and Territories.	1st Census. Pop. 1790.	2d Census. Pop. 1800.	3d Census. Pop. 1810.	4th Census. Pop. 1820.	5th Census. Pop. 1830.	Per cent, 10 years.
Maine	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	399,462	33,9
N. Hampshire	141,885	183,858	214,460	244,161	269,533	10,4
Vermont	85,539	154,465	217,895	235,764	280,679	19,0
Massachusetts	378,787	422,845	472,040	523,287	610,014	16,6
Rhode Island	68,825	69,122	76,931	83,059	97,210	17,0
Connecticut	237,946	251,002	261,942	275,248	297,711	8,2
New York	340,120	586,050	959,049	1,372,812	1,913,508	39,4
New Jersey	184,139	211,149	245,562	277,575	320,779	15,6
Pennsylvania	434,373	602,545	810,091	1,049,313	1,347,072	28,4
Delaware	59,096	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,739	5,5
Maryland	319,728	345,824	380,546	407,350	446,913	9,7
Virginia	747,610	880,200	979,622	1,065,366	1,211,272	13,7
N. Carolina	393,951	478,103	555,500	638,829	738,470	15,6
S. Carolina	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,458	15,7
Georgia	82,548	162,686	252,433	340,989	516,567	51,5
Alabama	}	8,850	40,352	127,901	308,997	141,6
Mississippi				75,448	136,806	80,1
Louisiana	.	.	76,556	153,407	215,575	40,7
Tennessee	.	105,602	261,727	420,813	684,822	62,7
Kentucky	73,677	220,959	406,511	564,317	688,844	22,1
Ohio	.	45,365	230,760	581,434	937,679	61,2
Indiana	.	4,651	24,520	147,178	341,582	132,1
Illinois	.	215	12,282	55,211	157,575	185,4
Missouri	.	.	19,783	66,586	140,074	110,4
D. of Columbia	.	15,093	24,023	33,039	39,858	20,1
Michigan Ter.	.	551	4,762	8,896	31,260	250,1
Arkansas Ter.	.	.	1,062	14,273	30,383	113,3
Florida Ter.	.	.	.	.	34,729	.
<i>Total</i>	3,929,328	5,309,758	7,239,903	9,638,166	12,856,171	33,4

SLAVES IN THE UNITED STATES
According to Five Official Enumerations.

States.	Slaves, 1790.	Slaves, 1800.	Slaves, 1810.	Slaves, 1820.	Slaves, 1830.
Me.	0	0	0	0	0
N. H.	158	8	0	0	0
Vt.	16	0	0	0	0
Mass.	0	0	0	0	0
R. I.	918	380	108	48	23
Conn.	2,764	951	310	97	46
N. Y.	21,324	20,613	15,017	10,088	2,216
N. J.	11,423	12,422	10,851	7,557	386
Pa.	3,737	1,706	795	911	3,305
Del.	8,887	6,153	4,177	4,509	102,878
Md.	103,036	108,554	111,502	107,898	409,721
Va.	292,627	346,968	392,508	425,153	246,462
N. C.	100,572	133,296	168,821	205,017	315,065
S. C.	107,094	146,151	196,365	228,175	217,170
Geo.	29,264	59,699	105,218	149,656	117,291
Al.	.	3,489	17,088	39,814	65,959
Ms.	.	.	.	.	.
La.	.	34,660	69,064	109,631	103,631
Ten.	13,584	41,535	80,107	123,382	193,382
Ken.	12,430	40,313	60,561	126,732	165,350
Ohio	3,417	0	0	0	0
Ind.	135	0	0	190	0
Ill.	.	.	.	.	.
Mo.	.	.	168	917	746
D. C.	.	.	3,011	10,990	21,990
M. T.	.	.	5,395	6,377	6,050
A. T.	.	.	21	0	27
Fl. T.	.	.	.	1,617	4,578
<i>Total</i>	697,697	896,849	1,191,364	1,538,081	2,010,436

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE U. S. 100 YEARS OLD.

TABLE showing the number of Persons of the several classes, who were One Hundred Years old and upwards, according to the Census of 1830.

States and Territories.	White Males.	White Females.	Slaves.		Free Blacks.	Total.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	
Maine	1	3			1	5
New Hampshire	3	6			1	15
Vermont	3	5			2	14
Massachusetts	1	2			5	12
Rhode Island					3	6
Connecticut	4	3			2	20
New York	35	18	2	2	22	130
New Jersey	1	2	2		4	14
Pennsylvania	37	20	1	9	30	130
Delaware		1	3	3	13	38
Maryland	7	17	50	53	49	262
Virginia	23	26	122	143	143	479
North Carolina	23	26	92	114	22	304
South Carolina	14	19	98	84	19	240
Georgia	13	22	106	78	11	236
Alabama	15	10	30	25	1	87
Mississippi		2	23	21	1	47
Louisiana	9	1	37	39	11	125
Tennessee	39	27	59	34	7	172
Kentucky	27	11	45	49	17	166
Ohio	21	8			8	42
Indiana	10	2			2	19
Illinois	4	1	2	3	1	12
Missouri	2	2	41	2	2	51
Columbia, Dist.	2		3	2	3	18
Florida, Ter.	1				1	2
Michigan, do.	1					1
Arkansas, do.	1	3	1	1	1	7
Total	297	231	717	662	382	2,654

By this Table it will be seen that the proportion of Blacks of 100 years old and upwards greatly exceeds that of the Whites; but it may be remarked that the ages of the Blacks are not generally so well known as that of the Whites; and that, therefore, the accuracy of the Census, as it respects the ages of this class, is less to be relied on.

The total population of the several states in 1830, is given in the preceding Table according to the official returns; but by a revision of the census in the Secretary of State's Office, the sum total, in several instances, is found to differ a little from the sum total as returned. This revision makes the population of Maine 399,437; New Hampshire 269,367; Connecticut 297,513; Louisiana 215,762; Tennessee 684,833; Missouri 140,192.

"An Abstract of a careful revision of the enumeration for 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, and 1830, compiled at the Department of State," which exhibits some small variations from the preceding Table, has been recently published in the newspapers. The total population of the United States, according to this abstract for the several periods, is stated as follows: in 1790, 3,929,827; in 1800, 5,305,925; in 1810, 7,289,314; in 1820, 9,638,181; in 1830, 12,856,407.

	Name.	Place.	Presidents.	Found- ed.
1	Bowdoin,	Brunswick, Me.	William Allen, D. D.	1794
2	Waterville,	Waterville, do.	Jeremiah Chaplin, D. D.	1820
3	Dartmouth,	Hanover, N. H.	Nathan Lord, D. D.	1770
4	Univ. of Vermont,	Burlington, Vt.	James Marsh, D. D.	1791
5	Middlebury,	Middlebury, do.	Joshua Bates, D. D.	1800
6	Harvard University,	Cambridge, Mass.	Josiah Quincy, LL. D.	1638
7	Williams,	Williamstown, do.	Edward D. Griffin, D. D.	1793
8	Amherst,	Amherst, do.	Heman Humphrey, D. D.	1821
9	Brown University,	Providence, R. I.	Francis Wayland, D. D.	1764
10	Yale,	New-Haven, Conn.	Jeremiah Day, D. D.	1700
11	Washington,	Hartford, do.	Nath'l S. Wheaton, A. M.	1826
12	Wesleyan Univ.	Middletown, do.	Wilbur Fisk, D. D.	1831
13	Columbia,	New-York, N. Y.	William A. Duer, LL. D.	1754
14	Union,	Schenectady, do.	Eliphalet Nott, D. D.	1795
15	Hamilton,	Clinton, do.	Henry Davis, D. D.	1812
16	Geneva,	Geneva, do.	Richard S. Mason, D. D.	1823
17	College of N. J.	Princeton, N. J.	James Carnahan, D. D.	1746
18	Rutgers,	N. Brunswick, do.	Philip Milledoller, D. D.	1770
19	Univ. of Pennsylv.	Philadelphia, Penn.	W. H. De Lancey, D. D.	1755
20	Dickinson,	Carlisle, do.	Samuel B. How, D. D.	1783
21	Jefferson,	Canonsburg, do.	Matthew Brown, D. D.	1802
22	Western University,	Pittsburg, do.	Robert Bruce, D. D.	1820
23	Washington,	Washington, do.	David Elliott,	1806
24	Allegheny,	Meadville, do.	Timothy Alden, D. D.	1815
25	Madison,	Union Town, do.	Henry B. Baseom,	1829
26	St. Mary's,*	Baltimore, Md.	Samuel Eccleston,	1799
27	Univ. of Maryland,	Do. do.	Charles Williams, D. D.	1812
28	St. John's,	Annapolis, do.	Hector Humphreys, A. M.	1784
29	Mount St. Mary's,*	Near Emmitsbg. do.	John B. Purcell,	1830
30	Columbian,	Washington, Ca.	Stephen Chapin, D. D.	1821
31	Georgetown,*	Georgetown, D. C.	Thomas F. Mulledy,	1799
32	William and Mary,	Williamsburg, Va.	Adam Empie, D. D.	1693
33	Hampden-Sydney,	Prince Ed. Co. do.	J. P. Cushing, A. M.	1774
34	Washington,	Lexington, do.	— Marshall, M. D.	1812
35	Univ. of Virginia,	Charlottesville, do.	Prof. Patterson, <i>Chairman.</i>	1819
36	Univ. of N. Carolina,	Chapel Hill, N. C.	Joseph Caldwell, D. D.	1791
37	Charleston,	Charleston, S. C.	Jasper Adams, D. D.	1785
38	College of S. C.	Columbia do.	Thomas Cooper, M. D.	1801
39	Univ. of Georgia,	Athens, Ga.	Alonzo Church, D. D.	1785
40	Alabama University,	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Alva Woods, D. D.	1820
41	Jefferson,	Washington, Mi.	E. B. Williston, A. M.	1802
42	Louisiana,	Jackson, La.	Jere. Chamberlain, D. D.	..
43	Greenville,	Greenville, Tenn.	Henry Hoss, Esq.	1794
44	Univ. of Nashville,	Nashville, do.	Philip Lindsley, D. D.	1806
45	E. Tennessee,	Knoxville, do.	Charles Coffin, D. D.	..
46	Transylvania,	Lexington, Ken.	..	1798
47	Centre,	Danville, do.	John C. Young,	1822
48	Augusta,	Augusta, do.	Martin Ruter, D. D.	1823
49	Cumberland,	Princeton, do.	F. R. Cossit,	1825
50	St. Joseph's,*	Bardstown, do.	George A. M. Elder,	1819
51	Georgetown,	Georgetown, do.	Joel S. Bacon,	1830
52	Univ. of Ohio,	Athens, Ohio.	Robert G. Wilson, D. D.	1802
53	Miami University,	Oxford, do.	R. H. Bishop, D. D.	1824
54	Western Reserve,	Hudson, do.	Charles B. Storrs,	1826
55	Kenyon,	Gambier, do.	Philander Chase, D. D.	1828
56	Franklin,	New Athens, do.	William McMillan, A. M.	1824
57	Indiana,	Bloomington, Ind.	Andrew Wylie, D. D.	1827
58	Illinois,	Jacksonville, Il.	Edward Beecher, A. M.	1830
59	St. Louis,*	St. Louis, Mo.	P. J. Verhaegen,	1829

* Catholic Colleges: a large part of the students in these belong to the *preparatory* department.

Instruct- ers.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Minis- ters.	Stu- dents.†	Vols. in College Library.	Vols. in Students' Libraries.	Commencement.	
1	7	392	39	137	8,000	4,300	First Wednesday in Sept.
2	5	60	19	45	1,300	600	Last Wednesday in July.
3	9	2,250	530	153	6,000	3,000	Last Wed. but one in August.
4	4	182	36	36	1,000	500	First Wednesday in August.
5	5	509	205	99	1,346	2,322	Third Wednesday in August.
6	24	5,621	1121	236	35,000	4,600	Last Wednesday in August.
7	7	721	215	115	2,550	2,000	First Wednesday in Sept.
8	10	203	52	183	2,330	4,515	Fourth Wednesday in August.
9	6	1,182	412	95	6,100	6,000	First Wednesday in Sept.
10	15	1,123	1257	316	8,500	9,000	Second Wednesday in Sept.
11	9	25	70	5,000	1,200	1,200	First Wednesday in August.
12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	6	330	..	124	3,000	6,000	First Tuesday in August.
14	10	1,373	263	205	5,150	3,450	Fourth Wednesday in July.
15	7	189	20	77	2,000	3,000	Fourth Wednesday in August.
16	6	15	6	31	500	900	First Wednesday in August.
17	10	1,930	406	105	3,000	4,000	Last Wednesday in Sept.
18	5	..	..	70	..	..	Third Wednesday in August.
19	9	..	..	125	..	..	Last day, not Sunday, in July.
20	4	..	..	21	2,000	5,000	Fourth Wednesday in Sept.
21	7	344	136	120	700	1,300	Last Thursday in September.
22	4	15	13	53	..	50	Last Friday in June.
23	4	143	26	47	400	525	Last Thursday in September.
24	3	9	6	8,000	..	..	First Wednesday in July.
25	5	..	..	70	..	..	July 15th.
26	18	..	..	147	10,000	..	Third Tuesday in July.
27	11	..	..	..	..	..	Third Wednesday in July.
28	5	636	..	76	2,100	..	Second Wednesday in Feb.
29	25	12	..	130	7,000	..	Last week in June.
30	4	..	..	50	4,000	..	Fourth Wednesday in Dec.
31	19	..	..	110	7,000	..	Near the last of July.
32	7	..	..	60	3,600	600	July 4th.
33	6	..	..	54	..	..	Fourth Wednesday in Sept.
34	..	330	9	23	700	1,500	Third Wednesday in April.
35	9	538	..	130	8,000	..	..
36	9	434	..	69	1,300	3,000	Fourth Thursday in June.
37	7	27	3	61	3,000	1,000	Last Tuesday in October.
38	9	490	11	111	7,000	..	3d Mon. after 4th Mon. in Nov.
39	7	256	16	95	2,000	2,250	First Wednesday in August.
40	6	..	..	65	1,000	..	Third Wednesday in Dec.
41	10	..	..	160	..	..	..
42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	..	..	..	32	3,500	..	Third Wednesday in Sept.
44	4	93	..	95	2,500	750	First Wednesday in October.
45	2	..	..	21	310	200	First Wednesday in October.
46	6	..	..	93	2,350	1,500	Last Wednesday in Sept.
47	4	19	9	66	1,253	103	July 4th.
48	7	..	..	98	1,500	550	Thursday after 1st Wed. Aug.
49	3	13	5	57	1,000	600	Second Thursday in Sept.
50	15	37	..	150	1,300	..	1st of August.
51	..	..	..	32	..	..	..
52	4	60	26	57	1,000	1,000	Wed. after 3d Tuesday in Sept.
53	11	51	9	82	1,000	1,200	Last Wednesday in Sept.
54	4	..	..	25	1,000	100	Fourth Wednesday in August.
55	4	..	..	80	..	..	..
56	3	..	..	40	..	..	Fourth Wednesday in Sept.
57	3	4	..	51	182	50	Last Wednesday in September.
58	3	..	..	35	600	..	..
59	6	..	..	125	1,200	..	..

† Undergraduates, not including medical, theological, and law students.

VACATIONS IN COLLEGES.

Bowdoin.	1. Com., 3 weeks;—2. Friday after 3d Wed. Dec., 8 weeks;— 3. Friday after 3d Wed. May, 2 weeks.
Waterville.	1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. Last Wed. Nov., 9 weeks.
Dartmouth.	1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. last Mon. Dec., 6½ weeks;—3. Thursday preceding the last Wed. May, 2½ weeks.
Vermont Univ.	1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. 1st Wed. Jan., 8 weeks.
Middlebury.	1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. 1st Wed. Jan., 7 weeks;—3. 3d Wed. May, 2 weeks.
Harvard.	1. Wed. preceding 25th Dec., 2 weeks;—2. 1st Wed. April, 2 weeks;—3. preceding Commencement, 6 weeks.
Williams.	1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. Wed. after 4th Wed. Dec. 6 weeks;— 3. 3d Wed. May, 8 weeks. [May, 3 weeks.
Amherst.	1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. 4th Wed. Dec., 6 weeks;—3. 2d Wed.
Brown.	1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. last Friday in Dec., 6 weeks;—3. 2d Friday in May, 3 weeks. [May, 4 weeks.
Yale.	1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. 2d Wed. Jan., 2 weeks;—3. 1st Wed.
Washington.	1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. Thurs. before Christmas, 2 weeks;—3. Thursday before 20 April, 3 weeks.
Columbia.	1. Com. to the 1st Monday in October.
Union.	1. Com., 7 wks.;—2. in Dec. 3 or 4 wks.;—3. in April, 3 wks.
Hamilton.	1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. 2d Wed. Jan., 3 weeks;—3. 2d Wed. May, 4 weeks. [3. in April, 3 weeks.
Geneva.	1. Com., 5 weeks;—2. at Christmas and New Year, 2 weeks;—
College of N. J.	1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. 1st Thurs. after 2d Tues. April, 6 weeks.
Rutgers.	1. Com. to Sept. 15;—2. Dec. 21 to Jan. 7;—3. Ap. 7 to May 1.
Penn. University.	1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. 2 weeks;—3. 2 weeks.
Dickinson.	1. In Sept. and Oct., 5 weeks;—2. in April and May, 5 weeks.
Jefferson.	1. Month of October;—2. Month of May.
Madison.	1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. Dec. 25th to Jan. 15.
Washington.	1. Month of October;—2. Month of May.
Western Univ.	1. July and August.
Univ. Maryland.	1. Com. to 2d Mon. Sept.;—2. Dec. 24 to Jan. 2;—3. Wed. before Easter to 1st Wed. after.
Mt. St. Mary's.	1. Com. to the 15th August.
Columbian.	1. Com. to 2d Wed. Jan.;—2. 2d Wed. June to 2d July.
William & Mary.	1. Com. to the last Monday in October.
Hamp. Sydney.	1. Month of October;—2. Month of May.
Washington.	1. Com. to 3d Wed. May;—2. 3d Wed. Oct. to 3d Wed. Nov.
Univ. Virginia.	1. July 20 to September 1.
Univ. N. C.	1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. Dec. 15, 4 weeks.
Charleston.	1. Month of December;—2. in April, 3 weeks.
Coll. S. C.	1. July 1 to the 1st Monday in October.
Univ. of Ga.	1. Com., 1 week;—2. Wed. before 2d Mond. Nov. to Jan. 1;— 3. April 1 to April 15.
Uni. Alabama.	1. 4th Wednesday in July to 1st Wednesday in October.
Greenville.	1. Com., 5 weeks;—2. 3d Wed. March, 5 weeks.
Nashville.	1. Com., 5½ weeks;—2. 1st Wed. April, 5½ weeks.
E. Tennessee.	1. Com., 4 weeks;—2. 1st Thursday April, 4 weeks.
Transylvania.	1. Com. to 1st Mond. Nov.;—2. 2d Mond. March, 6 weeks.
Centre.	1. Com. to 1st Mond. Sept.;—2. a recess in March.
Augusta.	1. Com. 6 wks.;—2. in Feb. 21 wks. from 1st vacation, 4 wks.
Cumberland.	1. Com. to the last day of October.
St. Joseph's.	1. 1st August till 15th September.
Univ. Ohio.	1. Com., 6 weeks;—2. 2d Tues. April, 4 weeks.
Miami.	1. Com. to 1st Mo. Nov.;—2. last Wed. Mar. to 1st Mo. May.
Western Reserve.	1. Com., 5 weeks;—2. 2d Wed. Jan., 2 weeks.
Indiana.	1. Month of May;—2. Month of October.

EXPLANATION. Vacations of Bowdoin College; 1st from Commencement, 3 weeks;—2d, from the Friday after the 3d Wednesday in Dec., 8 weeks;—3d, from the Friday after the 3d Wednesday in May, 2 weeks.

XIII. THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

Name.	Place.	Denomina- tion.	Com- opera- tion.	No. edu- cated	Stud. in 1831.	Vols. in Lib.	No. Prof.
Bangor Theol. Sem.	Bangor, Me.	Cong.	1816	50	14	1,200	
Theol. Seminary,	Andover, Mass.	Cong.	1808	514	139	10,000	4
Theological School,	Cambridge, do.	Cong. Unit.	1824	87	33		4
Mass. Epis. Th. Sch.	do. do.	Episcopal,	1831				4
Theol. Institut.	Newton, do.	Baptist,	1825	25	22	1,200	2
Theol. Dep. Yale Col.	New Haven, Ct.	Cong.	1822	70	48		3
Theol. Ins. Epis. Ch.	New York, N. Y.	Prot. Epis.	1819	134	28	3,600	4
Th. Sem. of Auburn.	Auburn, do.	Presbyt.	1821	157	51	4,000	3
Hamilton Lit. & Th. Ins.	Hamilton, do.	Baptist,	1820	100	80	1,600	4
Hartwick Seminary,	Hartwick, do.	Lutheran,	1816				
Th. Sem. Du. Ref. Ch.	N. Brú'wick, N. J.	Dutch Ref.			24		
Th. Sem. Pr. Ch. U. S.	Princeton, do.	Presbyt.	1812	537	92	6,000	3
Sem. Luth. Ch. U. S.	Gettysburg, Pa.	Evang. L.	1826		43	6,200	2
German Reformed,	York, do.	G. Ref. Ch.	1825	11	14		2
West. Th. Seminary,	Allegheny T. do.	Presbyt.	1828		22	3,964	2
Epis. Th. School Va.	Fairfax Co. Va.	Prot. Epis.			19	1,500	3
Union Th. Seminary,	Pr. Ed. Co. do	Presbyt.	1824	30	42	3,000	3
South Th. Seminary,	Columbia, S. C.	do.	1829		9		2
South West. Th. Sem.	Maryville, Ten.	do.	1821	41	22	5,500	3
Lane Seminary,	Cincinnati, Ohio.	do.	1829				
Rock Spring Sem.	Rock Spring, Il.	Baptist,	1827		5	1,200	1

There are *Roman Catholic* Theological Seminaries at *Baltimore* and near *Emmitsburg*, Md., at *Charleston*, S. C., at *Bardstown* and in *Washington County*, Ken., and in *Perry County*, Mo.

XIV. MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Lectures commence.	Prof.	Stud.
Maine Medical School	Brunswick	Februray	4	99
Waterville Medical School	Waterville	1st Thurs., March	4	28
N. Hampshire Med. School	Hanover	2 weeks aft. Com.	3	98
Vermont Med. School, Univ. Vt.	Burlington	2d Wed., Sept.	3	40
Vt. Acad. of Med., Mid. Col.	Castleton	1st Tues., Sept.		
Mass. Med. School, Harv. Univ.	Boston	3d Wed., Oct.	5	95
Berkshire Med. Inst., Wms. Col.	Pittsfield	1st Thurs., Sept.	6	85
Medical School, Yale College	New Haven	last week in Oct.	5	69
Col. Phys. & Surgeons, N. Y.	New York	1st Mond., Nov.	7	180
Col. Phys. & Surg. West. Dist.	Fairfield		5	170
Medical Dep. Univ. Penn.	Philadelphia	1st Mond., Nov.	9	410
Med. Dep. Jef. Col., Canonsburg	Philadelphia		5	121
Med. Dep. Univ. Md.	Baltimore	last Mond., Oct.	7	
Medical Dep. Univ. Va.	Charlott'sville	September	3	
Medical Col., Charleston, S. C.	Charleston	2d Mond., Nov.	7	150
Medical Col. Trans. Univ.	Lexington		6	200
Medical College of Ohio	Cincinnati	1st Mond., Nov.	8	113

XV. LAW SCHOOLS.

At *Cambridge*, Mass., 2 professors and 41 students; at *New Haven*, Ct., 2 professors and 33 students; at *Litchfield*, Ct.; at *Philadelphia*, Pa.; at *Baltimore*, Md., 22 students; at *Williamsburg* and *Staunton*, Va.; at *Charleston*, S. C., and *Lexington*, Ken.

XVI. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Denominations.	Min.	Ch. or Cong.	Communi- cants.	Popula- tion.
Calvinistic Baptists	2,914	4,384	304,827	2,743,453
Methodist Episcopal Church	1,777		476,000	2,600,000
Presbyterians, <i>General Assembly</i>	1,801	2,253	182,017	1,800,000
Congregationalists, <i>Orthodox</i>	1,000	1,270	140,000	1,260,000
Protestant Episcopal Church	558	700		600,000
Universalists	150	300		500,000
Roman Catholics				500,000
Lutherans	205	1,200	44,000	400,000
Christ-ians	200	800	25,000	275,000
German Reformed	84	400	17,400	200,000
Friends, or Quakers		400		200,000
Unitarians, <i>Congregationalists</i>	160	193		176,000
Associate and other Methodists	350		35,000	175,000
Free-will Baptists	300	400	16,000	150,000
Dutch Reformed	150	194	17,888	125,000
Mennonites	200		30,000	120,000
Associate Presbyterians	74	144	15,000	100,000
Cumberland Presbyterians	50	75	8,000	100,000
Tunkers	40	40	3,000	30,000
Free Communion Baptists	30		3,500	30,000
Seventh-day Baptists	30	40	2,000	20,000
Six-Principle Baptists	25	30	1,800	20,000
United Brethren or Moravians	23	23	2,000	7,000
Millennial Church, or Shakers	45	15		6,000
New Jerusalem Church	30	28		5,000
Emancipators, <i>Baptists</i>	15		600	4,500
Jews and others not mentioned		150		50,000

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Dioceses.	Bishops.	Cons.	M.	Dioceses.	Bishops.	Cons.	M.
E. Diocese	A. V. Griswold, D. D.	1811	64	Virginia {	R. C. Moore, D. D.	1814 }	56
Connec't	Th. C. Brownell, D. D.	1819	60	Virginia }	Wm. Meade, D. D.	1829 }	
N. York	B. T. Onderdonk, D. D.	1836	136	S. Carolina	N. Bowen, D. D.	1818	35
N. Jersey	John Croes, D. D.	1815	21	Georgia	.	.	3
Pennsyl. {	William White, D. D.	1787 }	54	Louisiana	.	.	4
Pennsyl. }	H. U. Onderdonk, D. D.	1827 }	7	Mississippi	.	.	3
Delaware	Wm. M. Stone, D. D.	1830	58	Tennessee	.	.	3
Maryland	Levi S. Ives, D. D.	1831	13	Kentucky	.	.	6
N. Carol.				Ohio	Phil. Chase, D. D.	1819	20

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

James Whitefield, D. D. <i>Abp.</i> Balt.	Michael Portier, D. D. <i>Bp.</i> Mobile.
B. J. Fenwick, D. D. <i>Bp.</i> Boston.	De Neckere, D. D. <i>do.</i> N. Orleans.
J. Dubois, D. D., <i>Bp.</i> New York.	J. B. Flaget, D. D. <i>do.</i> Bardstown.
H. Conwell, D. D. <i>Bp.</i> Philadelphia.	J. Davide, D. D. <i>Coad.</i> do.
T. P. Kenrick, D. D. <i>Coad.</i> do.	E. Fenwick, D. D. <i>Bp.</i> Cincinnati.
J. England, D. D. <i>Bp.</i> , Charleston.	Joseph Rosati, D. D. <i>do.</i> St. Louis.

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

William McKendree, R. H. Roberts, Joshua Soule, and Elijah Hedding.

INDIVIDUAL STATES.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

THE subdivisions into which the several states of the Union are formed, are styled *counties*, with the exception of the states of South Carolina and Louisiana. In South Carolina the subdivisions are termed *districts*, and in Louisiana, *parishes*.

In the six New England states, and also in the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, the counties are subdivided into *townships*, and in Delaware, into *hundreds*; but in the rest of the states no such subdivision as that of township is known.

In the New England states these townships are commonly styled *towns*. They differ considerably in size; generally varying from about 5 to 6 miles square. They are incorporated by the legislatures of the respective states with certain rights and privileges, and have a distinct police, which is conducted by officers elected annually by the citizens. Some of the principal of these officers are a town-clerk, selectmen, assessors, school committee, overseers of the poor, surveyors of highways, &c. The townships in the New England states, and in the state of New York, are subdivided into school districts of convenient size; and in these districts common schools are maintained, at least a part of the year, to which all the inhabitants, both poor and rich, have an equal right to send their children for instruction. The money necessary for the support of the schools and of the poor, for the repair of roads, &c., in the several towns, is derived from a tax upon the inhabitants or from funds appropriated to the object. In those states in which the subdivision of township is unknown, the word *town* is used in a more restricted and appropriate sense for a compact collection of houses.

With respect to *religion*, no legislative provision is made in any of the states for its support; but it is left entirely to the voluntary choice and good will of the people, except that in the state of Massachusetts, the Constitution compels all the citizens to belong to some religious society, or to pay for the support of some religious teacher, though it allows them to support whatever society or denomination they may choose.

In the following notices of the Individual States, the counties comprised in each are given, together with the population, according to the census of 1830; also the chief towns, or the towns in which the county courts are held, with the population of these towns, so far as it is given by the census. The population of the several states, of the counties, and the county towns here given, has been copied from the official returns of the census for 1830, in the office of the Secretary of State at Washington.

The distances of these county towns, or county seats, from the capitals of the different states to which they belong, and also from the city of Washington, are here given, as they are stated in the "Table of the Post-Offices in the United States," published by the direction of the Post-master General, in 1831.

The population of all the towns or townships in the six New England states and the state of New York, is here stated, (except that of the chief towns, which was copied from the official returns) according to the census of 1830, as it has been published in the newspapers and state registers of the several states; and it may probably be found to differ in some instances, from the census in its official form, which is not yet published.

The ecclesiastical statistics or notices of the numbers of the different religious denominations, have been derived from "The Quarterly Register of the American Education Society" for February 1831, "Sword's Pocket Almanac and Ecclesiastical Register," for 1831 and 1832, "The Fifth annual Report of the American Unitarian Association," 1830, and various other sources.

* * The small Italic letters annexed to the counties indicate their situation in the several states; as, *e*, *w*, *n*, *s*, *ne*, *nm*, *em*, &c. *east*, *west*, *north*, *south*, *north-east*, *north of middle*, *east of middle*, &c. The seats of government of the different states are printed in small capitals.

I. MAINE.

Table of the Counties and County Towns.

Counties.		Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Pop.	Distance, A. | W.	
Cumberland	<i>sw</i>	49,445	60,113	*Portland	12,601	53	542
Hancock	<i>s</i>	17,856	24,347	Castine	1,155	78	676
Kennebec	<i>m</i>	40,150	52,491	*AUGUSTA	3,980		595
Lincoln	<i>s</i>	46,843	57,181	{ Wiscasset	2,443	24	589
				{ Topsham	1,564	31	569
				{ Warren	2,030	44	617
Oxford	<i>w</i>	27,104	35,217	Paris	2,337	42	581
Penobscot	<i>n</i>	13,870	31,530	Bangor	2,868	66	661
Somerset	<i>nw</i>	21,787	35,788	Norridgewock	1,710	28	623
Waldo	<i>s</i>	22,253	29,790	Belfast	3,077	40	641
Washington	<i>e</i>	12,744	21,295	Machias	1,021	143	745
York	<i>sw</i>	46,283	51,710	{ York	3,485	99	500
				{ Alfred	1,453	86	513
<i>Total</i>		298,335	399,462				

* *Portland* has heretofore been the seat of government; but *Augusta* becomes the political metropolis this year, 1832.

Population at Different Periods.

Population.		Increase.	
In 1765,	20,788		
" 1790,	96,540		
" 1800,	151,719	From 1790 to 1800,	55,179.
" 1810,	228,705	" 1800 " 1810,	76,986.
" 1820,	298,335	" 1810 " 1820,	69,630.
" 1830,	399,462	" 1820 " 1830,	101,102.

Population of the Towns, according to the Census of 1830.

<i>Cumberland County.</i>		Township No. 10,	10	Bath,	3,773
Baldwin,	947	" No. 21,	19	Boothbay,	2,290
Bridgeton,	1,541	" No. 23,	26	Bowdoin,	2,095
Brunswick,	3,747	Page's Mills Settle't	87	Bowdoinham,	2,061
Cape Elizabeth,	1,697	Isle au Haut	315	Bremen,	770
Cumberland,	1,558	Cranberry Isles,	257	Bristol,	2,450
Danville,	1,128	Burnt Coal Island,	254	Cushing,	681
Durham,	1,731	Martinicus Island,	145	Dresden,	1,559
Falmouth,	1,966	19 small islands,	325	Edgecomb,	1,258
Freeport,	2,622			Friendship,	634
Gorham,	2,988	<i>Kennebec County.</i>		Georgetown,	1,258
Gray,	1,575	Albion,	1,393	Jefferson,	2,074
Harpwell,	1,352	Augusta,	3,980	Lewiston,	1,549
Minot,	2,908	Belgrade,	1,375	Lisbon,	2,423
North Yarmouth,	2,664	China,	2,234	Litchfield,	2,308
Three districts,	144	Chesterville,	923	Newcastle,	1,544
<i>Hancock County.</i>		Clinton,	2,125	Nobleborough,	1,876
Bluehill,	1,499	Dearborn,	616	Patricktown,	382
Brooksville,	1,089	Farmington,	2,340	Phillipsburg,	1,311
Bucksport,	2,237	Fayette,	1,049	Richmond,	1,313
Castine,	1,155	Gardiner,	3,709	St. George,	1,652
Deer Isle,	2,217	Green,	1,324	Thomaston,	4,221
Eastbrook,	81	Hallowell,	3,964	Topsham,	1,564
Eden,	957	Leeds,	1,685	Union,	1,612
Ellsworth,	1,385	Monmouth,	1,882	Waldoborough,	3,113
Franklin,	382	Mount Vernon,	1,439	Wales,	612
Hancock,	653	New Sharon,	1,599	Warren,	2,030
Gouldsborough,	880	Pittston,	1,804	Washington,	1,134
Mount Desert,	1,603	Readfield,	1,884	Westport,	554
Orland,	975	Rome,	883	Whitfield,	2,020
Otis,	350	Sidney,	2,191	Wiscasset,	2,244
Penobscot,	1,271	Temple,	798	Woolwich,	1,484
Sedgwick,	1,606	Vassalborough,	2,761	Several islands,	157
Sullivan,	538	Vienna,	722		
Surry,	561	Waterville,	2,216	<i>Oxford County.</i>	
Trenton,	795	Wayne,	1,153	Albany,	387
Vinalhaven,	1,794	Wilton,	1,650	Andover,	399
Olamon Plantation	222	Windsor,	1,485	Berlin,	482
Plantation No. 14,	162	Winslow,	1,259	Bethel,	1,620
" No. 20,	217	Winthrop,	1,887	Brownfield	936
" No. 26,	109	Two districts,	174	Buckfield,	1,510
" No. 27,	127	<i>Lincoln County.</i>		Canton,	757
Township No. 7,	54	Alna,	1,175	Carthage,	333
				Denmark,	954

Dixfield,	890	Levant,	747	Solon,	768
Fryeburg,	1,353	Lincoln,	404	Starks,	1,471
Gilead,	377	Maddawaska,	2,487	Strong,	985
Greenwood,	694	Maxfield,	186	Wellington,	639
Hartford,	1,207	Milo,	381	Several districts,	1,228
Hebron,	915	Newburg,	626		
Hiram,	1,026	Newport,	897	<i>Waldo County.</i>	
Holmes,	71	Orono,	1,473	Appleton,	735
Jay,	1,276	Orrington,	1,234	Belfast,	3,077
Livermore,	2,456	Passadunkeag,	269	Belmont,	1,042
Lovell,	698	Plymouth,	503	Brooks,	601
Mexico,	344	Sangerville,	776	Burnham,	409
Newry,	345	Sebec,	903	Camden,	2,200
Norway,	1,712	Stetson,	114	Frankfort,	2,487
Oxford,	1,101	Sunkhaze,	250	Freedom,	869
Paris,	2,307	Williamsburg,	227	Hope,	1,541
Peru,	666	Several districts,	1,822	Islesborough,	674
Porter,	841			Jackson,	493
Riley,	57	<i>Somerset County.</i>		Lenox,	666
Rumford,	1,126	Abbot,	405	Liberty,	676
Sumner,	1,099	Anson,	1,532	Lincolnsville,	1,702
Sweden,	487	Athens,	1,200	Monroe,	1,081
Turner,	2,218	Avon,	745	Montville,	1,743
Waterford,	1,123	Bingham,	538	Northport,	1,083
Weld,	766	Bloomfield,	1,072	Palermo,	1,258
Woodstock,	573	Brighton,	722	Prospect,	2,381
19 districts,	2,079	Canaan,	1,076	Searsmont,	1,151
		Chandlerville,	172	Swanville,	633
<i>Penobscot County.</i>		Concord,	391	Thordike,	652
Argyle,	326	Corinna,	1,077	Troy,	803
Atkinson,	418	Cornville,	1,104	Unity,	1,299
Bangor,	2,868	East Pond Pl.	299	Waldo,	534
Blakesburg, Pl.	403	Emlden,	894		
Boydstown,	123	Fairfield,	2,002	<i>Washington County.</i>	
Bowerbank,	49	Freeman,	724	Addison,	741
Brewer,	1,078	Gilman Pond Pl.	335	Alexander,	334
Brownville,	402	Harmony,	925	Aroostock Settlem't	260
Carmel,	237	Hartland,	718	Baileyville,	189
Charlestown,	859	Industry,	902	Baring,	159
Corinth,	712	Kingfield,	554	Calais,	1,686
Dexter,	885	Madison,	1,272	Charlotte,	557
Dixmont,	945	Mercer,	1,210	Cherryfield,	583
Dover,	1,042	Milburn,	1,006	Columbia,	663
Dutton,	443	Moscow,	405	Cooper,	396
Eddington,	405	Monson,	411	Cutler,	454
Etna,	362	New Portland,	1,215	Crawford,	183
Exeter,	1,438	New Vineyard,	869	Dennysville,	856
Foxcroft,	677	Norridgewock,	1,710	Eastport,	2,450
Garland,	621	North Salem,	389	Edmunds,	267
Guilford,	655	Palmyra,	912	Harrington,	1,118
Hampden,	2,020	Parkman,	803	Hodgdon Pl.	273
Herman,	535	Phillips,	954	Houlton Pl.	579
Howland,	329	Pittsfield,	609	Jonesborough,	810
Kilmarnock,	138	Ripley,	644	Lubec,	1,535
Kirkland,	249	St. Alban's,	911	Machias,	1,021

Machias, East	1,066	Alfred,	1,453	Limington,	2,320
Machias Port,	688	Berwick,	3,168	Lyman,	1,502
New Limerick Pl.	186	Biddeford,	1,995	Newfield,	1,289
Perry,	735	Buxton,	2,856	Parsonsfield,	2,465
Robbinston,	616	Cornish,	1,234	Saco,	3,219
Steuben,	695	Elliot,	1,845	Sanford,	2,327
Trescott,	480	Hollis,	2,273	South Berwick,	1,577
Whiting,	309	Kittery,	2,202	Shapleigh,	1,480
Islands & Planta.	1,405	Kennebunk,	2,233	Waterborough,	1,816
		Kennebunk Port,	2,763	Wells,	2,977
		Lebanon,	2,391	York,	3,485
<i>York County.</i>		Limerick,	1,426		
Acton,	1,398				

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in January, 1832.

Samuel E. Smith,	<i>Governor</i> (reëlected for the year 1832),	Salary.
		\$1,500
<i>Counsellors</i> ; Isaac Lane, Allen H. Cobb, Joseph Howard,		
William Emerson, Hezekiah Prince, Abijah Smith, and Ralph		
C. Johnson.		
Roscoe G. Green,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	900
Abner B. Thompson,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	900
Samuel G. Ladd,	<i>Adjutant General,</i>	700
Joel Miller,	<i>Warden of the State Prison,</i>	700

The senate consists of 20 members; Robert P. Dunlap, *President*.

House of Representatives; 153 members. Benjamin White, *Speaker*.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court.

Prentiss Mellen	of Portland,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	Salary.
			\$1,800
Nathan Weston	of Augusta,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,500
Albion K. Parris	of Portland,	<i>do.</i>	1,500
Erastus Foote	of Wiscasset,	<i>Attorney General,</i>	1,000
Simon Greenleaf	of Portland,	<i>Reporter,</i>	600

Court of Common Pleas.

Ezekiel Whitman	of Portland,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1,200
John Ruggles	of Thomaston,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,200
David Perham	of Brewer,	<i>do.</i>	1,200

EDUCATION.

The *Bangor Theological School* and the *Gardiner Lyceum*, mentioned in the *American Almanac* for 1831, have both ceased operations for the present. The *Maine Wesleyan Seminary* at Readfield, erroneously printed the *Maine Wesleyan Seminary*, in the preceding volume, unites agricultural and mechanical labor with literary instruction.

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

The *Baptists* have 210 churches, 136 ministers, 22 licentiates, and 12,936 communicants; the *Congregationalists* 156 churches, 107 pastors, and 9,626 communicants; the *Methodists*, 56 ministers and 12,182 communicants; the *Free-will Baptists*, about 50 congregations; the *Friends*, about 30 societies; the *Unitarians*, 12 societies and 8 ministers; the *Episcopalians*, 4 ministers; the *Roman Catholics*, 4 churches; the *New Jerusalem Church*, 3 societies; and there are some *Universalists*.

II. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Table of the Counties and County Towns.

Counties.	Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Pop.	Distance.	
					C.	W.
Rockingham <i>se</i>	40,526	44,452	{ Portsmouth	8,082	45	491
			{ Exeter	2,759	39	474
			{ Dover	5,449	40	490
Strafford <i>c</i>	51,415	58,916	{ Gilmanton	2,816	20	500
			{ Gilford	1,872	39	504
			{ Rochester	2,155	40	500
Merrimack <i>m</i>	32,743	34,619	CONCORD	3,727		474
Hillsborough <i>s</i>	35,781	37,762	Amherst	1,657	30	448
Cheshire <i>sw</i>	26,753	27,016	Keene	2,374	55	431
Sullivan <i>w</i>	18,623	19,687	Newport	1,913	40	467
Grafton <i>w</i>	32,989	38,691	{ Haverhill	2,153	67	509
			{ Plymouth	1,175	40	515
Coos <i>n</i>	5,151	8,390	Lancaster	1,187	116	558
<i>Total</i>	244,161	269,533				

Population at Different Periods.

Population.	Population.	Increase.	Slaves.
In 1791, 10,000	In 1790, 141,835		153
" 1730, 12,000	" 1800, 183,558 from 1790 to 1800	41,973	8
" 1749, 30,000	" 1810, 214,460 " 1800 " 1810	30,602	0
" 1767, 52,700	" 1820, 244,161 " 1810 " 1820	29,701	0
" 1775, 80,033	" 1830, 269,533 " 1829 " 1830	25,372	0

Population of the Towns, according to the Census of 1830.

<i>Rockingham County.</i>	Hamptonfalls,	582	Portsmouth,	8,082	
Atkinson,	555	Hawke,	528	Raymond,	1,000
Brentwood,	891	Kensington,	717	Rye,	1,172
Candia,	1,362	Kingston,	929	Salem,	1,310
Chester,	2,039	Londonderry,	1,469	Sandown,	553
Deerfield,	2,026	New Castle,	850	Seabrook,	1,096
Derry,	2,178	Newington,	549	South Hampton,	487
East Kingston,	442	New Market,	2,013	Stratham,	838
Epping,	1,263	Newtown,	510	Windham,	1,006
Exeter,	2,759	North Hampton,	767		
Gosport,	103	Northwood,	1,342	<i>Strafford County.</i>	
Greenland,	681	Nottingham,	1,157	Alton,	1,993
Hampstead,	913	Plaistow,	591	Barnstead,	2,047
Hampton,	1,103	Poplin,	429	Barrington,	1,895

Brookfield,	671	<i>Hillsborough County.</i>	<i>Sullivan County.</i>
Burton,	325	Amherst,	1,657
Centre Harbor,	577	Antrim,	1,309
Chatham,	418	Bedford,	1,554
Conway,	1,601	Brookline,	627
Dover,	5,419	Deering,	1,227
Durham,	1,606	Dunstable,	2,417
Eaton,	1,432	Francestown,	1,540
Effingham,	1,911	Goffstown,	2,213
Farmington,	1,464	Greenfield,	946
Gilmanton,	3,816	Hancock,	1,316
Gilford,	1,872	Hillsborough,	1,792
Lee,	1,009	Hollis,	1,501
Madbury,	510	Hudson,	1,282
Meredith,	2,683	Litchfield,	595
Middleton,	562	Lyndeborough,	1,147
Milton,	1,273	Manchester,	877
Moultonborough,	1,422	Mason,	1,493
New Durham,	1,162	Merrimack,	1,191
New Hampton,	1,904	Milford,	1,343
Ossipee,	1,935	Mont-Vernon,	763
Rochester,	2,155	New Boston,	1,680
Sanbornton,	2,863	New Ipswich,	1,673
Sandwich,	2,743	Pelham,	1,075
Somersworth,	3,090	Peterborough,	1,984
Strafford,	2,206	Sharon,	271
Tamworth,	1,554	Society-land,	164
Tuftonborough,	1,375	Temple,	647
Wakefield,	1,470	Weare,	2,430
Wolfeborough,	1,928	Wilton,	1,041
		Windsor,	226
			Enfield,
			Franceonia,
			Grafton,
			Groton,
			Hanover,
			Haverhill,
			Hebron,
			Holderness,
			Landaff,
			Lebanon,
			Lime,
			Lincoln,
			Lisbon,
			Littleton,
			Lynan,
			New Chester,
			Orange,
			Orford,
			Peeling,
			Piermont,
			Plymouth,
			Rumney,
			Thornton,
			Warren,
			Waterville,
			Wentworth,

*Merrimack County.**Cheshire County.*

<i>Coos County.</i>			
Bartlett,	644	Lancaster,	1,187
Bretton Woods,	108	Millsfield,	33
Colebrook,	542	Milan,	243
Columbia,	442	Northumberland,	342
Dalton,	532	Piercy,	236
Dixville,	2	Randolph,	143
Dummer,	65	Stratford,	443
Erroll,	82	Shelburne,	312
Jefferson,	495	Stewartstown,	529
Jackson,	515	Success,	14
Kilkenny,	27	Hart's Location,	33
		Winslow's Location,	48
		Whitefield,	685
		Shelburne Addition,	111
		Second College Grant,	5
		First College Grant,	88
		Wentworth's Locat.	36
		Indian Stream,	301
		Berlin,	73
		Nash & Sawyer's Lo.	14
		Public Lands,	40
		Hale's Location,	30

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

For the year ending on the 1st Wednesday in June 1832.

Samuel Dinsmoor,	of Keene,	<i>Governor,</i>	Salary	\$1,200.
------------------	-----------	------------------	--------	----------

Districts.

Jacob Freese	of Deerfield,	<i>Counsellor</i>	for	Rockingham.
Thomas E. Sawyer	of Dover,	<i>do.</i>	for	Strafford.
Stephen Peabody	of Milford	<i>do.</i>	for	Hillsborough.
Joseph Healy	of Washington,	<i>do.</i>	for	Cheshire.
Samuel C. Webster	of Plymouth,	<i>do.</i>	for	Grafton.

Ralph Metcalf,	of Concord,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	Salary	\$800
Abner B. Kelly,	<i>do.</i>	<i>Treasurer,</i>	<i>Do.</i>	600

LEGISLATURE.

Senators.	Residence.	Senators.	Residence.
1. Langley Boardman,	Portsmouth.	7. Daniel Abbot,	Dunstable.
2. Bradbury Bartlett,	Nottingham.	8. Nath'l Knowlton,	Hopkinton.
3. Frederick G. Stark,	Manchester.	9. Phin. Handerson,	Chesterfield.
4. Aaron Whittemore,	Pembroke.	10. Eleazar Jackson, Jr.,	Cornish.
5. Henry B. Rust,	Wolfeboro'.	11. Robert Burns,	Hebron.
6. Benning M. Bean,	Moultonboro'.	12. Samuel Cartland,	Haverhill.

The *House of Representatives* consists of 229 members. Franklin Pierce of Hillsborough, *Speaker*.

JUDICIARY.

Superior Court.

		Appointed.	Salary.
William M. Richardson	of Chester, <i>Chief Justice,</i>	1816	\$1,400
Samuel Green	of Concord, <i>Associate Justice,</i>	1819	1,200
John Harris	of Hopkinton, <i>do.</i>	1823	1,200
George Sullivan	of Exeter, <i>Attorney General,</i>		800

Court of Common Pleas.

		Appointed.	Salary.
Arthur Livermore, of Campton,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1825	\$1,200
Timothy Farrar, of Hanover,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	do.	1,000
Josiah Butler, of Deerfield,	<i>do.</i>	do.	1,000

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

	Churches.	Mins.	Commu'ts.
Congregationalists, . . .	146 . . .	116 . . .	12,867
Baptists	75 . . .	61 . . .	5,279
Free-will Baptists . . .	67 . . .	51 . . .	4 or 5,000
Methodists . . . . .	. . . . .	30 . . .	3,180
Presbyterians	11 . . .	9 . . .	1,499

The *Christ-ians* have 17 ministers ; the *Friends*, 13 societies ; the *Universalists*, about 20 congregations ; the *Unitarians*, 10 ministers ; the *Episcopalians*, 8 ministers ; the *Catholics*, 2 churches ; the *Shakers*, 2 societies and the *Sandemanians*, 1.

III. VERMONT.

Table of the Counties and County Towns.

Counties.	Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Pop.	Distance, M. W.	
Addison, <i>w</i>	20,469	24,940	Middlebury,	3,468	56	483
Bennington, <i>sw</i>	16,125	17,470	{ Bennington,	3,419	119	414
Caledonia, <i>ne</i>	16,669	20,967	{ Manchester,	1,525	98	434
Chittenden, <i>w</i>	16,055	21,775	Danville,	2,631	30	538
Essex, <i>ne</i>	3,284	3,981	Burlington,	3,526	38	515
Franklin, <i>nw</i>	17,192	24,525	Guildhall,	481	78	564
Grand Isle, <i>nw</i>	3,527	3,696	St. Albans,	2,375	64	541
Orange, <i>e</i>	24,681	27,285	North Hero,	638	68	545
Orleans, <i>n</i>	6,976	13,980	Chelsea,	1,958	23	506
Rutland, <i>w</i>	29,983	31,295	Irasburgh,	860	49	568
Washington, <i>m</i>	14,113	21,394	Rutland,	2,753	67	462
Windham, <i>se</i>	28,659	28,758	MONTPELIER,	1,193		524
Windsor, <i>e</i>	38,233	40,623	*Newfane,	1,441	108	436
			{ Windsor,	3,134	59	469
			{ Woodstock,	3,044	48	476
<i>Total</i>	225,764	280,679				

Population at Different Periods.

Population.	Increase.	Slaves.
In 1790, 85,539.		16
" 1800, 154,465.	From 1790 to 1800, 68,826	0
" 1810, 217,895.	" 1800 " 1810, 63,430	0
" 1820, 235,764.	" 1810 " 1820, 17,869	0
" 1830, 280,679.	" 1820 " 1830, 44,915	0

* The name of the village in which the county buildings are situated is *Fayetteville*.

Population of the Towns, according to the Census of 1830.

<i>Addison County.</i>		Harris' Gore,	19	Cambridge,	1,613
Addison,	1,306	Kirby,	401	Enosburgh	1,560
Avery's Gore,	33	Lyndon,	1,822	Fairfax,	1,729
Bridport,	1,774	Newark,	257	Fairfield,	2,270
Bristol,	1,247	Peacham,	1,351	Fletcher,	793
Cornwall,	1,264	Ryegate,	1,119	Franklin,	1,129
Ferrisburg,	1,822	St. Johnsbury,	1,592	Georgia,	1,897
Goshen,	555	Sheffield,	720	Highgate,	2,038
Hancock,	472	Sutton,	1,005	Johnson,	1,070
Kingston,	403	Walden,	827	Montgomery	460
Leicester,	638	Waterford,	1,358	Rickford,	704
Lincoln,	639	Wheelock,	834	Sheldon,	1,427
Middlebury,	3,408	Woodbury,	824	St. Albans,	2,395
Monkton,	1,384			Sterling,	183
New Haven,	1,834	<i>Chittenden County.</i>		Swanton,	2,158
Panton,	605	Bolton,	452	Waterville,	488
Ripton,	278	Burlington,	3,526		
Salisbury,	907	Charlotte,	1,702	<i>Grand Isle County.</i>	
Shoreham,	2,137	Colchester,	1,489	Alburgh,	1,239
Starksborough,	1,342	Essex,	1,664	Grand Isle,	943
Vergennes City,	999	Hinesburgh,	1,669	North Hero,	638
Waltham,	330	Huntington,	929	South Hero,	717
Weybridge,	850	Jericho,	1,654	Vineyard,	459
Whiting,	653	Mansfield,	279		
		Milton,	2,100	<i>Orange County.</i>	
<i>Bennington County.</i>		Richmond,	1,109	Bradford,	1,507
Arlington,	1,207	St. George,	135	Braintree,	1,209
Bennington,	3,419	Shelburne,	1,123	Brookfield,	1,677
Dorset,	1,507	Underhill,	1,050	Chelsea,	1,958
Glastenbury,	52	Westford,	1,290	Corinth,	1,953
Landgrove,	385	Williston,	1,608	Fairlee,	656
Manchester,	1,525			Newbury,	2,252
Peru,	455	<i>Essex County.</i>		Orange,	1,016
Pownal,	1,835	Averill,	1	Randolph,	2,743
Readsborough,	662	Brunswick,	160	Strafford,	1,935
Rupert,	1,318	Canaan,	373	Thetford,	2,183
Sandgate,	933	Concord,	1,031	Topsham,	1,384
Searsborough,	40	East Haven,	33	Tunbridge,	1,920
Shafisbury,	2,143	Granby,	97	Vershire,	1,260
Stamford,	563	Guildhall,	481	Washington,	1,374
Sunderland,	463	Lemington,	183	West Fairlee,	841
Windhall,	571	Lunenburg,	1,054	Williamstown,	1,487
Woodford,	395	Maidstone,	236		
		Minehead,	159	<i>Orleans County.</i>	
<i>Caledonia County.</i>		Random,	105	Albany,	683
Barnet,	1,764	Victory,	53	Barton,	729
Bradley Vale,	21	Wenlock,	24	Brownington,	412
Burke,	866			Charleston,	564
Cabot,	1,304	<i>Franklin County.</i>		Coventry,	728
Danville,	2,631	Avery's Gore,	22	Coventry Gore,	6
Groton,	836	Bakersfield,	1,087	Craftsbury,	982
Goshen Gore,	200	Belvidere,	185	Derby,	1,469
Hardwick,	1,216	Berkshire	1,308	Eden,	461

Glover,	902	Tinmouth,	1,049	Marlborough,	1,218	
Greensborough,	784	Wallingford,	1,740	Newfane,	1,441	
Holland,	422	Wells,	880	Putney,	1,510	
Hydepark,	823	West Haven,	724	Rockingham,	2,272	
Irasburgh,	860			Somerset,	245	
Jay,	196	<i>Washington County.</i>			Stratton,	312
Kellyvale,	314	Barre,	2,012	Townshend,	1,386	
Morgan,	331	Berlin,	1,664	Vernon,	681	
Morristown,	1,315	Calais,	1,539	Ward-borough,	1,148	
Newport,	284	Duxbury	652	Westminster,	1,737	
Salem,	230	Elmore,	442	Whittingham,	1,477	
Troy,	608	Fayston,	458	Wilmington,	1,367	
Westfield,	353	Marshfield,	1,271	Windham,	84	
Westmore,	32	Middlesex,	1,156			
Wolcott,	492	Montpelier,	1,792	<i>Windsor County.</i>		
		Montpelier 171.	1,193	Andover,	975	
<i>Rutland County.</i>		Moretown,	816	Baltimore,	179	
Benson,	1,493	Northfield,	1,412	Barnard,	1,881	
Brandon,	1,940	Plainfield,	874	Bethel,	1,667	
Castleton,	1,783	Roxbury,	737	Bridge-water,	1,311	
Chittenden,	610	Stow,	1,570	Cavendish,	1,498	
Clarendon,	1,585	Wait-field,	958	Chester,	2,320	
Danby,	1,362	Waterbury,	1,650	Hartford,	2,044	
Fairhaven,	675	Warren,	766	Hartland,	2,503	
Hubbardton,	865	Worcester,	432	Ludlow,	1,227	
Ira,	442			Norwich,	2,316	
Mendon,	432	<i>Windham County.</i>			Plymouth,	1,237
Mount Holly,	1,318	Acton,	176	Pomfret,	1,867	
Mount Tabor,	210	Athens,	415	Reading,	1,409	
Middleton,	919	Brattleborough,	2,141	Rochester,	1,392	
Orwell,	1,598	Brookline,	376	Royalton,	1,893	
Pawlet,	1,965	Dover,	831	Sharon,	1,459	
Pittsfield,	505	Dummerston,	1,592	Springfield,	2,749	
Pittsford,	2,005	Grafton,	1,439	Stockbridge,	1,333	
Poultney,	1,900	Guilford,	1,760	Weathersfield,	2,213	
Rutland,	2,753	Halifax,	1,562	Weston,	972	
Sherburne,	452	Jamaica,	1,523	Windsor,	3,134	
Shrewsbury,	1,289	Londonderry,	1,302	Woodstock,	3,044	
Sudbury,	812					

GOVERNMENT.

Samuel C. Crafts,	of Craftsbury,	<i>Governor,</i>	Salary	\$750
Mark Richards,	of Westminster	<i>Lieut. Governor,</i>		

The Governor's and Lieutenant Governor's term of office expires on the 2d Thursday in October, 1831. For the names of the newly elected state officers, see the Appendix.

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Supreme Court.

Titus Hutchinson,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	Salary.
Charles K. Williams,	<i>Assistant Justice,</i>	\$1,050
Stephen Royce,	<i>do.</i>	1,050
Ephraim Paddock,	<i>do.</i>	1,050
	<i>do.</i>	1,050

The Supreme Court is a court for the determination of questions of law and petitions, and other matters not triable by jury. Each Judge receives, in addition to his salary, \$125 *per annum*, for preparing reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court, to be published by the state.

The Legislature appoints annually two assistant judges in each county, who, with one judge of the Supreme Court, compose the County Court. The County Court has original and exclusive jurisdiction in cases triable by jury, where the matter or thing in question exceeds the value of one hundred dollars; and in some cases where smaller damages are claimed. The assistant judges of this court have no salaries, but are paid by fees, which may probably vary from \$50 to \$250 *per annum*, according to the amount of business done in the thirteen different County Courts.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

A company has been recently incorporated, and the stock taken up, for constructing a *rail-road* from Bennington in this state, to Troy in N. Y.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

[*From the Auditor's Report for the year ending Oct. 30, 1830.*]

Receipts.

Balance in the Treasury last year,	7,809.82
Cash for interest on arrearages,	894.40
Received for taxes,	42,065.63
Received, six per cent on dividends of the 8 Banks,	2,095.20
Received, of State's Attorney (fines, forfeited recognisances, &c.)	2,414.35
From sundry other sources,	3,883.23
	<hr/>
	\$59,160.63

EXPENDITURE.

Pay of the members, and other expenses of the General Assembly	10,472.70
Salaries of Executive Officers	2,425.00
Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court	3,741.18
Paid to State's Attorneys	1,695.20
Supreme Court orders	18,535.59
Auditor's orders	5,123.64
Paid to the Superintendent of the State Prison	4,603.03
Money granted by the Legislature to individuals	2,303.03
Applied to the School Fund	5,221.33
Commissioners of deaf and dumb	1,200 00
Paid for the destruction of wolves in the counties	280.00
Balance	4,094.63
	<hr/>
	\$59,160.63

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

[From Walton's Vermont State Register for 1831.]

Academies and High Schools,	35	Horses and mules of 2 years	
District Schools, (about)	2,400	old,	8,223
Clergymen of all denomina-		Horses and mules of 1 year	
tions,	350	old,	8230
Practising Attorneys . . .	172	Stud horses, of 4 years old,	
Physicians and Surgeons, . .	289	valued in the list at \$75,	406
Mechanics and Manufacturers,	1,039	Stud horses of 3 years old,	
Merchants and Traders, . .	364	valued at \$30	96
Ratable polls, in 1830, . .	4,2859	Jacks, valued in the List at	
Acres of taxable land, . . .	1,083,593	\$40,	56
Houses and lots appurtenant,	36,170	Whole number of sheep, . .	725,965
Mills, stores, and distilleries,	2,397	Pleasure carriages, . . .	1,353
Number of oxen,	48,313	Brass clocks and brass time-	
Cows and other cattle of 3		pieces,	1,832
years old,	121,400	Gold watches,	283
Cattle of two years old, . .	54,892	Common watches, . . .	4,361
Horses and mules 3 years		Bank and insurance stock,	
old, valued in the List at		set in the List,	\$311,092
\$25 and upwards,	5,883	Whole number of the militia	
Horses and mules valued		of Vermont,	25,500
over \$25 and not ex-		Number of militia equipped,	16,107
ceeding \$75,	37,304	Amount of Grand List for	
Horses and mules valued		State taxes,	\$1,834,980
over \$75,	1,090		

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

The *Congregationalists* have 13 associations, 203 churches, 110 pastors, 35 unsettled ministers, 10 licentiates, and 17,236 communicants; the *Baptists*, 105 churches, 56 pastors, 8 licentiates, and 8,478 communicants; the *Methodists*, 44 ministers and 8,577 communicants; the *Episcopalians*, 15 ministers; the *Unitarians*, 3 societies and 1 minister; and there are some *Free-will Baptists*, *Christians*, and *Universalists*.

IV. MASSACHUSETTS.

Table of the Counties and County Towns.

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Color'd	Tot. Pop.	County Towns.	Pop.	Distance, B. | W.
Suffolk <i>e</i>	28,586	31,693	1,883	62,162	Boston	61,392	432
					Salem	13,886	14
Essex <i>ne</i>	39,431	42,929	527	82,887	Newburyport	6,388	37
					Ipswich	2,951	27
					Cambridge	6,071	3
Middlesex <i>m</i>	38,107	39,348	513	77,968	Concord	2,017	17
Plymouth <i>e</i>	20,905	21,678	410	42,993	Plymouth	4,751	36
Norfolk <i>e</i>	20,436	21,296	169	41,901	Dedham	3,057	10
Bristol <i>s</i>	23,366	25,178	930	49,474	New Bedford	7,592	52
					Taunton	6,045	32
Barnstable <i>se</i>	13,997	14,363	165	28,525	Barnstable	3,975	68
Nantucket <i>se</i>	3,339	3,584	279	7,202	Nantucket	7,202	100
Dukes <i>se</i>	1,702	1,768	48	3,518	Edgartown	1,509	97
Worcester <i>m</i>	41,545	42,449	371	84,365	Worcester	4,172	39
Hampshire <i>wm</i>	14,999	14,995	225	30,210	Northampton	3,613	91
Hampden <i>sw</i>	15,288	16,003	349	31,640	Springfield	6,784	87
Franklin <i>nw</i>	14,447	14,765	132	29,344	Greenfield	1,540	95
Berkshire <i>w</i>	18,310	18,510	1,005	37,825	Lenox	1,355	133
<i>Total,</i>	294,449	308,559	7,006	610,014			

Population of Massachusetts, also of Boston and Salem, at Different Periods.

Pop. Mass.	Increase.	Boston.	Salem.
In 1701, 70,000		In 1700, 7,000	In 1754, 3,462
" 1742, 161,000		" 1722, 10,567	" 1765, 4,427
" 1763, 241,024		" 1742, 16,382	" 1785, 6,923
" 1765, 227,926		" 1752, 17,574	" 1790, 7,921
" 1776, 348,094		" 1765, 15,520	" 1800, 9,457
" 1784, 357,510		" 1790, 18,038	" 1810, 12,613
" 1790, 378,787		" 1800, 24,937	" 1820, 12,731
" 1800, 422,845	from 1790 to 1800, 44,058	" 1810, 33,250	" 1830, 13,886
" 1810, 472,040	" 1800 to 1810, 49,195	" 1820, 43,298	
" 1820, 523,237	" 1810 to 1820, 51,247	" 1825, 58,281	
" 1830, 610,014	" 1820 to 1830, 86,727	" 1830, 61,392	

There are no *slaves* in this state. The number was never considerable. The total number of blacks, both free and in slavery, in 1776, was only 5,249. For some years before the Declaration of the Independence of the United States, public opinion was strongly against slavery, and it was virtually abolished by the state Constitution, which was adopted in 1780. The first article in the Declaration of Rights, contained in the Constitution, is, "All men are born free and equal"; which was decided by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in 1783, to be an abolition of slavery.

Population of the Towns, according to the Census of 1830.

<i>Suffolk County.</i>		Bradford,	1,856	Manchester,	1,238
Boston,	61,392	Danvers,	4,228	Marblehead,	5,150
Chelsea,	770	Essex,	1,345	Methuen,	2,011
		Gloucester,	7,513	Middleton,	607
<i>Essex County.</i>		Hamilton,	743	Newbury,	3,803
Amesbury,	2,445	Haverhill,	3,912	Newburyport,	6,388
Andover,	4,540	Ipswich,	2,951	Rowley,	2,044
Beverly,	4,079	Lynn,	6,138	Salem,	13,886
Boxford,	937	Lynnfield,	617	Salisbury,	2,519

Saugus,	960	Bridgewater,	1,855	Norton,	1,484
Topsfield,	1,011	Carver,	970	Pawtucket,	1,458
Wenham,	612	Duxbury,	2,705	Raynham,	1,209
West Newbury,	1,586	East Bridgewater,	1,653	Rehoboth,	2,468
<i>Middlesex County.</i>		Halifax,	709	Seekonk,	2,134
Acton,	1,128	Hanover,	1,300	Somerset,	1,024
Ashby,	1,240	Hanson,	1,030	Swansey,	1,677
Bedford,	685	Hingham,	3,357	Taunton,	6,045
Billerica,	1,374	Hull,	198	Troy,	4,159
Boxborough,	474	Kingston,	1,322	Fall River Vill.	3,431
Brighton,	972	Marshfield,	1,563	Westport,	2,773
Burlington,	446	Middleborough,	5,008	<i>Barnstable County.</i>	
Cambridge,	6,071	N. Bridgewater,	1,953	Barnstable,	3,975
Carlisle,	566	Pembroke,	1,324	Brewster,	1,418
Charlestown,	8,787	Plymouth,	4,751	Chatham,	2,134
Chelmsford,	1,387	Plympton,	920	Dennis,	2,317
Concord,	2,017	Rochester,	3,556	Eastham,	966
Dracut,	1,615	Seituate,	3,470	Falmouth,	2,548
Dunstable,	593	Wareham,	1,885	Harwich,	2,464
East Sudbury,	944	W. Bridgewater,	1,042	Orleans,	1,799
Framingham,	2,313	<i>Norfolk County.</i>		Provincetown,	1,710
Groton,	1,925	Bellingham,	1,101	Sandwich,	3,367
Holliston,	1,304	Braintree,	1,752	Truro,	1,549
Hopkinton,	1,809	Brookline,	1,041	Wellfleet,	2,044
Lexington,	1,541	Canton,	1,517	Yarmouth,	2,251
Lincoln,	709	Cohasset,	1,227	<i>Nantucket County.</i>	
Littleton,	947	Dedham,	3,117	Nantucket,	7,202
Lowell,	6,474	Dorchester,	4,064	<i>Dukes County.</i>	
Malden,	2,010	Dover,	497	Chilmark,	691
Marlborough,	2,074	Foxborough,	1,099	Edgartown,	1,509
Medford,	1,755	Franklin,	1,662	Tisbury,	1,318
Natick,	890	Medfield,	817	<i>Worcester County.</i>	
Newton,	2,377	Medway,	1,766	Ashburnham,	1,403
Pepperell,	1,440	Milton,	1,565	Athol,	1,325
Reading,	1,806	Needham,	1,420	Barre,	2,503
Sherburne,	900	Quincy,	2,192	Berlin,	692
Shirley,	991	Randolph,	2,200	Bolton,	1,258
South Reading,	1,310	Roxbury,	5,249	Boylston,	820
Stoneham,	732	Sharon,	1,024	Brookfield,	2,342
Stow,	1,221	Stoughton,	1,591	Charlton,	2,173
Sudbury,	1,424	Walpole,	1,442	Dana,	623
Tewksbury,	1,527	Weymouth,	2,839	Douglas,	1,742
Townsend,	1,506	Wrentham,	2,765	Dudley,	2,155
Tyngsborough,	822	<i>Bristol County.</i>		Fitchburg,	2,180
Waltham,	1,859	Attleborough,	3,215	Gardner,	1,023
Watertown,	1,641	Berkley,	907	Grafton,	1,889
West Cambridge,	1,230	Dartmouth,	3,867	Hardwick,	1,885
Westford,	1,329	Dighton,	1,737	Harvard,	1,601
Weston,	1,091	Easton,	1,756	Holden,	1,718
Wilmington,	731	Fairhaven,	3,034	Hubbardston,	1,674
Woburn,	1,977	Freetown,	1,909	Lancaster,	2,016
<i>Plymouth County.</i>		Mansfield,	1,172		
Abington,	2,423	New Bedford,	7,592		

Leicester,	1,782	Hatfield,	893	Leyden,	796
Leominster,	1,861	Middlefield,	721	Montague,	1,152
Lunenburg,	1,318	Northampton,	3,613	Munroe,	265
Mendon,	3,152	Norwich,	787	New Salem,	1,889
Millford,	1,380	Pelham,	904	Northfield,	1,757
Millbury,	1,611	Plainfield,	983	Orange,	880
New Braintree,	825	Prescot,	758	Rowe,	716
Northborough,	994	Southampton,	1,253	Shelburne,	985
Northbridge,	1,053	South Hadley,	1,185	Shutesbury,	987
North Brookfield,	1,241	Ware,	2,045	Sunderland,	666
Notown,	69	Westhampton,	907	Warwick,	1,150
Oakham,	1,010	Williamsburg,	1,225	Wendell,	875
Oxford,	2,034	Worthington,	1,178	Whateley,	1,111
Paxton,	597				
Petersham,	1,695	<i>Hampden County.</i>		<i>Berkshire County.</i>	
Phillipston,	932	Blandford,	1,594	Adams,	2,648
Princeton,	1,345	Brimfield,	1,599	Alford,	512
Royalston,	1,494	Chester,	1,406	Becket,	1,065
Rutland,	1,276	Granville,	1,652	Boston Corner,	64
Shrewsbury,	1,386	Holland,	453	Cheshire,	1,049
Southborough,	1,080	Longmeadow,	1,257	Clarksburg,	315
Southbridge,	1,444	Ludlow,	1,327	Dalton,	791
Spencer,	1,618	Monson,	2,264	Egremont,	889
Sterling,	1,789	Montgomery,	579	Florida,	454
Sturbridge,	1,688	Palmer,	1,237	Great Barrington,	2,276
Sutton,	2,186	Russell,	509	Hancock,	1,053
Templeton,	1,551	Southwick,	1,855	Hinsdale,	780
Upton,	1,157	Springfield,	6,784	Lanesborough,	1,192
Uxbridge,	2,086	Tolland,	724	Lee,	1,825
Ward,	690	Wales,	665	Lenox,	1,355
Westborough,	1,438	Westfield,	2,941	Mount Washington,	345
West Boylston,	1,053	West Springfield,	3,272	New Ashford,	285
Western,	1,189	Wilbraham,	2,035	New Marlboro',	1,656
Westminster,	1,695			Otis,	1,014
Winchendon,	1,463	<i>Franklin County.</i>		Peru,	729
Worcester,	4,172	Ashfield,	1,732	Pittsfield,	3,570
		Barnardstown,	945	Richmond,	844
<i>Hampshire County.</i>		Buckland,	1,039	Sandisfield,	1,655
Amherst,	2,631	Charlemont,	1,065	Savoy,	928
Belchertown,	2,491	Coleraine,	1,877	Sheffield,	2,392
Chesterfield,	1,417	Conway,	1,563	Stockbridge,	1,580
Cummington,	1,260	Deerfield,	2,003	Tyringham,	1,351
Easthampton,	734	Erving's Grant,	429	Washington,	701
Enfield,	1,058	Gill,	864	W. Stockbridge,	1,208
Goshen,	606	Greenfield,	1,540	Williamstown,	2,137
Granby,	1,064	Hawley,	1,037	Windsor,	1,042
Greenwich,	813	Heath,	1,199	Zoar,	129
Hadley,	1,886	Leverett,	939		

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

An amendment of the Constitution of this state, altering the commencement of the political year, and the time of holding the state elections, has been duly adopted and ratified. The people gave their votes on the ques-

tion on the 11th of May, 1831. The whole number of votes, duly and correctly returned, was 25,711; of which 19,434 were for the amendment, and 6,277 against it.

This amendment enjoins that, hereafter, "The political year shall begin on the first Wednesday of January, instead of the last Wednesday of May, and the General Court shall assemble every year, on the said first Wednesday of January, and shall proceed at that session to make all the elections, and do all the other acts, which are by the Constitution required to be made and done at the session which has heretofore commenced on the last Wednesday of May. The governor, lieutenant governor, and counsellors shall also hold their respective offices for one year next following the first Wednesday of January, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead."

"The meeting for the choice of governor, lieutenant governor, and representatives, shall be held on the 2d Monday of November in every year."

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

Much inconvenience on account of the large number of the members of the House of Representatives in the General Court of this State, has long been experienced. The number varies a good deal in different years. In 1831, the number of representatives was 481; it has sometimes been much larger, and if all the towns sent the full number to which they are entitled, it would amount to as many as 800. An amendment of the Constitution, reducing the number of members of the House of Representatives, was adopted by the General Court in 1831, and referred to the General Court which will meet in January, 1832. By this amendment, it is provided that, "The House of Representatives shall never consist of more than 350 members." This amendment, if adopted, will still leave the number much greater than that of the House of Representatives in any other state legislature in the Union.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Several different companies have been recently incorporated by the legislature of this state for the purpose of constructing *rail-roads*; one from Boston to Worcester; another from Boston to the river Hudson; another from Boston to Connecticut river; another from Boston to Providence by Pawtucket; another from Boston to Taunton; another from Boston to Lowell; another from Boston to Lake Ontario, New York; another from West Stockbridge to the boundary line of the state of New York.

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

[*The political year ends on the 1st Wednesday in January, 1832.*]

			Salary.
Levi Lincoln,	of Worcester,	<i>Governor.</i>	\$ 3,666.67
Thomas L. Winthrop,	of Boston,	<i>Lieut. Governor,</i>	533.33
Edward D. Bangs,	do.	<i>Sec. of the Commonwealth,</i>	2,000
Joseph Sewall,	do.	<i>Treasurer and Receiver Gen.</i>	2,000
William H. Sumner,	do.	<i>Adjutant General,</i>	1,500

Counsellors.

Jonathan Dwight, Jun.,	Aaron Hobart,	John Locke,
Josiah J. Fiske,	Henry Hubbard,	James Savage,
Russell Freeman,	Joseph Kittredge,	Bezaleel Taft, Jun.

GENERAL COURT.

Senate, 40 members. Leverett Saltonstall, *President*. House of Representatives; number of members in 1831, 481. William B. Calhoun, *Speaker*.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Lemuel Shaw,	of Boston,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$3,500
Samuel Putnam,	of Salem,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	3,000
Samuel S. Wilde,	of Newburyport,	<i>do.</i>	3,000
Marcus Morton,	of Taunton,	<i>do.</i>	3,000
Perez Morton,	of Dorchester,	<i>Attorney General,</i>	2,000
Daniel Davis,	of Cambridge,	<i>Solicitor General,</i>	2,000
Octavius Pickering,	of Boston,	<i>Reporter,</i>	1,000

Court of Common Pleas.

Artemas Ward,	of Boston,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	2,100
Solomon Strong,	of Leominster,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,800
John M. Williams,	of Taunton,	<i>do.</i>	1,800
David Cummins,	of Salem,	<i>do.</i>	1,800

Municipal Court of Boston.

Peter O. Thacher,	.	<i>Judge,</i>	1,200
-------------------	---	---------------	-------

Police Court of Boston.

Benjamin Whitman,	}	<i>Justices,</i>	{	.	.	1,200
William Simmons,				.	.	1,200
John G. Rogers,				.	.	1,200

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

The *Congregationalists* have 491 churches, and 423 ordained ministers, 118 of whom are *Unitarians*; the *Baptists*, 129 churches, 110 ministers, and 12,580 communicants; the *Methodists*, 71 preachers and 8,200 members; the *Universalists*, 46 societies; the *Episcopalians*, 31 ministers; the *New Jerusalem Church*, 8 societies; the *Presbyterians*, 9 ministers; the *Roman Catholics*, 4 churches; and the *Shakers*, 4 societies.

V. RHODE ISLAND.

Table of the Counties and County Towns.

Counties.		Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Pop. 1830.	Distance, P. | W.	
Providence	<i>n</i>	35,786	47,014	PROVIDENCE	16,832		394
Newport	<i>sc</i>	15,771	16,534	Newport	8,010	30	403
Washington	<i>sw</i>	15,687	15,414	South Kingston	3,663	31	389
Kent	<i>m</i>	10,228	12,784	East Greenwich	1,591	15	406
Bristol	<i>e</i>	5,637	5,466	Bristol	3,054	15	409
<i>Total</i>		83,059	97,212				

The General Assembly meets four times a year; at *Newport*, on the 1st Wednesday in May, (the commencement of the political year,) and by adjournment, at the same place, in June. It meets on the last Wednesday in October, alternately at *Providence* and *South Kingston*; and by adjournment, in January, at *East Greenwich*, *Bristol*, or *Providence*.

Population at Different Periods.

Population.		Population.	Increase.	Slaves.
In 1701, 10,000				
" 1730, 17,935	In 1790, 68,825			948
" 1748, 34,128	" 1800, 69,122 from 1790 to 1800,	297		380
" 1755, 46,636	" 1810, 76,931	" 1800 " 1810,	7,809	108
" 1774, 59,678	" 1820, 83,059	" 1810 " 1820,	6,128	48
" 1783, 51,809	" 1830, 97,212	" 1820 " 1830,	14,153	14

Population of the towns, according to the Census of 1830.

<i>Providence County.</i>		<i>Washington County.</i>	
Burrillville,	2,496	Middletown,	915
Cranston,	2,651	Newport,	8,010
Cumberland,	3,675	New Shoreham,	1,885
Foster,	2,672	Portsmouth,	1,727
Gloucester,	2,524	Tiverton,	2,905
Johnston,	2,114		
N. Providence,	3,503	<i>Kent County.</i>	
Providence,	16,832	Coventry,	3,851
Scituate,	6,853	East Greenwich,	1,591
Smithfield,	3,994	West Greenwich,	1,817
		Warwick,	5,529
<i>Newport County.</i>		<i>Bristol County.</i>	
Jamestown,	414	Barrington,	612
		Bristol,	3,054
		Warren,	1,800

GOVERNMENT

For the year ending on the 1st Wednesday in May 1832.

		Salary.
Lemuel H. Arnold,	Governor,	\$400
Charles Collins,	Lieutenant Governor,	200
Henry Bowen,	Secretary of State,	750 & fees

Thomas G. Pitman, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	450
Albert C. Greene, <i>Attorney General</i> ,	Fees.

The General Assembly.

The *senate* is composed of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and the following 8 senators, there being this year two vacancies.

Stephen Steere,	Samuel W. King,	Dutee Arnold.
Benjamin Smith,	Wager Weedon,	Ethan Foster.
Stephen B. Cornell,	Thomas Whipple.	

The House of Representatives is composed of 72 members, elected semi-annually, in April and August. Joseph L. Tillinghast, *speaker*.

JUDICIARY.

The judiciary is vested in a Supreme Court, and a Court of Common Pleas for each of the five counties. All the judges are appointed annually by the General Assembly.

Supreme Court.

Samuel Eddy,	<i>Chief Justice</i> ,	Salary.
Charles Brayton,	<i>Associate Justice</i> ,	650
Samuel Randall,	<i>do.</i>	550

Each of the Courts of Common Pleas comprises five judges, who have no salaries, but are paid by entries.

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

The *Baptists* in this state have 16 churches, 12 ministers, 2,600 communicants; the *Methodists*, 10 preachers and 1,100 members; the *Congregationalists*, 10 churches, 10 ministers, and 1,000 communicants; the *Unitarians*, 2 societies and 2 ministers; the *Sabbatarians*, about 1,000 communicants; the *Six-Principle Baptists*, about 8 churches, and about 800 communicants; the *Friends* are considerably numerous; and there are some *Universalists*, and 1 *Roman Catholic* church.

VI. CONNECTICUT.

Table of the Counties and County Towns.

Counties.	Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Pop.	Dist. Pop. W.
Fairfield <i>sw</i>	42,739	46,950	{ Fairfield	4,226 55	289
Hartford <i>nm</i>	47,264	51,141	{ Danbury	4,311 61	290
Litchfield <i>nc</i>	41,267	42,855	HARTFORD	7 076	335
Middlesex <i>sm</i>	22,405	24,845	Litchfield	4,456 31	324
New Haven <i>sm</i>	39,616	43,848	Middletown	6,892 14	325
New London <i>sc</i>	35,943	42,295	Haddam	3,025 25	335
Tolland <i>nm</i>	14,330	18,700	NEW HAVEN	10,180 34	301
Windham <i>nc</i>	25,331	27,077	{ New London	4,356 42	354
			{ Norwich	3,144 38	362
			Tolland	1,698 17	352
			Brooklyn	1,413 41	372
<i>Total</i>	275,248	297,711			

The General Assembly has one stated session annually, on the 1st Wednesday in May, alternately at *Hartford* (in the odd years) and at New Haven (in the even years).

Hartford, New Haven, Middletown, New London, and Norwich are incorporated *cities*; Bridgeport, Danbury, Guilford, Killingworth, Newtown, Stamford, Stonington, and Waterbury, *boroughs*.

Population at Different Periods.

Population.	Population.	Increase.	Slaves.
In 1701, 30,000	In 1790, 237,946		
" 1749, 100,000	" 1800, 251,002	from 1790 to 1800, 13,056	2,764
" 1756, 139,611	" 1810, 261,942	" 1800 " 1810, 10,940	954
" 1774, 197,856	" 1820, 275,248	" 1810 " 1820, 13,306	310
" 1782, 209,150	" 1830, 297,711	" 1820 " 1830, 22,463	97

Population of the Towns, according to the Census of 1831.

<i>Fairfield County.</i>	Stratford,	1,807	Hartford,	9,789	
Bridgeport,	2,803	Trumbull,	1,238	Hartland,	1,221
Brookfield,	1,261	Weston,	2,997	Manchester,	1,576
Danbury,	4,325	Wilton,	2,095	Malborough,	704
Fairfield,	4,246			Simsbury,	2,221
Darien,	1,201	<i>Hartford County.</i>		Southington,	1,844
Greenwich,	3,805	Avon,	1,025	Suffield,	2,690
Huntington,	1,369	Berlin,	3,038	Wethersfield,	3,862
Monroe,	1,522	Bristol,	1,707	Windsor,	3,220
New Canaan,	1,826	Burlington,	1,301		
New Fairfield,	958	Canton,	1,437	<i>Litchfield County.</i>	
Newtown,	3,099	East Windsor,	3,537	Barkhamstead,	1,715
Norwalk,	3,793	East Hartford,	2,237	Bethlem,	906
Reading,	1,709	Enfield,	2,129	Canaan,	2,301
Ridgefield,	2,322	Farmington,	1,901	Colebrook,	1,332
Sherman,	947	Glastenbury,	2,980	Cornwall,	1,712
Stamford,	3,795	Granby,	2,730	Goshen,	1,732

Harwinton,	1,516	Hamden,	1,669	Stonington,	3,401
Kent,	2,001	Madison,	1,809	Waterford,	2,475
Litchfield,	4,458	Meriden,	1,708	<i>Tolland County.</i>	
New Hartford,	1,766	Middlebury,	816	Bolton,	744
New Milford,	3,979	Milford,	2,256	Columbia,	962
Norfolk,	1,485	New Haven,	10,678	Coventry,	2,119
Plymouth,	2,064	North Haven,	1,282	Ellington,	1,455
Roxbury,	1,122	Orange,	1,341	Hebron,	1,939
Salisbury,	2,580	Oxford,	1,762	Mansfield,	2,661
Sharon,	2,613	Prospect,	651	Somers,	1,439
Torrington,	1,654	Southbury,	1,557	Stafford,	2,514
Warren,	985	Wallingford,	24,19	Tolland,	1,698
Washington,	1,621	Waterbury,	3,070	Union,	711
Watertown,	1,500	Woodbridge,	2,049	Vernon,	1,164
Winchester,	1,766	Wolcott,	844	Willington,	1,305
Woodbury,	2,045	<i>New London County.</i>		<i>Windham County.</i>	
<i>Middlesex County.</i>		Bozrah,	1,078	Ashford,	2,668
Chatham,	3,646	Colchester,	2,083	Brooklyn,	1,451
Durham,	1,116	Franklin,	1,200	Canterbury,	1,881
East Haddam,	2,763	Griswold,	2,212	Chaplin,	807
Haddam,	2,830	Groton,	4,750	Hampton,	1,101
Killingworth,	2,483	Lebanon,	2,552	Killingly,	3,261
Middletown,	6,876	Lisbon,	1,166	Plainfield,	2,289
Saybrook,	4,980	Lyme,	4,098	Pomfret,	1,984
<i>New Haven County.</i>		Montville,	1,967	Sterling,	1,240
Branford,	2,333	New London,	4,356	Thompson,	3,388
Cheshire,	1,764	North Stonington,	2,840	Voluntown,	1,304
Derby,	2,253	Norwich,	5,169	Windham,	2,812
East Haven,	1,229	Preston,	1,935	Woodstock,	2,923
Guilford,	2,344	Salem,	974		

GOVERNMENT

For the year ending on the first Wednesday in May, 1832.

		Salary.
John S. Peters,	Governor,	\$1,100
Vacant.	Lieutenant Governor,	300
Isaac Spencer,	Treasurer,	1,000
Thomas Day,	Secretary,	84 & fees.
Elisha Phelps,	Comptroller,	1,000
Seth P. Beers,	Commissioner of the School Fund,	1,250

The Senate consists of 21 members : Robert Fairchild, *President*. The House of Representatives consists of 208 members : Martin Welles, *Speaker*.

The pay of the senators is \$2 a day each, during the session of the legislature, and of the representatives \$1,50 a day ; and both receive 9 cents a mile for travel. The Speaker of the House of Representatives receives \$2,50 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of Errors.

		Salary.
Stephen T. Hosmer, . . .	<i>Chief Justice,</i> . . .	\$1,100
John T. Peters, . . .	<i>Associate Justice,</i> . . .	1,050
David Dagget, . . .	<i>do.</i> . . .	1,058
Thomas S. Williams, . . .	<i>do.</i> . . .	1,550
Clark Bissel, . . .	<i>do.</i> . . .	1,050
Thomas Day, . . .	<i>Reporter,</i> . . .	350

The Supreme Court of Errors is composed of the five judges, and is held in each of the eight counties.

The Superior Court is a court held in each of the counties by one of the judges of the Supreme Court.

There is also a County Court in each county, composed of a chief judge and two associate judges, who are appointed annually by the legislature. The chief judges of these courts receive \$3,50 a day, and the associate judges \$3 a day during the session of the court, and 9 cents a mile for travel.

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION.

TABLE showing the number of Children between the ages of 4 and 16 in the school societies, in the several Counties, according to the enumeration of August, 1829, and the dividends of the income of the School Fund made to each County.

Counties.	Children.	Dividend.	Counties.	Children.	Dividend.
Fairfield	13,524	\$12,171.60	New Haven,	11,789,	\$10,788.30
Hartford	14,261	12,834.90	New London,	12,044,	10,339.60
Litchfield	12,601	11,340.90	Tolland	6,671,	5,103.90
Middlesex	7,337	6,603.30	Windham	8,057,	7,251.30

Total No. Children 85,482. Dividend from the School Fund 76,933.80.

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

The *Congregationalists* have 236 ministers and 36 licentiates; the *Baptists*, 99 churches, 78 ministers, 14 licentiates, and 9,732 communicants; the *Episcopalians*, 59 ministers; the *Methodists*, 40 ministers and 7,000 communicants; there are also several societies of *Friends*, several of *Universalists*, 2 of *Unitarians*, 1 of *Catholics*, 1 of *Shakers*, and some *Free-will Baptists*, and a few *Sandemanians*.

VII. NEW YORK.

Table of the Counties and County Towns.

South District.							
Counties.		Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Pop.	Distance, A. W.	
Columbia	<i>e</i>	38,330	39,952	Hudson,	5,395	29	335
Dutchess	<i>se</i>	46,615	50,926	Poughkeepsie,	7,222	75	301
Greene	<i>em</i>	22,996	29,525	Catskill,	4,861	34	337
King's	<i>s</i>	11,187	20,537	Flatbush,	1,143	156	230
New York	<i>s</i>	123,706	203,007	New York,	203,007	151	225
Orange	<i>s</i>	41,213	45,372	{ Goshen,	3,361	105	266
Putnam	<i>se</i>	11,268	12,701	{ Newburgh,	6,424	96	282
				Carmel,	2,379	106	306
Queen's	<i>s</i>	21,519	22,276	N. Hempstead,		174	248
Richmond	<i>s</i>	6,135	7,084	Richmond,		167	221
Rockland	<i>s</i>	8,837	9,388	Clarkstown,	2,298	122	251
Suffolk	<i>se</i>	24,272	26,980	Suffolk C. H.		225	299
Sullivan	<i>s</i>	8,900	12,372	Monticello,		113	278
Ulster	<i>sm</i>	30,934	36,551	Kingston,	4,170	58	313
Westchester	<i>se</i>	32,638	36,456	Bedford,	2,750	135	268
Total S. Dist.		428,550	537,041				
North District.							
Albany	<i>em</i>	38,116	53,560	ALBANY,	24,238		376
Alleghany	<i>wm</i>	9,330	26,218	Angelica,		998	327
Broome	<i>sm</i>	11,100	17,582	Binghamton,	1,203	145	291
Cattaraugus	<i>wm</i>	4,090	16,726	Ellicottsville,		626	328
Cayuga	<i>m</i>	38,897	47,947	Auburn,	4,486	166	340
Chatauque	<i>w</i>	12,568	34,057	Mayville,		336	349
Chenango	<i>sm</i>	31,215	37,404	Norwich,	3,774	110	332
Clinton	<i>ne</i>	12,070	19,344	Plattsburgh,	4,913	162	539
Cortland	<i>m</i>	16,507	23,693	Cortlandville,	3,573	142	311
Delaware	<i>sm</i>	26,587	32,933	Delli,	2,114	77	341
Erie	<i>w</i>	15,668	35,710	Buffalo,	8,653	284	376
Essex	<i>ne</i>	12,811	19,387	Elizabethtown,	1,729	126	503
Franklin	<i>n</i>	4,439	11,312	Malone,	2,267	212	523
Genesee	<i>w</i>	39,835	51,992	Batavia,	4,271	244	370
Hamilton	<i>m</i>	1,251	1,324	Wells,	340	72	451
Herkimer	<i>m</i>	31,917	55,869	Herkimer,	2,486	80	392
Jefferson	<i>nw</i>	32,952	48,515	Watertown,	4,768	160	412
Lewis	<i>nm</i>	9,227	14,958	Martinsburgh,	2,382	129	431
Livingston	<i>wm</i>	19,196	27,719	Geneseo,	2,675	226	345
Madison	<i>m</i>	32,208	39,037	{ Cazenovia,		113	349
				{ Monisville,		101	353
Monroe	<i>wm</i>	26,529	49,862	Rochester,	9,269	219	361
Montgomery	<i>em</i>	27,569	43,595	Johnstown,	7,700	45	415
Niagara	<i>w</i>	7,322	18,485	Lockport,	2,022	288	403
				{ Utica,	8,323	96	383
Oneida	<i>m</i>	50,997	71,326	{ Rome,	4,360	107	401
				{ Whitesborough,		100	387
Onondaga	<i>m</i>	41,461	58,974	Syracuse,		133	342
Ontario	<i>wm</i>	35,312	40,167	Canandaigua,	5,162	195	336

Counties.	Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Pop.	Distance, A. | W.
Orleans	<i>wm</i>	7,625	18,485	Albion	257 | 289
Oswego	<i>wm</i>	12,374	27,104	{ Oswego	2,703 | 167 | 379
Otsego	<i>m</i>	44,856	51,372	{ Richland	2,733 | 153 | 397
Rensselaer	<i>c</i>	40,153	49,472	Cooperstown,	1,115 | 66 | 372
Saratoga	<i>em</i>	36,052	36,616	Troy	11,405 | 6 | 383
St. Lawrence	<i>nw</i>	16,037	36,351	Ballston	2,113 | 29 | 406
Schenectady	<i>em</i>	13,081	12,334	Potsdam	3,650 | 216 | 484
Schoharie	<i>m</i>	23,154	27,910	Schenectady	4,258 | 15 | 391
Seneca	<i>wm</i>	17,773	21,031	Schoharie	5,146 | 32 | 381
Steuben	<i>swm</i>	21,989	33,975	{ Ovid	2,756 | 171 | 317
Tioga	<i>swm</i>	14,716	27,704	{ Waterloo	1,837 | 173 | 336
Tompkins	<i>swm</i>	26,178	36,545	Bath	3,387 | 216 | 299
Warren	<i>em</i>	9,453	11,795	{ Elmira	2,962 | 198 | 273
Washington	<i>e</i>	38,831	42,615	{ Owego	3,080 | 167 | 274
Wayne	<i>wm</i>	20,319	33,555	Ithaca	5,270 | 163 | 200
Yates	<i>wm</i>	11,025	19,019	Caldwell	797 | 62 | 439
				{ Salem	2,972 | 46 | 423
				{ Sandy Hill	50 | 427
				{ Lyons	3,603 | 181 | 345
				{ Palmyra	3,434 | 196 | 349
				Penn Yan	185 | 314
Total N. Dist.		944,262	1,366,467		
Total of N. York		1,913,508	of whom 46 are slaves.		

Population at Different Periods.

Population.	Population.	Increase.	Slaves.
In 1701, 30,000	In 1790, 340,120		21,324
" 1731, 50,395	" 1800, 586,050	from 1790 to 1800,	245,930
" 1749, 100,000	" 1810, 959,049	" 1800 " 1810,	372,999
" 1771, 163,338	" 1820, 1,372,812	" 1810 " 1820,	413,763
" 1825, 1,616,458	" 1830, 1,913,508	" 1820 " 1830,	540,696

Growth of the Cities of New York, Albany, and Troy.

Population of New York.	Population of Albany ;	Troy.
In 1696, 4,302	In 1790, 3,498	
" 1731, 8,628	" 1800, 5,349	
" 1756, 10,381	" 1810, 9,356	3,885
" 1773, 21,876	" 1820, 12,630	5,264
" 1786, 23,614	" 1825, 15,974	7,859
" 1790, 33,131	" 1830, 21,238	11,405

Growth of the Villages of Brooklyn, Rochester, Buffalo, and Utica.

Brooklyn.	Rochester.	Buffalo.	Utica.
In 1800, 3,278	In 1820, 1,502	In 1810, 1,508	In 1810, 1,700
" 1810, 4,402	" 1825, 5,271	" 1820, 2,095	" 1820, 2,972
" 1820, 7,175	" 1826, 7,669	" 1825, 5,140	" 1825, 5,040
" 1830, 12,043	" 1830, 9,269	" 1830, 8,653	" 1830, 8,323

There are 5 incorporated cities in this state, viz. New York, Albany, Troy, Hudson, and Schenectady; 96 incorporated villages, and many others not incorporated, which have names different from the townships in which they are situated.

Population of the Towns according to the Census of 1830, in most instances as it is given in Williams's N. Y. Annual Register.

<i>Albany County.</i>		<i>Cattaraugus County.</i>			
Albany, city,	24,238	Ashford,	631	Cherry Creek,	574
Bern,	3,605	Cecilus,	378	Clymer,	567
Bethlehem,	6,092	Connewango,	1,712	Ellery,	2,001
Coeymans,	2,723	Ellicottville,	626	Ellicott,	2,101
Guilderland,	2,742	Farmersville,	1,005	Ellington,	1,279
Knox,	2,186	Franklinville	903	French Creek,	420
Rensselaerville,	3,689	Freedom,	1,505	Gerry,	1,110
Watervliet,	4,965	Great Valley,	647	Hanover,	2,614
Westerlo,	3,320	Hinsdale,	919	Harmony,	1,988
		Little Valley,	336	Mina,	1,318
		Lyndon,	271	Ponfret,	3,386
		Machias,	737	Portland,	1,771
		Napoli,	852	Ripley,	1,647
		New Albion,	380	Sheridan,	1,666
		Olean,	561	Stockton,	1,604
		Otto,	1,224	Villanova,	1,126
		Perrysburgh,	2,440	Westfield,	2,476
		Randolph,	776		
		Yorkshire,	823		
<i>Alleghany County.</i>		<i>Cayuga County.</i>		<i>Chenango County.</i>	
Alfred,	1,416	Auburn,	4,486	Bainbridge,	3,040
Allen,	898	Aurelius,	2,767	Columbus,	1,744
Almond,	1,804	Brutus,	1,827	Coventry,	1,576
Amity,	872	Cato,	1,781	German,	884
Andover,	598	Conquest,	1,507	Greene,	2,962
Angelica,	998	Fleming,	1,461	Guilford,	2,634
Belfast,	743	Genoa,	2,768	Lincklaen,	1,425
Birdsall,	543	Ira,	2,198	Macdonough,	1,232
Bolivar,	449	Ledyard,	2,427	New Berlin,	2,643
Burns,	702	Locke,	3,310	Norwich,	3,774
Caneadea,	782	Mentz,	4,144	Otselic,	1,238
Centerville,	1,195	Owasco,	1,350	Oxford,	2,947
Cuba,	1,059	Sempronius,	5,705	Pharsalia,	987
Eagle,	892	Sennet,	2,297	Pitcher,	1,214
Friendship,	1,502	Scipio,	2,691	Plymouth,	1,591
Genesee,	219	Springport,	1,528	Preston,	1,213
Grove,	1,388	Sterling,	1,436	Sherburne,	2,574
Haight,	655	Venice,	2,445	Smyna,	1,897
Hume,	951	Victory,	1,819	Smithville,	1,829
Independence,	877				
Nunda,	1,291				
Ossian,	812				
Pike,	2,016				
Portage,	1,839				
Rushford,	1,115				
Scio,	602				
<i>Broome County.</i>		<i>Chautauque County.</i>		<i>Clinton County.</i>	
Chenango,	3,716	Arkwright,	926	Beekmantown,	2,391
Colesville,	2,389	Busti,	1,680	Champlain,	2,456
Conklin,	908	Carroll,	1,015	Chazy,	3,097
Lisle,	4,393	Charlotte,	886	Ellenburgh, }	1,222
Sandford,	931	Chautauque,	2,432	Moers, }	
Union,	2,122			Peru,	4,949
Vestal,	948			Plattsburgh,	4,913
Windsor,	2,175			Saranac,	316

<i>Columbia County.</i>		Clinton,	2,130	Chateaugay,	2,016
Aneram,	1,533	Dover,	2,198	Constable,	693
Austerlitz,	2,245	Fishkill,	8,292	Dickinson,	446
Canaan,	2,064	Hyde Park,	2,554	Duane,	247
Chatham,	3,538	La Grange,	2,044	Fort Covington,	2,901
Claverack,	3,038	Milan,	1,886	Malone,	2,207
Clermont,	1,203	North East,	1,689	Moirs,	791
Copake,	1,675	Pawlings,	1,705	Westville,	619
Gallatin,	1,588	Pine Plains,	1,593		
Germantown,	967	Pleasant Valley,	2,419	<i>Genesee County.</i>	
Ghent,	2,790	Poughkeepsie,	7,222	Alabama,	783
Hillsdale,	2,446	Red Hook,	2,933	Alexander,	2,331
Kinderhook,	2,706	Rhinebeck,	2,938	Attica,	2,485
Livingston,	2,087	Standford,	2,521	Batavia,	4,271
New Lebanon,	2,695	Union Vale,	1,833	Bennington,	2,217
Stuyvesant,	2,331	Washington,	3,036	Bergen,	1,508
Taghkanick,	1,654			Bethany,	2,374
Hudson, city,	5,395			Byron,	1,939
		<i>Eric County.</i>		Castile,	2,259
<i>Cortland County.</i>		Alden,	1,257	China,	2,387
Cincinnatus,	1,308	Amherst,	2,489	Covington,	2,716
Cortlandville,	3,573	Aurora,	2,421	Elba,	2,679
Freetown,	1,051	Boston,	1,520	Gainesville,	1,820
Homer,	3,306	Buffalo,	8,653	Le Roy,	3,909
Marathon,	895	Clarence,	3,353	Middlebury,	2,415
Preble,	1,435	Colden,	464	Orangeville,	1,525
Solon,	2,033	Collins,	2,120	Pembroke,	3,831
Scott,	1,452	Concord,	1,924	Perry,	2,792
Truxton,	3,888	Eden,	1,066	Sheldon,	1,731
Virgil,	3,912	Erie,	1,926	Stafford,	2,367
Willet,	840	Evans,	1,185	Warsaw,	2,474
		Hamburgh,	3,348	Weathersfield,	1,179
		Holland,	1,070		
<i>Delaware County.</i>		Sardinia,	1,414	<i>Greene County.</i>	
Andes,	1,859	Wales,	1,500	Athens,	2,425
Bovina,	1,346			Cairo,	2,912
Colchester,	1,424	<i>Essex County.</i>		Catskill,	4,861
Davenport,	1,780	Chesterfield,	1,671	Coxsackie,	3,373
Delhi,	2,114	Crown Point,	2,041	Durham,	3,039
Franklin,	2,775	Elizabethtown,	1,729	Greenville,	2,565
Hampden,	1,210	Essex,	1,543	Hunter,	1,960
Hancock,	766	Jay,	1,729	Lexington,	2,548
Harpersfield,	1,936	Keene,	787	New Baltimore,	2,370
Kortright,	2,873	Lewis,	1,305	Windham,	3,472
Masonville,	1,145	Minerva,	358		
Meredith,	1,655	Moriah,	1,742	<i>Herkimer County.</i>	
Middletown,	2,333	Newcomb,	62	Columbia,	2,181
Roxbury,	3,214	Schroon,	1,614	Danube,	1,723
Sidney,	1,410	Ticonderoga,	1,996	Fairfield,	2,265
Stamford,	1,597	Westport,	1,513	Frankfort,	2,620
Tompkins,	1,774	Willsborough,	1,316	Gerruan Flats,	2,466
Walton,	1,672	Wilnington,	695	Herkimer,	2,486
				Litchfield,	1,750
<i>Dutchess County.</i>		<i>Franklin County.</i>		Little Falls,	2,539
Amenia,	2,389	Bangor,	1,076	Manheim,	1,937
Beekman,	1,584	Brandon,	316		

Newport,	1,863	<i>Livingston County.</i>	Ephratah,	1,818	
Norway,	1,152	Avon,	2,362	Florida,	2,838
Russia,	2,458	Caledonia,	1,618	Glen,	2,451
Salisbury,	1,999	Conesus,	1,690	Johnstown,	7,700
Schuyler,	2,074	Geneseo,	2,675	Mayfield,	2,614
Starks,	1,781	Groveland,	1,703	Minden,	2,567
Warren,	2,084	Leicester,	2,042	Northampton,	1,392
West Brunswick,	713	Lima,	1,764	Oppenheim,	3,650
Winfield,	1,778	Livonia,	2,665	Palatine,	2,745
		Mount Morris,	2,534	Root,	2,750
<i>Jefferson County.</i>		Sparta,	3,777	Stratford,	552
Adams,	2,995	Springwater,	2,253		
Alexandria,	1,523	York,	2,636	<i>Hamilton County.†</i>	
Antwerp,	2,412			Hope,	718
Brownville,	2,938	<i>Madison County.</i>		Lake Pleasant,	266
Champion,	2,342	Brookfield,	4,367	Wells,	340
Ellisburgh,	5,292	Cazenovia,	4,344		
Henderson,	2,428	De Ruyter,	1,447	<i>New York City and</i>	
Hounsfield,	3,415	Eaton,	3,558	<i>County.</i>	
Le Ray,	3,430	Fenner,	2,017	New York,	203,007
Lorraine,	1,727	Georgetown,	1,094		
Lyme,	2,872	Hamilton,	3,220	<i>Niagara County.</i>	
Orleans,	3,101	Labanon,	2,249	Cambria,	1,712
Pamela,	2,263	Lenox,	5,039	Hartland,	1,584
Philadelphia,	1,167	Madison,	2,544	Lewiston,	1,528
Rodman,	1,901	Nelson,	2,445	Lockport,	3,823
Rutland,	2,339	Smithfield,	2,636	Newfane,	1,448
Watertown,	4,768	Sullivan,	4,077	Niagara,	1,401
Wilna,	1,602			Pendleton,	577
		<i>Monroe County.</i>		Porter,	1,490
<i>Kings County.</i>		Brighton,*	6,519	Royalton,	3,138
Brooklyn,	15,396	Chili,	2,010	Somerset,	871
Bushwick,	1,620	Clarkson,	3,251	Wilson,	913
Flatbush,	1,143	Gates,*	7,484		
Flatlands,	596	Greece,	2,574	<i>Oncida County.</i>	
Gravesend,	565	Henrietta,	2,302	Annsville,	1,481
New Utrecht,	1,217	Mendon,	3,075	Augusta,	3,058
		Ogden,	2,401	Boonville,	2,746
<i>Lewis County.</i>		Parma,	2,639	Bridgewater,	1,608
Brantingham,	662	Penfield,	4,475	Camden,	1,945
Denmark,	2,270	Perrinton,	2,155	Deerfield,	4,182
Diana,	309	Pittsford,	1,841	Florence,	964
Harrisburgh,	712	Riga,	1,908	Floyd,	1,699
Leyden,	1,502	Rush,	2,109	Kirkland,	2,505
Lowville,	2,334	Sweden,	2,938	Lee,	2,514
Martinsburgh,	2,382	Wheatland,	2,239	Marshall,	1,908
Pinckney,	783			New Hartford,	3,599
Turin,	1,561	<i>Montgomery County.</i>		Pais,	2,765
Watson,	909	Amsterdam,	3,354	Remsen,	1,400
West Turin,	1,534	Broadalbin,	2,657	Rome,	4,360
		Canajoharie,	4,348	Sangersfield,	2,272
		Charlestown,	2,148	Steuben,	2,094

* The village of *Rochester* is situated in the townships of Gates and Brighton.

† Hamilton county was established in 1816; but it is to remain united with *Montgomery* till it shall contain 1,288 taxable inhabitants.

Trenton,	3,221	Walkill,	4,056	<i>Putnam County.</i>	
Utica,	8,323	Warwick,	5,013	Carmel,	2,379
Vernon,	3,045			Kent,	1,928
Verona,	3,739	<i>Orleans County.</i>		Patterson,	1,536
Vienna,	1,766	Barre,	4,801	Phillipstown,	4,816
Western,	2,419	Carlton,	1,168	Southeast,	2,042
Westmoreland,	3,303	Clarendon,	2,025		
Whitestown,	4,410	Gaines,	2,121	<i>Queens County.</i>	
<i>Onondaga County.</i>		Munay,	3,138	Flushing,	2,820
Camillus,	2,518	Ridgeway,	1,939	Hempstead,	6,215
Cicero,	1,808	Shelby,	2,043	Jamaica,	2,376
Clay,	2,095	Yates,	1,538	New Hempstead,	3,062
Elbridge,	3,357			Newtown,	2,610
Fabius,	3,071	<i>Oswego County.</i>		Oyster Bay,	5,193
La Fayette,	2,560	Albion,	669		
Lysander,	3,228	Amboy,	669	<i>Rensselaer County.</i>	
Marcellus,	2,626	Boylston,	388	Berlin,	2,019
Manlius,	7,375	Constantia,	1,193	Brunswick,	2,570
Onondaga,	5,668	Granby,	1,423	Grafton,	1,681
Otisco,	1,938	Hannibal,	1,794	Greenbush,	3,216
Pompey,	4,812	Hastings,	1,494	Hosick,	3,582
Salina,	6,929	Mexico,	2,671	Lansingburgh,	2,663
Skaneateles,	3,812	New Haven,	1,410	Nassau,	3,254
Spafford,	2,647	Orwell,	501	Petersburgh,	2,011
Tully,	1,640	Oswego,	2,703	Pittstown,	3,702
Van Buren,	2,890	Parish,	968	Sand Lake,	3,651
		Redfield,	341	Schaghticoke,	3,062
		Richland,	2,733	Schodack,	3,715
<i>Ontario County.</i>		Sandy Creek,	1,839	Stephentown,	2,716
Bloomfield,	3,861	Scriba,	2,073	Troy, city,	11,405
Bristol,	2,952	Volney,	3,629		
Canadice,	1,386	Williamstown,	606	<i>Richmond County.</i>	
Canandaigua,	5,162			Castleton,	2,204
Farmington,	1,773	<i>Otsego County.</i>		Northfield,	2,171
Gorham,	2,977	Burlington,	2,459	Southfield,	975
Hopewell,	2,202	Butternuts,	3,991	Westfield,	1,734
Manchester,	2,811	Cherry Valley,	4,098		
Naples,	1,943	Decatur,	1,110	<i>Rockland County.</i>	
Phelps,	4,798	Edineston,	2,087	Clarkstown,	2,298
Richmond,	1,876	Exeter,	1,690	Harverstraw,	2,306
Seneca,	6,161	Hartwick,	2,772	Orangetown,	1,947
Victor,	2,265	Laurens,	2,231	Ramapo,	2,837
		Maryland,	1,834		
<i>Orange County.</i>		Middlefield,	3,323	<i>Saratoga County.</i>	
Blooming-Grove,	2,099	Milford,	3,025	Ballston,	2,113
Calhoun,	1,535	New Lisbon,	2,232	Charlton,	2,023
Crawford,	2,019	Oneonta,	1,759	Clifton Park,	2,494
Cornwall,	3,486	Otego,	1,148	Concord,	758
Deerpark,	1,167	Otsego,	4,363	Corinth,	1,412
Goshen,	3,361	Pittsfield,	1,005	Edinburgh,	1,571
Hamptonburgh,	1,365	Plainfield,	1,626	Galway,	2,710
Minisink,	4,979	Richfield,	1,752	Greenfield,	3,151
Monroe,	3,671	Springfield,	2,816	Hadley,	829
Montgomery,	3,887	Unadilla,	2,313	Halfmoon,	2,042
Newburgh,	6,424	Westford,	1,645	Malta,	1,517
New Windsor,	2,310	Worcester,	2,093	Milton,	3,079

Moreau,	1,690	Massena,	2,070	Thompson,	2,459
Northumberland,	1,606	Morristown,	1,618		
Providence,	1,579	Norfolk,	1,039	<i>Tioga County.</i>	
Saratoga,	2,461	Oswegatchie,	3,934	Barton,	972
Saratoga Springs,	2,204	Parishville,	1,479	Berkshire,	1,683
Stillwater,	2,601	Pierpoint,	749	Big Flats,	1,149
Waterford,	1,473	Potsdam,	3,650	Candor,	2,653
Wilton,	1,303	Rossie,	650	Catharine,	2,064
		Russel,	659	Catlin,	2,015
<i>Schenectady County.</i>		Stoekholm,	1,944	Cayuta,	642
Schenectady City,	4,258			Chemung,	1,462
Duanesburgh,	2,837	<i>Steuben County.</i>		Elmira,	2,962
Glenville,	2,494	Addison,	944	Erin,	976
Niskayuna,	446	Bath,	3,387	Newark,	1,029
Princetown,	819	Cameron,	924	Nichols,	1,283
Rotterdam,	1,480	Canisteo,	620	Owego,	3,080
		Cohocton,	2,711	Southport,	1,454
<i>Schoharie County.</i>		Dansville,	1,728	Spencer,	1,253
Blenheim,	2,280	Erwin,	795	Tioga,	1,413
Broome,	3,161	Greenwood,	795	Veteran,	1,616
Carlisle,	1,748	Hornby,	1,463		
Cobleskill,	2,988	Hornellsville,	1,852	<i>Tompkins County.</i>	
Fulton,	1,592	Howard,	2,364	Caroline,	2,633
Jefferson,	1,743	Jasper,	557	Danby,	2,481
Middleburgh,	3,266	Jersey,	2,391	Dryden,	5,206
Schoharie,	5,146	Painted Post,	974	Enfield,	2,332
Sharon,	4,247	Prattsburgh,	2,399	Groton,	3,597
Summit,	1,733	Pulteney,	1,730	Hector,	5,212
		Reading,	1,568	Ithaca,	5,270
<i>Seneca County.</i>		Troupsburgh,	666	Lansing,	4,020
Covert,	1,791	Tyone,	1,880	Newfield,	2,664
Fayette,	3,216	Urbana,	1,288	Ulysses,	3,130
Junius,	1,581	Wayne,	1,172		
Lodi,	1,786	Wheeler,	1,389	<i>Ulster County.</i>	
Ovid,	2,756	Woodhull,	501	Esopus,	1,770
Romulus,	2,089			Hurley,	1,408
Seneca Falls,	2,603	<i>Suffolk County.</i>		Kingston,	4,170
Tyre,	1,482	Brookhaven,	6,095	Marbletown,	3,223
Varick,	1,890	Easthampton,	1,668	Marlborough,	2,272
Waterloo,	1,837	Huntington,	5,582	New Paltz,	5,105
		Islip,	1,653	Olive,	1,636
<i>St. Lawrence County.</i>		Riverhead,	2,016	Plattekill,	2,044
Brasher,	828	Shelter Island,	330	Rochester,	2,420
Canton,	2,440	Smithtown,	1,686	Saugerties,	3,750
De Kalb,	1,061	Southampton,	4,850	Shandaken,	966
Depeyster,	814	Southhold,	2,900	Shawangunk,	2,681
Depau,	668			Woodstock,	1,376
Edwards,	633	<i>Sullivan County.</i>		Wawarsing,	2,738
Fowler,	1,447	Bethel,	1,203	<i>Warren County.</i>	
Gouverneur,	1,552	Cochecton,	438	Athol,	909
Hammond,	767	Fallsburgh,	1,173	Bolton,	1,466
Hopkinton,	827	Liberty,	1,277	Caldwell,	797
Lawrence,	1,097	Lumberland,	955	Chester,	1,284
Louisville,	1,076	Mamakating,	3,062	Hague,	721
Lishon,	1,891	Nevisink,	1,258	Johnsburgh,	985
Madrid,	3,459	Rockland,	547	Luzerne,	1,362

Queensbury,	3,080	Galen,	3,631	Northeastle,	1,653
Warrensburgh,	1,191	Lyons,	3,603	North Salem,	1,276
<i>Washington County,</i>		Macedon,	1,990	Pelham,	334
Argyle,	3,459	Marion,	1,981	Pounddridge,	1,437
Cambridge,	2,319	Ontario,	1,587	Rye,	1,602
Dresden,	475	Palmyra,	3,434	Scarsdale,	317
Easton,	3,753	Port Bay,	1,082	Somers,	1,997
Fort Ann,	3,201	Rose,	1,641	South Salem,	1,557
Fort Edward,	1,816	Sodus,	3,528	Westchester,	2,362
Granville,	3,882	Savannah,	886	White Plains,	759
Greenwich,	3,850	Walworth,	1,781	Yonkers,	1,761
Hampton,	1,069	Williamson,	1,788	Yoktown,	2,141
Hartford,	2,420	Wolcott,	1,085	<i>Vates County.</i>	
Hebron,	2,685	<i>Westchester County.</i>		Barrington,	1,854
Jackson,	2,054	Bedford,	2,750	Benton,	3,957
Kingsbury,	2,606	Cortland,	3,840	Italy,	1,092
Putnam,	718	Eastchester,	1,300	Jerusalem,	2,783
Salem,	2,972	Greenburgh,	2,195	Middlesex,	3,428
White Creek,	2,448	Harrison,	1,085	Milo,	3,620
Whitehall,	2,888	Mamaroneck,	838	Starkey,	2,285
<i>Wayne County.</i>		Mount Pleasant,	4,332		
Arcadia,	3,774	Newcastle,	1,336		
Butler,	1,764	New Rochelle,	1,274		

Census of New York in 1825. [From Williams's N. Y. Register.]

Whole number of souls	1,616,458	Married Females, under 45	
Males	822,897	years	200,481
Females	793,561	Unmarried do. between 16	
Aliens	40,439	and 45	135,391
Population, excluding a-		Do. do. under 16 years	361,624
liens, paupers, and per-		Marriages the year preceding	11,553
sons of color not taxed	1,531,648	Births, male 31,514, female	
Paupers	5,616	29,689	60,383
Persons of color not taxed	38,770	Deaths, male 12,525, female	
Do. taxed	931	10,019	22,544
Do. qualified to vote	298	Acres of improved land .	7,160,967
Persons subject to militia		Neat cattle	1,513,421
duty	180,645	Horses	349,628
Do. qualified to vote	296,132	Sheep	3,496,539
Deaf and dumb persons .	645	Hogs	1,467,573
of which 141 are sup-		Yards of fulled cloth, domes-	
ported by charity		tic manufacture, preced-	
Idiots	1421	ing year	2,918,233
of which 442 are sup-		Do. Flannel and other wool-	
ported by charity		len cloths, not fulled	3,468,001
Lunatics	819	Do. Linen, cotton, and	
of which 184 are support-		other cloths	8,079,992
ed by charity		Grist Mills	2,274

Saw Mills	5,195	Cotton and Woollen Factories	28
Oil Mills	121	Iron Works	170
Fulling Mills	1,222	Trip-Hammers	164
Carding Machines	1,584	Distilleries	1,129
Cotton Factories	76	Asheries	2,105
Woollen Factories	189		

ATTORNEYS AND PHYSICIANS. — *N. Y. An. Register.*

Number of Attorneys and Counsellors in 1820, 1,248; in 1829, 1,688; in 1830, 1,741.

Number of Physicians and Surgeons in 1830, 2,549.

NEWSPAPERS.

Number of Newspapers published in this state, according to Williams's New York Annual Register, in 1831, 237; 54 in the city of New York, and 185 in other parts of the state; 16 daily, and 48 avowedly *Anti-masonic*.

Number of Sheets issued from the 54 Presses in the City of New York.

	Annually.
11 daily papers (average 1,455 each in one day)	4,944,000
10 semi-weekly do. (average 1,880 each in one day)	1,955,200
26 weekly do.	2,600,000
6 semi-monthly and 1 monthly	36,800

<i>Total number of sheets printed annually</i>	9,536,000
Estimated number (185 papers) in other parts of the state	5,000,000
<i>Total,</i>	14,536,000

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
Enos T. Throop,	{ <i>Governor; term of office expires Dec.</i> } 31, 1832,	\$4,000
Edward P. Livingston,	{ <i>Lieut. Gov. and Pres. Senate; pay</i> } \$6 a day during the session,	
Silas Wright, Jun.,	<i>Comptroller</i>	2,500
Philip Phelps,	<i>Deputy Comptroller</i>	1,500
Abraham Keyser,	<i>Treasurer</i>	1,500
Azariah C. Flagg,	<i>Sec. State, & Superint. Com. Schools</i>	1,500
Archibald Campbell,	<i>Dep. Sec. & Clerk of Com. of Land Office</i>	1,500
Greene C. Bronson,	<i>Attorney General</i>	1,000
Simeon De Witt,	<i>Surveyor General</i>	800
Stephen Van Rensselaer,	<i>Canal-Commissioner</i>	
Samuel Young,	<i>do.</i>	
William C. Bouck,	<i>Acting Canal-Commissioner</i>	1,500
Jonas Earll, Jun.	<i>do.</i>	1,500

LEGISLATURE.

The *Senate* consists of 32 members, who are elected for four years, one quarter being chosen annually. Edward P. Livingston, *President*.

The *House of Representatives* consists of 125 members. George R. Davis of Troy, *Speaker*.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

		Residence.	Salary.
Reuben Hyde Walworth,	<i>Chancellor,</i>	Albany,	\$2,000
James Porter,	<i>Register,</i>	do.	Fees.
John Walworth,	<i>Assistant Reg.</i>	New York,	do.
Alonzo C. Paige,	<i>Reporter,</i>	Schenectady,	500

The eight circuit judges are vice-chancellors for their respective circuits.

Supreme Court.

		Residence.	Salary.
John Savage	<i>Chief Justice</i>	Albany	\$2,000
Jacob Sutherland	<i>Associate Justice</i>	do.	2,000
Samuel Nelson	<i>do.</i>	Cooperstown	2,000
John L. Wendell	<i>Reporter</i>	Albany	500

Circuit Courts.

There are eight Circuit Courts, with eight judges, and the circuits correspond, in territory and name, to the eight senate districts.

Judges.	Circuits.	Residence.	Salary.
Ogden Edwards,	1st Circuit	New York	\$1,250
Charles H. Ruggles,	2d "	Kingston	1,250
James Vanderpoel,	3d "	Kinderhook	1,250
Esek Cowen,	4th "	Saratoga Springs	1,250
Nathan Williams,	5th "	Utica	1,250
Robert M. Greene,	6th "		1,250
Daniel Moseley,	7th "	Onondaga	1,250
Addison Gardner,	8th "	Rochester	1,250

Superior Court of the City of New York.

		Salary.
Samuel Jones	<i>Chief Justice</i>	\$2,500
Josiah O. Hoffman	<i>Associate Justice</i>	2,500
Thomas J. Oakley	<i>do.</i>	2,500
David P. Hall	<i>Reporter.</i>	
Charles A. Clinton	<i>Clerk.</i>	

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

The following statements respecting the different denominations is chiefly from "The Quarterly Register of the American Education Society," for Feb.

1831 ; — The *Presbyterians* have 5 synods, 29 presbyteries, 587 churches, 486 ministers, 124 licentiates, and 54,093 communicants ; the *Dutch Reformed*, 148 churches, 111 ministers, 7 licentiates, and 8,672 communicants ; the *Associate Synod of N. A.*, 15 congregations, 13 ministers, and 1,668 communicants ; the *Methodists*, 73,174 members ; the *Baptists*, 549 churches, 387 ministers, and 43,565 communicants ; the *Episcopalians*, 129 ministers ; the *Lutherans*, 27 ministers, and 2,973 communicants ; the *Roman Catholics*, *Friends*, and *Universalists* are considerably numerous ; the *Unitarians* have 5 societies and 2 ministers, and there are some *Shakers*, and some *United Brethren*.

The following Statement of the number of Ministers, of the several Denominations, is from Williams's Annual Register of N. Y. for 1831.

	No. in 1819.	No. in 1830.
Presbyterians and Congregationalists	328	431
Episcopalians	83	118
Baptists	139	274
Reformed Dutch	105	106
Methodists	90	372
Lutherans	16	13
Other denominations, not enumerated in 1819		68
<i>Total,</i>	<u>761</u>	<u>1,382</u>

VIII. NEW JERSEY.

Table of the Counties and County Towns.

Counties.	Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Distance T. | W.	
Bergen, <i>ne</i>	18,178	22,414	Hackensack	63	229
Burlington, <i>m</i>	28,822	31,066	Mount Holly	21	156
Cape May, <i>se</i>	4,265	4,945	Cape May C. H.	102	204
Cumberland, <i>s</i>	12,668	14,091	Bridgetown	69	175
Essex, <i>nm</i>	30,793	41,923	Newark	49	215
Gloucester, <i>sm</i>	23,039	28,431	Woodbury	39	145
Hunterdon, <i>wm</i>	28,604	31,066	{ TRENTON		166
Middlesex, <i>m</i>	21,470	23,157	{ Flemington	23	182
Monmouth, <i>e</i>	25,038	29,233	New Brunswick	27	193
Morris, <i>nm</i>	21,368	23,580	Freehold	36	201
Salem, <i>sw</i>	14,022	14,155	Morristown	55	221
Somerset, <i>m</i>	16,506	17,689	Salem	65	171
Sussex, <i>nw</i>	32,752	20,349	Somerville	33	199
Warren, <i>nw</i>		18,634	Newton	70	228
			Belvidere	54	210
<i>Total</i>	277,575	320,779, of whom 2,446 are slaves.			

Population at Different Periods.

Population.		Increase.		Slaves.
In 1790	184,139,			11,423
" 1800	211,149,	From 1790 to 1800,	27,010	12,422
" 1810	245,562,	" 1800 " 1810,	34,413	10,851
" 1820	277,575,	" 1810 " 1820,	32,013	7,557
" 1830	320,779,	" 1820 " 1830,	42,204	2,246

Population of East and West Jersey in 1701, 15,000; in 1749, 60,000.

Population of the Principal Towns in 1830.

Newark,	10,953	Paterson	7,731	Elizabethtown	3,451
New Brunswick	7,831	Trenton	3,925		

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Charters for four *Rail-roads* have been granted by the Legislature within two years, the state having reserved the right to levy a transit duty upon the goods &c. transported upon them, which is expected to yield to the state a large revenue, when the works shall be completed.

The most important of these enterprises is the *Camden and Amboy Rail-road*, the charter of which was granted in 1820, and which is to extend from Amboy to Camden, a distance of 61 miles. The part of this rail-road which extends from Amboy to Bordentown, 34 miles in length, and having a deviation of only $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in the whole distance from a right line, is expected to be completed in November, 1831. The other part of the Rail-road, from Bordentown to Camden, a distance of 27 miles, is expected to be finished early in the summer of 1832.

The *Paterson and Hudson River Rail-road* is to extend from Paterson to Jersey City, a distance of 14 miles. The stock has been taken up, and preparation is making to begin the work early in the spring of 1832. The other two rail-roads for which charters have been granted, are the *Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail-road*, and the *West Jersey Rail-road*; but the construction of them has not yet been begun.

The *Morris Canal* is intended to connect the Delaware and Hudson rivers, and to extend from Easton to Jersey City. The whole line from Easton on the Delaware, to Newark on the Passaic, is nearly or quite finished. The remaining part, from Newark to Jersey City is about 11 miles long. Hopatcong lake, at the summit level being about 900 feet above tide-water, supplies the canal with water throughout. The whole expense is estimated at a little upwards of \$1,100,000.

The *Delaware and Raritan Canal*, which is to extend from Lambertton on the Delaware below Trenton, to New Brunswick on the Raritan, a distance of 38 miles, is in progress, and is expected to be completed in 1833. This is a grand project of internal improvement. The main canal, from the Delaware to the Raritan, is 7 feet deep throughout, and 75 feet wide at the water line. The water to supply this canal is to be conducted by a navigable feeder 5 feet deep, and 50 feet wide at the water line, extending from

Eagle Island on the Delaware, to its junction with the main canal at Trenton, about 20 miles. The whole expense of the canal, feeder, &c. is estimated at \$1,438,227.

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

	Salary.
Peter D. Vroom, Jun. <i>Governor and Chancellor of the State</i> ex officio; term of office expires Oct. 1831.	\$2,000
Edward Condit, <i>Vice-Pres. Legislative Council</i> ,	3,50 a day.
James D. Westcott, <i>Secretary of State and Auditor</i> ,	50 & perquisites.
Charles Parker, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	1,100
Samuel L. Southard, <i>Attorney General</i> ,	80
Stacy G. Potts, <i>Clerk in Chancery</i> ,	Perquisites.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

	Salary.
Charles Ewing, . . . <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$1,200
Gabriel H. Ford, . . . <i>Associate Justice</i> ,	1,100
George H. Drake, <i>do.</i>	1,100
Zachariah Rossel, . . . <i>Clerk of the Supreme Court</i> ,	

EDUCATION.

This state possesses a School Fund which yields an annual income of about \$22,000, and by a law passed in 1829, the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated to be annually distributed in small sums to such towns as would voluntarily raise an equal sum for the support of schools.

At a public meeting of the friends of education, in 1823, a committee was appointed to procure and publish information relating to the condition of schools. From the statements published by this committee, it appears that in the whole state, 11,742 children were entirely destitute of instruction, and that about 15,000 adults were unable to read. In many towns more than half of the children never attend school. In Sussex and Warren counties, 49 districts were destitute of schools; and in the rich and flourishing county of Essex, 1,200 children were destitute of instruction. Among the families visited by the agent of the Bible Society, 18 were found in which none of the members could read. The system of instruction in the schools which are supported, is stated to be very defective, owing, in many instances, to the want of well qualified teachers. It is gratifying to see the friends of education engaged in efforts to change this state of things.

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

The *Presbyterians* have 85 churches, 88 ministers, 20 licentiates, and 12,519 communicants; the *Methodists*, 10,730 members; the *Dutch Reformed*, 28 churches and 28 ministers; the *Baptists*, 34 churches, 21 ministers, and 2,324 communicants; the *Episcopalians*, 20 ministers; the *Friends* are considerably numerous, and there are some *Congregationalists*.

IX. PENNSYLVANIA.

Table of the Counties and County Towns.

<i>Eastern District.</i>						
Counties.		Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Pop.	Distance, H. | W.
Adams	<i>s</i>	19,370	21,379	Gettysburg	1,473	34 | 76
Berks	<i>se</i>	46,275	53,357	Reading	5,859	52 | 143
Bucks	<i>se</i>	37,842	45,740	{ Doyleston	1,262	107 | 163
				{ Bristol		122 | 159
Chester	<i>se</i>	44,451	50,908	West Chester	1,258	75 | 115
Cumberland	<i>sm</i>	23,606	29,218	Carlisle	2,523	18 | 104
Delaware	<i>se</i>	14,810	17,361	Chester	848	95 | 121
Dauphin	<i>scm</i>	21,653	25,303	HARRISBURG	4,311	110
Franklin	<i>s</i>	31,892	35,103	Chambersburg	2,794	48 | 90
Lehigh	<i>e</i>	18,895	22,266	Allentown		85 | 178
Lancaster	<i>se</i>	68,336	76,558	Lancaster		35 | 109
Lebanon	<i>scm</i>	16,988	20,546	Lebanon	7,704	24 | 134
Montgomery	<i>e</i>	35,793	39,404	Norristown	1,826	88 | 143
Northampton	<i>e</i>	31,765	39,267	Easton	1,089	101 | 190
Perry	<i>m</i>	11,342	14,257	New Bloomfield	3,529	36 | 122
Philadelphia	<i>se</i>	73,295	108,503	{ Philadelphia	80,458	98 | 136
*Philadelphia, city		63,802	80,458			
Pike	<i>e</i>	2,894	4,843	Milford		157 | 249
Schuylkill	<i>cm</i>	11,339	20,783	Orwigsburg	773	59 | 167
Wayne	<i>ne</i>	4,127	7,663	Bethany	327	162 | 265
York	<i>s</i>	38,759	42,658	York	4,216	24 | 87
<i>Western District.</i>						
Allegheny	<i>w</i>	27,673	37,964	{ Pittsburg	12,542	201 | 223
*Pittsburg, city		7,248	12,542			
Armstrong	<i>w</i>	10,324	17,625	Eittaning	1,620	183 | 215
Beaver	<i>w</i>	15,340	24,206	Beaver	914	229 | 151
Bedford	<i>s</i>	20,248	24,536	Bedford	870	105 | 126
Bradford	<i>n</i>	11,554	19,669	Fowanda		128 | 239
Butler	<i>w</i>	10,193	14,683	Butler	580	203 | 236
Cambria	<i>m</i>	2,287	7,079	Ebensburg	270	131 | 178
Centre	<i>m</i>	13,796	18,765	Bellefonte	699	85 | 192
Clearfield	<i>m</i>	2,312	4,803	Clearfield		129 | 201
Columbia	<i>cm</i>	17,621	20,049	Danville		65 | 175
Crawford	<i>nw</i>	9,397	16,905	Meadville	1,070	236 | 257
Erie	<i>nw</i>	8,553	16,906	Erie	1,329	272 | 333
Fayette	<i>se</i>	27,285	29,237	Uniontown	1,241	184 | 193
Greene	<i>se</i>	15,554	18,028	Waynesburg		222 | 229
Huntingdon	<i>m</i>	20,144	27,159	Huntingdon		99 | 148
Indiana	<i>wm</i>	8,882	14,251	Indiana	433	157 | 189
Jefferson	<i>wm</i>	561	2,225	Brookville		165 | 236
Luzerne	<i>em</i>	20,027	27,304	Wilkesbarre	2,233	114 | 222
Lycoming	<i>m</i>	13,517	17,637	Williamsport		87 | 196
McKean	<i>n</i>	728	1,439	Smithport		200 | 273
Mercer	<i>w</i>	11,681	19,731	Mercer	656	235 | 267
Mifflin	<i>m</i>	16,618	21,529	Lewistown	1,479	55 | 162

* Philadelphia and Pittsburg exclusive of the suburbs. See pages 206 and 207

Counties.		Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Pop.	Distance,	
						H.	W.
Northumberland	m	15,424	18,168	Sunbury	1,057	52	162
Potter	n	186	1,265	Cowdersport		174	283
Somerset	s	13,974	17,441	Somerset	649	143	165
Susquehanna	ne	9,660	16,777	Montrose	415	163	271
Tioga	n	4,021	9,062	Wellsborough		147	253
Union	m	18,619	20,749	New Berlin		60	168
Venango	w	1,976	4,706	Warren		240	313
Warren	nw	40,038	42,860	Washington	1,816	212	229
Washington	sw	4,915	9,128	Franklin	409	212	279
Westmoreland	sw	30,540	38,400	Greensburg	810	170	192

Population of Pennsylvania, and also of Philadelphia, at Different Periods.

Penn.	Pop.		Increase.	Slaves.	Philad.	Pop.	Dwellings.
In 1701,	20,000				In 1731,	12,000.	In 1700, 700
" 1763,	280,000	From 1701 to 1763,	260,000.		" 1753,	18,000.	" 1749, 2,076
" 1790,	434,373	" 1763 "	1790, 154,373.	3,737	" 1790,	42,520.	" 1763, 2,969
" 1800,	602,545	" 1790 "	1800, 168,172.	1,706	" 1800,	70,287.	" 1776, 5,460
" 1810,	810,091	" 1800 "	1810, 207,546.	795	" 1810,	96,664.	" 1790, 6,651
" 1820,	1,049,313	" 1810 "	1820, 239,222.	211	" 1820,	119,325.	" 1801, 11,200
" 1830,	1,347,672	" 1820 "	1830, 298,659.	386	" 1830,	167,811.	" 1810, 15,814

The population of Pennsylvania including Delaware, in 1749, is stated in Holmes's Annals, vol. ii., p. 538, and in the American Almanac for 1830, at 250,000; and Martin's London Magazine for 1755-6, states it, at that time, at 250,000. The Records of Pennsylvania for the year 1757, contain the following remark. "The inhabitants have never been numbered, but it is believed by good judges that they amount to 200,000 in the Province and Counties." *Hazard's Penn. Register*, vol. v. p. 339.

Population of Pittsburg, Lancaster, Reading, and Harrisburg, at Different Periods.

Pittsburg.	Lancaster.	Reading.	Harrisburg.
In 1800, 1,565	In 1800, 4,292	In 1800, 2,385	In 1800, 1,472
" 1810, 4,768	" 1810, 5,405	" 1810, 3,463	" 1810, 2,289
" 1820, 7,248	" 1820, 6,663	" 1820, 4,332	" 1820, 2,990
" 1830, 12,542	" 1830, 7,704	" 1830, 5,859	" 1830, 4,311

The population of *Pittsburg* here given is that of the city only. Its population, including the suburbs, or contiguous villages, is upwards of 17,000.

The population of Philadelphia given above includes the population both of the city and the *suburbs*, which are embraced within the bills of mortality. The first of the following tables extracted from Mr. Hazard's Register, shows in what manner the population is distributed: the second gives a view of the mortality of the city.

THE CENSUS OF PHILADELPHIA.

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	TAB. OF MORTALITY.	
						During 10 years ending Dec. 30, 1830, there have died within the limits of the bills of mortality, 40,506 persons of the following ages.	
Northern Liberties, . . .	16,970	25,356	21,558	21,488	31,376	Propor. of 1000.	
Spring Garden, . . .			34,98	34,98	11,141	Under 1 year,* 8,570 226.03	
Penn. Township, . . .			3,798	3,165	2,507	Between	
Kensington, . . .			7,118	7,118	13,325	1 and 2 3,291 86.80	
Total of N. Suburbs . . .	16,970	25,356	35,299	35,299	58,350	2 " 5 2,793 73.66	86.80 73.66 39.01 18.77 30.17 119.85 121.97 98.46 69.36 50.96 35.66 19.68 5.4 .85 .13
Southwark East, . . .	4,883	7,211	14,713	10,351	10,379	5 " 10 1,479 39.01	
do. West, . . .	4,738	6,443	14,713	10,379	10,379	10 " 15 712 18.77	
Moyamensing, . . .	1,592	2,887	3,963	6,822	6,822	15 " 20 1,111 30.17	
Passyunk, . . .	881	992	1,638	1,441	1,441	20 " 30 4,543 119.85	
Total of S. Suburbs . . .	12,097	17,586	20,311	20,311	29,003	30 " 40 1,738 121.97	
Total of Suburbs	13,098	20,067	12,942	55,523	87,353	40 " 50 3,793 98.46	
City,	28,522	11,220	53,722	63,892	80,458	50 " 60 2,630 69.36	
Total of City & Sub.	42,520	70,287	96,664	119,325	167,811	60 " 70 1,932 50.96	
[* Deducting the still-born.]						70 " 80 1,352 35.66	
						80 " 90 716 19.68	
						90 " 100 214 5.4	
						100 " 110 32 .85	
						110 " 120 5 .13	
						37,914 1000.00	

View of the White Population of the City and County of Philadelphia, according to the Census of 1830.

AGES.	Population of whites, at the different Periods of life.			Propor. of each sex, at each age.		Proportion of the whole at each age, to the white pop. of city & county.
	Males	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	
Under 5 years of age	12,941	12,414	25,355	100	95.92	1 to 6.83
From 5 to 10	10,804	10,567	21,371		98.08	" 8.69
" 10 " 15	9,271	9,793	19,064		105.63	" 9.09
" 15 " 20	10,346	11,306	21,652		109.28	" 8.00
" 20 " 30	17,547	19,334	36,881		110.12	" 4.70
" 30 " 40	11,063	11,897	22,960		107.53	" 7.54
" 40 " 50	6,132	6,730	12,862		109.75	" 13.47
" 50 " 60	3,412	4,068	7,480		130.72	" 24.14
" 60 " 70	1,573	2,394	3,967		152.19	" 43.69
" 70 " 80	551	961	1,512		174.41	" 14.64
" 80 " 90	167	268	435		160.48	" 398.54
" 90 " 100	26	40	66		153.84	" 2,626.43
" 100 and upwards	3	7	10		233.33	" 17,334.50
Total	83,536	89,809	173,345		107.50	

The above tables are extracted from an elaborate View of the Population of the City and County of Philadelphia, in Mr. Hazard's Register for July 30, 1831, to which the reader is referred for other interesting details.

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

The term of the present Governor will expire on the 3d Tuesday in December, 1832; and the terms of the Senators in October, in the years 1831, 1832, 1833, and 1834.

		Salary.
George Wolf	Governor	\$ 4,000
Samuel McKean	Secretary of the Commonwealth	1,600
Alexander Mahon	State Treasurer	1,400
Daniel Sturgeon	Auditor General	1,400
Jacob Spangler	Surveyor General	1,400
Samuel Workman	Secretary of the Land Office	1,400
Samuel Douglass	Attorney General	300 & fees.

LEGISLATURE.

Senators, with the Expiration of their respective Terms.

William G. Hawkins, *Speaker of the Senate.*

	District.		District.
D. S. Hassinger, 1831, }	Philadelphia	Henry Logan, 1831, }	York and
William Boyd, 1834, }	City.	Ezra Blythe, 1833, }	Adams.
Joseph Taylor, 1834, }	Philadelphia	David Fullerton, 1831, }	Franklin.
Jesse R. Burden, 1833, }	County.	Jesse Miller, 1833, }	Cumberland
Benjamin Reiff, 1831, }	Montgomery.		and Perry.
Wm. Jackson, 1834, }	Chester and	Thomas Jackson, 1832, }	Huntingdon
John Kerlin, 1832, }	Delaware.		and Mifflin.
Matthias Morris, 1832, }	Bucks.	Jacob M. Wise, 1831, }	Westmore-
D. A. Bertolet, 1832, }	Berks and		land.
Jacob Krebs, 1832, }	Schuylkill.	Sol. G. Krebs, 1834, }	Fayette.
John Robinson, 1834, }	Lancaster.	W. G. Hawkins, 1832, }	Washington
Samuel Houston, 1832, }		Thos. Ringland, 1834, }	and Greene.
Jacob Stoever, 1834, }	Dauphin and	John Brown, 1831, }	Allegheny.
	Lebanon.	William Piper, 1833, }	Bedford and
Samuel J. Parker, 1834, }	Northum'd		Somerset.
	& Union.	Thomas S. Cunning-	Erie, Craw-
Jacob Drumheller, 1832, }	Luzerne, &c.	ham, 1833, }	ford, &c.
Reuben Wilber, 1833, }	Bradford, &c.	Philip Mackling, 1834, }	Warren and
Henry King, 1833, }	Northampton,		Armstrong.
Wm. G. Scott, 1831, }	Lehigh, Pike,	Moses Sullivan, 1833, }	Beaver and
	and Wayne.		Butler.
Jos. B. Anthony, 1831, }	Lycoming,		
	Centre, &c.		

House of Representatives ; 100 members. Frederick Smith, Speaker.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
John B. Gibson	Chief Justice	\$ 2,666.67
Molton C. Rogers	Associate Justice	2,000.00

Charles Houston . . .	<i>Associate Justice</i> . . .	2,000.00
John Ross . . .	<i>do.</i> . . .	2,000.00
John Kennedy . . .	<i>do.</i> . . .	2,000.00
William Duane . . .	<i>Prothonotary</i> . . .	Fees.

The judges of the Supreme Court hold Circuit Courts throughout the state, for which they receive, in addition to their salaries, \$4 a day while on the circuits.

The jurisdiction of the following two District Courts for Philadelphia and for Lancaster and York counties, is the same as that of the Court of Common Pleas in other counties.

District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia.

		Salary.
Joseph Barnes . . .	<i>President Judge</i> . . .	\$2,000
John Hallowell . . .	<i>Associate Judge</i> . . .	2,000
Charles S. Cox . . .	<i>do.</i> . . .	2,000
John Lisle . . .	<i>Prothonotary.</i>	

District Court for the Counties of Lancaster and York.

Ebenezer G. Bradford . . .	<i>President Judge</i> . . .	\$1,600
Alexander L. Hayes . . .	<i>Associate Judge</i> . . .	1,600

The State is divided into the 16 following Districts, for the sessions of the Courts of *Common Pleas*. The President Judge of the District of Philadelphia has a salary of \$2,000, and two Associate Judges \$400 each. The President Judges in the other districts have salaries of \$1,600, and their associates \$200.

Districts.

President Judges.

1. Philadelphia . . .	Edward King.
2. Lancaster and York . . .	Walter Franklin.
3. Berks, Northampton, and Lehigh . . .	Garrick Mallary.
4. Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, and Clearfield . . .	Thomas Burnside.
5. Beaver, Butler, and Allegheny . . .	Charles Shaler.
6. Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, and Warren . . .	Henry Shippin.
7. Bucks and Montgomery . . .	John Fox.
8. Northumberland, Lycoming, Union, and Columbia . . .	Seth Chapman.
9. Cumberland, Adams, and Perry . . .	John Reed.
10. Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong, and Cambria . . .	John Young.
11. Luzerne, Wayne, and Pike . . .	David Scott.
12. Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill . . .	Calvin Blythe.
13. Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, and McKean . . .	Edward Herrick.
14. Washington, Fayette, and Greene . . .	Thomas H. Baird.
15. Chester and Delaware . . .	Isaac Darlington.
16. Franklin, Bedford, and Somerset . . .	Alex'r Thomson.

The state is divided into five districts for the sessions of the *Supreme Court*, which, as a court in bank, holds six regular terms, for argument &c., annually; viz. for the Eastern District, at *Philadelphia*, on the 2d Monday in March, and on the 2d Monday in December; for the Lancaster District, at *Lancaster*, on the 2d Monday in May; for the Middle District, at *Sunbury*, on the Wednesday following the second week of the term of the Lancaster District; for the Western District, at *Pittsburg*, on the first Monday in September; and for the Southern District, at *Chambersburg*, on the Monday week next following the second week of the term of the Western District.

It is only in the city and county of Philadelphia that the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction, and there only when the sum in controversy exceeds \$500; all issues of fact are tried by jury before a single judge, at *nisi prius*.

For the other counties in this state, *Circuit Courts* are held, which are unlike courts of *nisi prius*, as judgment may be rendered at them, subject to revision by appeal, in the Supreme Court in bank, and causes are only brought into them by removal from the Courts of Common Pleas. They are held by one judge in each county, at least once a year.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Pennsylvania has, within a few years, engaged more extensively in works of internal improvement, as canals, rail-roads, &c., than any other state in the Union. Some of the principal of these works, which have been undertaken by the state or by private companies, are the Pennsylvania Canal and Rail-road, the Schuylkill Canal, the Union Canal, the Lehigh Canal, the Lackawaxen Canal, the Delaware Canal, and the Philadelphia and Susquehannah Rail-road; but they are not all yet completed.

According to the "Pennsylvania State Register," for 1831, "The whole extent of the state canals is 428½ miles, of which 406 miles are completed. Besides this extent of canal navigation, there are 302 miles belonging to private companies, making an aggregate, in the state, of 728 miles. — The public property of the commonwealth is as follows:

Expended on the state canals	.	.	.	.	\$10,544,243.16
Bank stock owned by the state	.	.	.	.	2,108,700.00
Turnpike stock	do.	.	.	.	1,911,243.39
Canal stock	do.	.	.	.	200,000.00
Bridge stock	do.	.	.	.	410,000.00

Total \$15,174,186.55

State Debt, January 1, 1831, \$12,512,520.48."

EDUCATION.

Though Pennsylvania has many literary and benevolent institutions, yet the progress of general education in the state has been slow; and it is still

very limited. In the Report of the Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Public Schools, dated April 28, 1831, it is said, "There is reason to believe that the attention of the citizens is so awakened to the importance of establishing public schools, that the attempt will not hereafter fail to be encouraged. The society will recollect, that at their last meeting [Oct. 11, 1830,] there was read a memorial, proposed to be presented to the legislature, which contained statements relative to the great deficiency in the means of education in various parts of the state, and urged the importance of speedily applying a remedy to this evil."

From the memorial alluded to, the following extract is made. — "There are at least 400,000 children in Pennsylvania, between the ages of 5 and 15. Of these, during the past year, there were not 150,000 in all the schools in the state. Many counties, townships, and villages have been taken indiscriminately from all parts of the state, and been examined by your memorialists, and the average proportion of children educated in any one year compared with the entire number of children, between the above specified ages, appears to be but one out of three. It is probable that this proportion prevails generally through Pennsylvania, and justifies the assertion, that more than 250,000 children, capable of instruction, were not within a school during the past year. Many of these children never go to school at all.

"Multitudes are living, and continuing to live in ignorance, and multitudes more receive, at the best, but the most superficial instruction. In our estimate of scholars, we include all those who attend the undisciplined schools in the interior, which are opened but for three to six months in the year, and are superintended generally by persons altogether unfit for their duties, as your memorialists are informed from the best authorities.

"In the city and county of Philadelphia there are ample means for the education of every child, and many thousands have been benefited by them. In that district, and we believe the case is the same in the city of Lancaster, no one need be uneducated, except from choice. But throughout the rest of the state, there is no other provision for the education of the poor, than the act of the 4th April, 1809. This law has almost entirely missed the mark, at which it was originally aimed. It is inefficient, because, in some places, its existence is unknown to those for whom it was intended; in others, the assessors and county commissioners refuse to act up to the spirit of its requisitions; in a few, the teachers refuse to accept scholars under its provisions; and in very many, there is an unprincipled distinction made by the teachers, between the children paid for by the county, and those of richer parents; the former receiving less of their attention, than the latter, though their rights are equal, and their claims to sympathy greater.

"This general statement neither aggravates nor colors the plain truth. On the contrary, it is a faint sketch of a formidable reality. This subject could

not indeed be presented in its entire dimensions, otherwise than by embodying the mass of gloomy facts collected by your memorialists, by means of their correspondents."

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

The *Presbyterians* have 429 churches, 209 ministers, 39 licentiates, and 38,873 communicants; the *Methodists*, 140 preachers, and 46,390 members; the *Baptists*, 144 churches, 96 ministers, and 7,561 communicants; the *German Reformed Church*, 282 churches, and 73 ministers; the *Episcopalians*, 60 ministers; the *Associate Presbyterians*, 39 congregations, 18 ministers, and 4,180 communicants; the *Evangelical Lutherans*, 2 synods; the *Dutch Reformed Church*, 6 churches and 6 ministers; the *Friends* are numerous; the *United Brethren* have about 15 congregations; the *Unitarians*, 5 congregations and 3 ministers; and there is a considerable number of *Roman Catholics*, some *Universalists*, *Jews*, &c.

X. DELAWARE.

Table of the Counties and County Towns.

Counties.		Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Distance,	
					D.	W.
Kent,	<i>m</i>	20,793	19,911	DOVER,		114
New Castle,	<i>n</i>	27,899	29,710	{ New Castle,	42	103
Sussex,	<i>s</i>	24,057	27,118	{ Wilmington,	47	108
				{ Georgetown,	40	122
<i>Total</i>		72,674	76,739	of whom 3,305 are slaves.		

Population of *Wilmington*, the largest town, in 1820, 5,268; in 1830, 6,628.

Population of Delaware at Different Periods.

Population.	Increase.	Slaves.
In 1790, 59,094		8,887
" 1800, 64,273	From 1790 to 1800, 5,179	6,153
" 1810, 72,674	" 1800 " 1810, 8,401	4,177
" 1820, 72,749	" 1810 " 1820, 75	4,509
" 1830, 76,739	" 1820 " 1830, 3,990	3,305

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

This canal, which lies partly in Maryland, but chiefly in Delaware, 13½ miles in length, 66 wide at the surface of the water, and 10 feet deep, opens a highly advantageous communication between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and other places, by sloops and steamboats. During the year beginning June 1, 1830, and ending June 1, 1831, there were employed between Philadelphia and Baltimore, Alexandria, Richmond, Petersburg, and Nor-

folk, in the transportation of passengers and merchandise, by the way of this canal, 2 lines of steamboats and 7 lines of packets. There were made during that time, according to the official Report, the following number of passages through this canal :

1230 packets with merchandise.

600 vessels with wood, carrying 13,332 cords.

272 vessels, rafts, and arks, with lumber, carrying 7,118,734 feet.

294 vessels with flour, carrying 101,462 barrels.

246 vessels with wheat, corn, &c. carrying, . . . 289,173 bushels.

2638 vessels with cotton, iron, oysters, fish, whisky, and various other articles, making a total of 5,280 passages of vessels, of different descriptions, through the canal during the year. The tolls received during the same year amounted to \$62,223.15.

GOVERNMENT.

David Hazzard, *Governor* ; (term of office expires on the third Tuesday in January, 1833) ; salary \$1,333½.

The *Senate* consists of 9 members, elected for 3 years ; the *House of Representatives*, of 21 members, elected annually.

JUDICIARY.

Kensley Johns,	<i>Chancellor</i> ,	Salary. \$1,000
----------------	-------------------------------	--------------------

Supreme Court.

—————, <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	1,000
Isaac Davis, <i>Associate Justice</i> ,	500
Joseph G. Rowland, <i>do.</i>	500
Edward Dingle, <i>do.</i>	500

Court of Common Pleas.

Thomas Clayton, <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	1,000
Jacob Stout, <i>Associate Justice</i> ,	500
William B. Cooper, <i>do.</i>	500

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

The *Methodists* in this state have 15 preachers and 12,304 members ; the *Presbyterians*, 8 churches, 9 ministers, 1 licentiate, and 1,300 communicants ; the *Baptists*, 9 churches, 9 ministers, and 520 communicants ; the *Episcopalians*, 6 ministers.

XI. MARYLAND.

Table of the Counties and County Towns.

Western Shore.						
Counties.		Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	Chief Towns.	Distance, A. | W.	
Alleghany	<i>nw</i>	8,654	10,602	Cumberland	165	132
Anne Arundel	<i>m</i>	27,165	28,295	ANNAPOLIS		37
Baltimore	<i>n</i>	33,663	40,251	{ Baltimore	30	38
Baltimore, city		62,738	80,625			
Calvert	<i>s</i>	8,073	8,899	Prince Frederickt'n	63	56
Charles	<i>s</i>	16,500	17,666	Port Tobacco	69	32
Frederick	<i>n</i>	40,459	45,793	Frederick	76	43
Harford	<i>ne</i>	15,924	16,315	Belair	53	61
Montgomery	<i>wm</i>	16,400	19,816	Rockville	52	15
Prince George's	<i>sm</i>	20,216	20,473	Upper Marlborough	23	18
St. Mary's	<i>s</i>	12,974	13,455	Leonardtown	72	63
Washington	<i>nwm</i>	23,075	25,265	Hagerstown	101	63
Eastern Shore.						
Caroline	<i>e</i>	10,018	9,070	Denton	44	81
Cecil	<i>ne</i>	10,048	15,432	Elkton	80	88
Dorchester	<i>se</i>	17,759	18,685	Cambridge	62	99
Kent	<i>e</i>	11,453	10,502	Chestertown	47	82
Queen Anne's	<i>e</i>	14,952	14,396	Centreville	32	69
Somerset	<i>se</i>	19,579	20,155	Princess Anne	107	144
Talbot	<i>em</i>	14,387	12,947	Easton	47	84
Worcester	<i>se</i>	17,421	18,271	Snowhill	127	164
Total		407,350	446,913			

Different Classes of Population in 1830.

	Whites.	Slaves.	Free colored. Persons.
Males	147,315	53,429	34,920
Females	143,778	49,449	28,022
Total	291,093	102,878	52,942

Deaf and dumb, white persons, 131; slaves and colored persons 82
 Blind, white persons, . . . 156; slaves and colored persons 117

Population of Maryland at Different Periods.

In 1660, 12,000; in 1676, 16,000; in 1701, 25,000; in 1733, 36,000; in 1749, 85,000; in 1755, 108,000: — in 1763, 70,000 whites.

	Population.		Increase.	Slaves.
In 1790 . . .	319,728			103,036
" 1800 . . .	345,824	From 1790 to 1800	26,096	108,554
" 1810 . . .	380,546	" 1800 " 1810	34,722	111,502
" 1820 . . .	407,350	" 1810 " 1820	16,804	107,398
" 1830 . . .	446,913	" 1820 " 1830	39,563	102,878

Population of the Principal Towns.

Baltimore . . .	80,625 . . .	Hagerstown . . .	3,371
Frederick . . .	4,427 . . .	Annapolis . . .	2,623

BALTIMORE.

In 1729, an act was passed by the proprietary government of Maryland for erecting a town on the north side of the Patapsco; and in 1730 it was laid out and named Baltimore; but for many years it did not flourish, and in 1765 it contained only about 50 houses; but since the revolution its growth has been remarkably rapid.

Population of Baltimore at Different Periods.

In 1775 . . .	5,934	In 1800 . . .	26,614	In 1820 . . .	62,738
" 1790 . . .	13,503	" 1810 . . .	46,555	" 1830 . . .	80,625

Inspection of Flour &c. in Baltimore. — Year ending Dec. 31.

	Wheat Flour.		Rye Flour.		Hhds.	Corn Meal.	
	Barrels.	Half Bbls.	Barrels.	Half Bbls.		Barrels.	H. Bbls.
1826	583 671	25,355	1,098	4	30	2,699	20
1827	561 259	22,921	1,874	63		5,214	2
1828	537,010	18,882	4,409		415	8,798	11
1829	466,144	15,149	12,777	48	1,609	6,483	1
1830	587,875	19,865	4,436		559	5,458	

Taxable Property.

The assessment of taxable property, real and personal, in the city of Baltimore for the year 1830, was \$3,424,240. As the valuation is from one 5th to one 7th of the actual value, the real amount of taxable property may be estimated at \$20,545,442.

House of Refuge.

In Octobe., 1830, an association of citizens was organized in Baltimore for establishing and conducting a *House of Refuge* for the reformation of juvenile delinquents. In February 1831, the institution was incorporated by an act of the legislature, and the sum of \$20,000 appropriated by the state for its support. The additional sum of \$6,000 has been already subscribed by the citizens of Baltimore.

Public Schools.

The Commissioners of Public Schools in the city of Baltimore, in their second Annual Report, dated January 3, 1831, say, "It is ascertained by the census of 1830, that there are within the limits of the city, 7,426 female, and 6,871 male white children, of 5 and under 15 years of age, making a sum total of 14,297. — There are in Baltimore, as well as we have been able to ascertain, about 175 male and female schools. If we assign to each of these as the average number, 30 scholars, the gross number of all the scholars in private schools may be set down at 5,250. The charity schools of the city probably supply upon the average, 1,000 more; so that the whole number of scholars in the city is 6,250."

OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

To the Outlines of the Constitution inserted in the Almanac for 1831, the following particulars may be added. The executive council consisting of five members are elected annually on the first Tuesday in January; and in case of the demise of the Governor during his term of office, the first named of the council for the time being, becomes the Governor of the state, till the next meeting of the General Assembly. In appointing officers under the state, the Governor has the right of nomination, and the council the right of appointment. The Governor does not possess the power of a *veto* on the acts of the General Assembly.

The House of Delegates is composed of 80 members, elected annually, 4 from each of the 19 counties, and 2 from each of the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore. The senate consists of 15 members, elected for five years, by an electoral college of 40 members, two from each of the counties, and one from each of the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore. The electors are chosen on the first Monday in September every 5th year, and they elect the senators on the succeeding 3d Monday in September.

Maryland is divided by Chesapeake bay into Eastern and Western Shores; and this natural division has become a civil one, being recognised and regulated, in some instances, by the Constitution, and in many by custom.

One of the peculiarities of the Declaration of Rights of the State is the section which declares, "That every gift, sale, or devise of lands, to any minister, public teacher, or preacher of the gospel, as such or, to any religious sect, order, or denomination, or to or for the support, use, or benefit of, or in trust for, any minister, public teacher, or preacher of the gospel, as such, or any religious sect, order, or denomination; and every gift or sale of goods or chattels to go in succession, or to take place after the death of the seller or donor, or to or for such support, use, or benefit, and also every devise of goods or chattels to or for the the support, use, or benefit of any minister, public teacher, or preacher of the gospel, as such, or any religious sect, order, or denomination, without the leave of the legislature shall be void; except always any sale, gift, lease, or devise, of any quantity of land not exceeding two acres for a church, meeting, or other house of worship and for a burying ground, which shall be improved-enjoyed, or used only for such purposes, or such sale, gift, lease, or devise shall be void."

GOVERNMENT.

On Monday the 3d of January, 1831, *Daniel Martin* was elected Governor; on the 10th of the succeeding July the Governor died; and the office devolved on *George Howard* the first named of the executive council. Salary, \$2,666 $\frac{2}{3}$. The other members of the *executive council* are Thomas C. Worthington, Samuel Turner, William Potter, and Henry Page.

Senators elected for 5 years, on the 3d Monday in Sept. 1831.

Octavius C. Taney, Calvert.	B. F. Forrest, Montgomery.
Benj. S. Pigman, Alleghany.	George Reed, Caroline.
Charles F. Mayer, Baltimore City.	Thomas Emory, Queen Ann.
John G. Chapman, Charles.	William Hughlett, Talbot.
Th. B. Sappington, Frederick.	Henry Page, Dorchester.
James Montgomery, Harford.	Littleton P. Dennis, Somerset.
William T. Wootten, Prince George.	Samuel G. Osborne, Kent.
Dennis Claude, Annapolis.	

Richard Thomas, *Speaker of the House of Delegates.*

The state is divided into six judicial districts, for each of which there are a chief judge and two associate judges. The Court of Appeals is composed of the six chief judges of the six districts; and the associate judges of the District Courts are judges of the County Courts of each county within the district.

JUDICIARY.

Theodore Bland,	Salary. \$3,600
---------------------------	--------------------

Court of Appeals.

John Buchannan, Chief Judge,	2,200
Richard G. Earle, Associate Judge,	2,200
William B. Martin, do.	2,200
Stevenson Archer, do. (Baltimore)	3,000
Thomas B. Dorsey, do.	2,200
John Stephen, do.	2,200

Court of the City of Baltimore.

Nicholas Brice, Chief Judge,	Salary. 2,400
William McMechen, Associate Judge,	1,500
Alexander Nesbit, do.	1,500

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

The *Roman Catholics* in this state have one archbishop, the metropolitan of the United States, and 30 or 40 churches; the *Methodists* are numerous; the *Episcopalians* have 57 ministers, the *Presbyterians*, 11 ministers, 6 licentiates, and 1,058 communicants; the *Baptists*, 15 churches, 12 ministers, and 680 communicants; the *German Reformed*, 9 ministers; the *Friends* are considerably numerous, and there are some *Mennonists*, one congregation of *Unitarians*, and one of the *New Jerusalem Church*.

XII. VIRGINIA.

Table of the Counties and County Towns.

Eastern District.							
Counties.		Whites.	Slaves.	Free blacks.	Total Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Distance R. W.
Accomac	<i>e</i>	9,458	4,654	2,544	19,656	Accomac C. H.	214 206
Albemarle	<i>m</i>	10,455	11,689	484	22,618	Charlottesville	81 123
Amelia	<i>sm</i>	3,293	7,518	220	11,031	Amelia C. H.	47 169
Amherst	<i>m</i>	5,879	5,927	263	12,072	Amherst C. H.	136 180
Bedford	<i>s</i>	11,113	8,790	341	20,253	Liberty	145 223
Brunswick	<i>s</i>	5,397	9,760	612	15,770	Lawrenceville	69 191
Buckingham	<i>nm</i>	7,172	10,928	245	18,351	Buckingham C. H.	87 162
Campbell	<i>sm</i>	7,497	7,735	473	15,704	Campbell C. H.	132 210
Lynchb'g, town		2,490	1,751	385	4,626	Lynchburg	120 198
Caroline	<i>em</i>	6,490	10,764	520	17,774	Bowling Green	44 78
Charles City	<i>em</i>	1,782	2,957	761	5,504	Cha's City C. H.	30 152
Charlotte	<i>sm</i>	5,583	9,433	236	15,252	Charlotte C. H.	96 187
Chesterfield	<i>em</i>	7,709	10,337	591	18,637	Chesterfield do.	14 136
Culpeper	<i>nm</i>	12,044	11,419	563	24,026	Culpeper C. H.	94 76
Cumberland	<i>m</i>	4,054	7,309	326	11,689	Cumberl'd C. H.	55 140
Dinwiddie	<i>sm</i>	7,709	10,337	591	18,637	Dinwiddie C. H.	40 162
Petersb'g, town		3,440	2,850	2,032	8,322		22 144
Elizabeth City	<i>se</i>	2,704	2,218	131	5,068	Hampton	96 199
Essex	<i>e</i>	3,647	6,417	467	10,531	Tappahannock	50 109
Fairfax	<i>ne</i>	4,892	3,972	311	9,206	Fairfax C. H.	129 21
Fauquier	<i>nm</i>	13,116	12,612	621	26,379	Warrenton	107 51
Fluvanna	<i>m</i>	4,223	3,795	203	8,221	Palmyra	59 136
Franklin	<i>s</i>	9,728	4,988	195	14,911	Rocky Mount	185 263
Gloucester	<i>e</i>	4,314	5,691	603	10,608	Gloucester C. H.	82 166
Goochland	<i>m</i>	3,857	5,706	795	10,358	Goochland C. H.	28 127
Greenville	<i>s</i>	2,104	4,681	332	7,117	Hicksford	63 185
Halifax	<i>s</i>	12,915	14,527	590	28,032	Halifax C. H.	130 220
Hanover	<i>em</i>	6,526	9,278	449	16,253	Hanover C. H.	20 102
Henrico	<i>em</i>	5,717	5,934	1,089	12,738	} RICHMOND	122
Richmond, city		7,757	6,345	1,960	16,060		
Henry	<i>s</i>	4,058	2,868	174	7,100	Martinsville	207 299
Isle of Wight	<i>se</i>	5,023	4,272	1,222	10,517	Smithfield	180 204
James City	<i>e</i>	1,284	1,983	571	3,838	Williamsburgh	60 163
King & Queen	<i>e</i>	4,714	6,514	416	11,644	K'g & Q'n C. H.	49 142
King George	<i>ne</i>	2,475	3,635	287	6,397	K'g Geo. C. H.	88 78
King William	<i>em</i>	3,155	6,310	347	9,812	K'g Wm. C. H.	27 120
Lancaster	<i>e</i>	1,976	2,631	195	4,800	Lancaster C. H.	83 145
Loudon	<i>ne</i>	15,517	5,360	1,062	21,938	Leesburg	153 31
Louisa	<i>m</i>	6,468	9,382	301	16,151	Louisa C. H.	54 110
Lunenburg	<i>s</i>	4,479	7,233	245	11,957	Lunenburg C. H.	91 213
Madison	<i>m</i>	4,389	4,873	71	9,236	Madison	110 96
Matthews	<i>e</i>	3,995	3,481	189	7,663	Matthews C. H.	100 184
Mecklenburg	<i>s</i>	7,443	11,950	874	20,366	Boydton	118 224
Middlesex	<i>e</i>	1,870	2,137	118	4,122	Urbanna	83 142
Nansemond	<i>se</i>	5,143	4,943	1,698	11,784	Suffolk	102 224
Nelson	<i>m</i>	5,186	5,946	122	11,251	Lovington	118 160

Counties.	Whites.	Slaves.	Free Blacks.	Total Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Distance, R. W.
New Kent <i>em</i>	2,586	3,530	342	6,457	New Kent C. H.	30 133
Norfolk <i>se</i>	8,180	5,842	966	14,998	Portsmouth	116 219
Norfolk, <i>borough</i>	5,131	3,757	928	9,816	Norfolk	112 235
Northampton <i>e</i>	3,573	3,734	1,334	8,644	Eastville	174 244
Northumberl'd <i>e</i>	4,029	3,357	567	7,953	Northum'd C. H.	92 151
Nottoway <i>sm</i>	2,949	6,985	223	10,141	Nottoway C. H.	67 189
Orange <i>m</i>	6,456	7,983	198	14,637	Orange	80 92
Patrick <i>s</i>	5,494	1,782	117	7,393	Patrick C. H.	241 333
Pittsylvania <i>s</i>	14,690	10,992	340	26,022	Pittsylv'a C. H.	167 259
Powhatan <i>m</i>	2,661	5,472	384	8,517	Scotsville	32 138
Prince Edw'd <i>sm</i>	5,039	8,593	475	14,107	Prince Ed. C. H.	75 176
Prince George <i>cm</i>	3,066	4,598	700	8,368	City Point	34 156
Prince Wm. <i>ne</i>	5,127	3,842	361	9,330	Brentsville	104 48
Princess Anne <i>se</i>	5,023	3,736	343	9,102	Pr. Anne C. H.	137 240
Richmond <i>e</i>	2,975	2,630	451	6,056	Richmond C. H.	56 118
Southampton <i>se</i>	6,573	7,755	1,745	16,073	Jerusalem	81 203
Spottsylvania <i>em</i>	4,685	6,925	310	11,920		
Fred'ksb'g, <i>town</i>	1,798	1,125	384	3,307	Fred'ricksburg	66 56
Stafford <i>ne</i>	4,713	4,164	485	9,362	Stafford C. H.	76 46
Surry <i>se</i>	2,865	3,377	866	7,108	Surry C. H.	60 183
Sussex <i>se</i>	4,118	7,736	866	12,720	Sussex C. H.	50 172
Warwick <i>sc</i>	619	892	27	1,570	Warwick C. H.	81 184
Westmoreland <i>e</i>	3,718	3,845	848	8,411	Westm'd C. H.	70 116
York <i>e</i>	2,129	2,598	627	5,354	Yorktown	72 175
Total of E. Dist.	375,940	416,259	40,780	832,979		

Western District.

Alleghany <i>m</i>	2,197	571	48	2,816	Covington	191 233
Augusta, North <i>m</i>	7,208	1,677	257	9,142		
Augusta, South <i>m</i>	8,048	2,588	147	10,783	Staunton	121 163
Bath <i>m</i>	2,803	1,140	65	4,008	Bath C. H.	170 212
Berkley <i>n</i>	8,323	1,919	276	10,528	Martinsburg	172 71
Bottetourt <i>sm</i>	11,808	4,170	386	16,354	Fincastle	196 235
Brooke <i>nw</i>	6,774	227	39	7,040	Wellsburg	373 280
Cabell <i>w</i>	5,267	561	56	5,884	Cabell C. H.	344 393
Frederick, East <i>n</i>	8,104	5,342	653	14,099		
Frederick, West <i>n</i>	9,260	2,088	598	11,946	Winchester	150 71
Giles, <i>w</i>	4,779	470	49	5,298	Giles C. H.	240 297
Grayson <i>s</i>	7,161	462	52	7,675	Grayson C. H.	276 354
Greenbrier <i>wm</i>	7,791	1,159	65	9,015	Lewisburg	221 263
Harrison, E. <i>nw</i>	9,443	626	50	10,119		
Harrison, W. <i>nw</i>	4,404	145	10	4,558	Clarksburg	260 226
Hampshire <i>n</i>	9,796	1,330	153	11,279	Romney	195 116
Hardy <i>n</i>	5,408	1,167	223	6,798	Moo'fields	195 128
Jefferson <i>n</i>	8,438	3,999	493	12,927	Charleston	182 60
Kenhawa <i>w</i>	7,468	1,718	75	9,261	Kenhawa C. H.	308 356
Lee <i>sw</i>	5,830	612	19	6,461	Jonesville	392 468
Lewis <i>wm</i>	6,066	162	13	6,241	Weston	249 249
Logan <i>w</i>	3,511	163	6	3,680	Logan C. H.	324 383
Monongalia, E. <i>n</i>	6,352	233	103	6,688		
Monongalia, W. <i>n</i>	7,223	129	16	7,368	Morgantown	293 215
Mason <i>w</i>	5,776	713	45	6,534	Point Pleasant	371 352

Counties.		Whites.	Slaves.	Free Blacks.	Total Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Distance, R | W.	
Monroe	<i>wm</i>	7,033	682	83	7,798	Union	208	267
Montgomery	<i>sw</i>	10,212	2,037	55	12,304	Christiansburg	206	282
Morgan	<i>n</i>	2,517	153	22	2,692	Berkley Springs	186	93
Nicholas	<i>wm</i>	3,229	119	1	3,349	Nicholas C. H.	268	310
Ohio	<i>nw</i>	15,033	362	195	15,590	Wheeling	357	264
Pendleton	<i>nm</i>	5,750	498	23	6,271	Franklin	171	171
Pocahontas	<i>wm</i>	2,297	227	17	2,541	Huntersville	191	233
Preston	<i>n</i>	4,947	125	27	5,099	Kingwood	261	183
Randolph	<i>nm</i>	4,426	259	115	5,000	Beverly	210	221
Rockbridge	<i>m</i>	10,465	3,398	381	14,244	Lexington	156	198
Rockingham	<i>m</i>	17,814	2,331	548	20,693	Harrisonburg	122	144
Russell	<i>sw</i>	6,002	679	36	6,717	Lebanon	330	394
Scott	<i>sw</i>	5,349	338	15	5,702	Estillville	368	444
Shenandoah E.		7,171	992	164	8,327	} Woodstock	156	100
Shenand. W.	<i>nm</i>	9,698	1,431	294	11,423			
Tazewell	<i>sw</i>	4,912	820	18	4,104	Tazewell C. H.	290	352
Tyler	<i>nw</i>	3,991	108	5	5,750	Middlebourne	307	273
Washington	<i>sw</i>	12,785	2,568	261	15,614	Abington	309	385
Wood	<i>w</i>	5,487	873	49	6,409	Parkersburg	299	299
Wythe	<i>sw</i>	9,952	2,094	117	12,163	Wythe	253	329
<i>Total of W. Dist.</i>		318,505	53,465	6,323	378,293			
<i>Total of Virginia</i>		694,445	469,724	47,103	1,211,272			

Population at Different Periods.

In 1642, 20,000 ; in 1660, 30,000 ; in 1763, 60,606 ; in 1749, 85,000 ; in 1763, 170,000, *viz.* about 70,000 whites, and 100,000 negroes. *Holmes's Annals.* — Population by census, in 1703, 60,606.

	Population.		Increase.	Slaves.	Increase.
In 1790,	747,610			292,627	
" 1800,	880,200	From 1790 to 1800	132,590	346,968	54,341
" 1810,	974,622	" 1800 " 1810	94,422	392,518	45,550
" 1820,	1,065,366	" 1810 " 1820	90,744	425,153	32,635
" 1830,	1,211,272	" 1820 " 1830	145,906	469,724	44,571

Population of the Principal Towns in 1830.

Richmond	16,060	Petersburg	8,322	Fredericksburg	3,307
Norfolk	9,816	Wheeling	5,221	Staunton . .	1,726

Legislative Enactments.

The first legislature under the new Constitution of Virginia, met at Richmond on the first Monday in December, 1830, (instead of the 1st Monday in January, 1831, the time stated in the American Almanac for 1831), continued in session till the 19th of April, 135 days, and passed 234 acts.

It was enacted by the legislature that the state elections, for the year 1831, should be held in the month of August on the respective court days

in the different counties, and for all future years, in the month of *April*; that the election for members of congress should be held in 1830, in August, and, afterwards, every second year, in *April*; that the election of electors of president and vice-president of the United States should be held every fourth year on the 1st Monday in *November*; that the legislature should meet hereafter on the 1st Monday in *December*; that the term of the office of governor should commence on the 31st of *March*; that the lieutenant-governor, while acting as governor, should receive the same compensation as the governor; and that the salaries of the officers of the executive department should remain the same as heretofore.

GOLD MINES.

Since the year 1827, the gold mines of Virginia have attracted considerable attention. The belt of country in which they are found extends through Spotsylvania and some neighboring counties. The gold region abounds in quartz, which contains cubes of sulphuret of iron. These cubes are often partly or totally decomposed; and the cells thus created are sometimes filled with gold. The gold is found on the surface, and in the structure of quartz; but in greatest abundance resting upon slate, and in its fissures. The gold is diffused over large surfaces, and has not yet been found sufficiently in mass, except in a few places, to make mining profitable. The method of obtaining the metal is by filtration, or washing the earth, and by an amalgam of quicksilver. The average value of the earth yielding gold is stated at 20 cents a bushel. — See a notice of the *Gold Mines of North Carolina*, page 226; also *Mint*, page 153.

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
John Floyd, <i>Governor</i> ; term of office expires March 31, 1834.	\$3,333½
Peter V. Daniel, <i>Counsellor, Lt. Gov.</i> ; term expires March 31, 1832,	1,000
Daniel A. Wilson, <i>Counsellor</i> ; term expires March 31, 1833,	1,000
Wyndham Robertson, <i>Counsellor</i> ; term expires March 31, 1834,	1000
<hr/>	
Lawson Burfoot, <i>Treasurer of State</i>	2,000
James Heath, <i>Auditor</i>	2,000
James Brown, Jun. <i>Second Auditor</i>	1,800
William Selden, <i>Register of the Land Office</i>	1,500

LEGISLATURE.

The *Senate* is composed of the following 32 members: Messrs. Wm. C. Holt (*Speaker*), Mason, Dromgoole, Branch, Wyatt, Alexander, Booker, Campbell, Harvie, Jones, Armistead, Bernard, Cocke, Winston, Dade, Wallace, McCarty, Beale, Patterson, Cravens, Pennybacker, Opie, Boyd, McWharter, Morgan, Edgington, and Cabell.

The *House of Representatives* consists of 134 members: Linn Banks, *Speaker*; George W. Munford, *Clerk*.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals.

	Salary.
Henry St. George Tucker, <i>President</i> ,	2,720
Francis T. Brooke, <i>Judge</i>	2,500
William H. Cabell, <i>do.</i>	2,500
John W. Green, <i>do.</i>	2,500
Dabney Carr, <i>do.</i>	2,500

The judges are entitled to receive, in addition to their salaries, 25 cents a mile for necessary travel. The Court of Appeals holds two sessions annually; one at *Lewisburg*, Greenbrier county, for the counties lying west of the Blue Ridge, commencing on the 1st Monday in July, and continuing 90 days, unless the business shall be sooner despatched; the other at *Richmond*, for the counties lying east of the Blue Ridge, commencing at such times as the court may, from time to time, appoint, and continuing 160 days, unless the business shall be sooner despatched.

General Court.

The state is divided into 10 districts, and each district into two circuits, and a Circuit Superior Court of law and chancery is held twice every year in each county and corporation; the courts sitting until the business is despatched.

There are 20 judges, having each a salary of \$1,500, and their names, with the number of their respective circuits, are as follows:

1. Robert B. Taylor	8. William Daniel	15. Benjamin Estill
2. John F. May	9. William Leigh	16. James E. Brown
3. Abel P. Upshur	10. Fleming Saunders	17. Allen Taylor
4. William Browne	11. Richard H. Field	18. Edward D. Duncan
5. J. T. Lomax	12. Lucas P. Thompson	19. Lewis Summers
6. John Scott	13. Richard E. Parker	20. Joseph L. Frye
7. Wm. Brockenbrough	14. Daniel Smith	

EDUCATION.

The Literary Fund of Virginia amounts to \$1,510,689.71. The income during the year 1830 amounted to \$71,887.94:—the sum of \$61,385.89 was expended, and \$10,502.05 applied to the capital.

According to the return from 101 counties and towns, there were, in 1829, 26,331 poor children, of whom 11,799 were sent to school at an average expense of \$3.33 for each child. For some notice of the colleges in the state, see page 164.

University of Virginia.

The number of students in this university, in 1831, was 130 :—of these 130 students, 52 were studying the ancient languages, 39 the modern languages, 60 mathematics, 47 natural philosophy, 42 chemistry and materia medica, 32 medicine, 34 anatomy and surgery, 16 moral philosophy, and 23 law.

*Summary of the Accounts of this Institution.**Dr.*

Real estate,	\$16,412.13	
Buildings and general improvements,	317,584.02	
	<hr/>	333,996.15
Library and apparatus,	36,948.15	
Clock and bell,	1,246.02	
Fire engine,	740.53	
Engraving plate,	42.27	
	<hr/>	38,976.97
School of anatomy and surgery,	140.92	
Chemistry	462.03	
Natural philosophy,	162.10	
	<hr/>	765.05
Balance of subscription account		6,611.24
Balance of money in the hands of the Bursar,		1,058.56
Due from sundry persons,		842.64
		<hr/>
		382,250.61
Interest on loan,	2,125.97	
Professors' and officers' salaries }	99,313.86	
and contingent expenses, }		
	<hr/>	101,439.83
		<hr/>
		\$483,690.44
		<hr/>

Cr.

General fund,	\$438,906.42
Mrs. M. Randolph,	19,770.00
Annual revenue,	19,401.77
	<hr/>
	478,078.19
Debts due to sundry persons,	5,612.25
	<hr/>
	\$483,690.44
	<hr/>

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

The *Baptists* in this state have 337 churches, 192 ministers, and 39,440 communicants; the *Methodists*, 77 preachers and 27,947 members; the *Presbyterians*, 104 churches, 75 ministers, 15 licentiates, and 7,508 communicants; the *Episcopalians*, 45 ministers; the *Friends* are considerably numerous, and there are some *Lutherans*, *Roman Catholics*, and *Jews*.

XIII. NORTH CAROLINA.

Table of the Counties and County Towns.

Counties.		Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Distance,	
					R.	W.
Anson	s	12,534	14,081	Wadesborough	134	410
Ashe	nw	4,335	6,991	Jefferson	205	399
Beaufort	e	9,850	10,949	Washington	122	302
Bertie	em	10,805	12,276	Windsor	130	275
Bladen	s	7,276	7,801	Elizabethtown	99	385
Brunswick	s	5,480	6,523	Smithville	178	445
Buncombe	w	10,542	16,259	Ashville	259	513
Burke	w	13,412	17,727	Morgantown	199	453
Cabarras	wm	7,248	8,796	Concord	141	402
Camden	ne	6,347	6,721	New Lebanon	201	248
Carteret	e	5,609	6,607	Beaufort	166	383
Caswell	n	13,253	15,188	Caswell C. H.	93	264
Chatham	m	12,661	15,499	Pittsborough	33	319
Chowan	ne	6,464	6,688	Edenton	155	284
Columbus	s	3,912	4,141	Whitesville	138	462
Craven	e	13,394	14,325	Newbern	120	337
Cumberland	m	14,446	14,824	Fayetteville	61	347
Currituck	ne	8,098	7,654	Currituck	211	257
Davidson	wm		13,421	Lexington	110	362
Duplin	sm	9,744	11,373	Kenansville	120	356
Edgecombe	m	13,276	14,933	Tarborough	72	252
Franklin	nm	9,741	10,665	Louisburg	30	255
Gates	ne	6,837	7,866	Gates C. H.	241	254
Granville	n	18,222	19,343	Oxford	47	259
Greene	m	4,533	6,313	Snow Hill	84	298
Guilford	wm	14,511	18,735	Greensborough	85	315
Halifax	n	17,237	17,738	Halifax	86	216
Haywood	w	4,073	4,593	Haywood C. H.	295	549
Hertford	ne	7,712	8,541	Winton	129	240
Hyde	e	4,967	6,177	Lake Landing	207	387
Iredell	w	13,071	15,262	Statesville	146	396
Johnston	m	9,607	10,938	Smithfield	27	313
Jones	se	5,216	5,628	Trenton	140	357
Lenoir	m	6,799	7,635	Kingston	80	316
Lincoln	sw	18,147	22,625	Lincolnton	169	430
Macon	w		5,390	Franklin	333	587
Martin	ew	6,320	8,544	Williamston	106	268
Mecklenburg	sw	16,895	20,076	Charlotte	150	402
Montgomery	wm	8,693	10,918	Lawrenceville	109	382
Moore	m	7,128	7,753	Carthage	69	355
Nash	m	8,185	8,492	Nashville	44	273
New Hanover	se	10,866	10,759	Wilmington	149	416
Northampton	n	13,242	13,103	Northampton C. H.	95	225
Onslow	se	7,016	7,814	Onslow C. H.	188	405
Orange	m	23,492	23,875	Hillsborough	41	296
Pasquotank	ne	8,008	8,616	Elizabeth City	189	260
Perquimans	ne	6,857	7,417	Hertford	282	267
Person	n	9,029	10,027	Roxborough	60	271

Counties.	Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Distances, R.—W.
Pitt <i>cm</i>	10,001	12,174	Greenville	97 277
Randolph <i>wc</i>	11,331	12,400	Ashborough	72 345
Richmond <i>s</i>	7,537	9,326	Rockingham	113 399
Robeson <i>s</i>	8,204	9,355	Lumberton	94 380
Rockingham <i>n</i>	11,474	12,920	Wentworth	108 292
Rowan <i>wc</i>	26,009	20,796	Salisbury	118 379
Rutherford <i>sw</i>	15,351	17,557	Rutherfordton	223 484
Sampson <i>m</i>	8,908	11,768	Clinton	96 382
Stokes <i>nw</i>	14,033	16,196	Salem	127 355
Surry <i>nw</i>	12,320	14,501	Rockford	151 379
Tyrrell <i>e</i>	4,319	4,732	Columbia	170 332
Wake <i>m</i>	20,102	20,417	RALEIGH	270
Warren <i>n</i>	11,004	10,916	Warrenton	57 229
Washington <i>e</i>	3,986	4,562	Plymouth	128 290
Wayne <i>m</i>	9,040	10,902	Waynesborough	51 337
Wilkes <i>nw</i>	9,967	11,942	Wilkesborough	175 403
<i>Total</i>	638,829	738,470	of whom 246,462 are slaves.	

Population of the Principal Towns in 1830.

Newbern,	3,776	Raleigh,	1,700	Tarborough,	971
Fayetteville,	2,868	Salisbury,	1,613	Warrenton,	962
Wilmington (1820),	2,633	Edenton (1820),	1,561	Plymouth,	660

Population of North Carolina at Different Periods.

Population in 1701, 5,000; in 1749, 45,000: — in 1763, 95,000 whites.

In	Population.	Increase.	Slaves.
In 1790,	393,951		100,571
" 1800,	473,103	From 1790 to 1800,	84,152
" 1810,	555,500	" 1800 " 1810,	77,397
" 1820,	638,829	" 1810 " 1820,	83,329
" 1830,	738,470	" 1820 " 1830,	99,641

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
Monfort Stokes, <i>Governor</i> ; term expires December, 1831;	\$2,000.
William Mhoon, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	1,500
Wm. H. Hill, <i>Secretary of State</i> ,	800 & fees.
Romulus Sanders, <i>Attorney General</i> ,	

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Leonard Henderson, <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$2,500
John Hall, <i>Associate Justice</i> ,	2,500
Thomas Ruffin, <i>do.</i>	2,500

Judges of the Superior or Circuit Court.

William Norwood,	John R. Donnell,	David L. Swain.
J. J. Daniell,	Robert Strange,	James Martin.

The state is divided into six circuits, in which the court is held half yearly in the several counties; so that each judge attends in about ten counties; and he is paid \$90 for every court which he holds.

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

The *Baptists* in this state have 14 associations, 272 churches, 139 ministers, and 15,530 communicants; the *Presbyterians*, have 126 churches, 57 ministers, 9 licentiates, and 5,907 communicants; the *Methodists*, 32 preachers, and 12,641 members; the *Lutherans*, 45 congregations, 16 ministers, and 1,888 communicants; the *Episcopalians*, 11 ministers; the *United Brethren*, 4 congregations and 1,727 members; the *Friends*, a number of societies.

GOLD MINES.

The first notice of gold from North Carolina, on the records of the Mint of the United States, occurs in the year 1814, within which it was received to the amount of \$11,000. It continued to be received during the succeeding years, until 1824 inclusive, in different quantities, but all inferior to that of 1814, and on an average not exceeding \$2,500 a year. In 1825, the amount received was \$17,000; in 1826, \$20,000; in 1827, about \$21,000; in 1828, nearly \$46,000; and in 1829, \$128,000. See *Am. Journal of Science and the Arts*.

In 1825, there was published in the "American Journal of Science and the Arts" an account of these mines by Prof. Olmsted, who estimated the gold country at only 1,000 square miles; but it has since been found to be vastly more extensive; and a succession of gold mines has been discovered in the country lying to the east of the Blue Ridge, extending from the vicinity of the river Potomac into the state of Alabama. These mines are now wrought, to a greater or less extent, in the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. For a statement of the amount received at the Mint of the United States, in 1830, see page 153.

The following notice of these mines is extracted from an account of a tour in North Carolina addressed to the editors of the New York Observer.

"This state is rich in *gold* mines, as you are aware. The gold region is far more extensive in the south, than most suppose. It commences in Virginia, and extends south-west through North Carolina, nearly in the middle of the state as regards its length; along the northern part of South Carolina, into Georgia, and thence northwestwardly into Alabama, and ends in Tennessee. The mines in North Carolina and Georgia, are now worked to a great extent; those of Virginia and South Carolina to a small extent; and those in Tennessee have not been worked at all, although it is probable that they will be soon. In this state, the counties of Burke and Rutherford contain the best *gold washings*, as they are called, — that is, the gold there is found in small and *pure* particles mixed with the sand, which lies in deposits, as if it occupied (as the miners believe) the beds of what were once streams of water, creeks, rivers, &c. The gold is there obtained by washing away the sand, and it is a simple process. But the coun-

ties of Mecklenburg, Rowan, Davidson, and Cabarras are the richest in what may be properly called gold *mines*, — that is, where the gold is found in *ore*, and not distinguishable by the eye, and which is separated by smelting, using quicksilver for the purpose of detaching the gold from the gross earthy substances. This is done by first pounding the ore (what the miners call stamping it), then grinding it, mixed with the quicksilver, to a fine powder (like flour), and afterwards distilling the whole in an alembic, which separates the quicksilver from the gold. This part of the business is simple and easy. But to become an expert and skilful *miner*, to detect gold in the ore with certainty, and to know how to conduct, if I may say so, the perforations, that is, sinking shafts (like wells), and forming and fortifying galleries or horizontal perforations to reach the veins, &c., requires great ingenuity as well as experience.

“The best veins of gold are not horizontal, nor often vertical, but have a dip of 45 degrees to the horizon. They vary in width from a few inches to several feet. They are not confined to hills at all, but are found also in the low lands. These veins are often parallel to each other at unequal distances. Their depth in most places has not been ascertained. There have been no shafts sunk lower than 120 feet. In some of the mines the galleries, or lateral perforations, (or arched entries as they may be called,) extend a great distance in various directions from the main shafts, and so reach the veins. They are usually about 20 feet, one above another, which enables the miners to work with the greatest advantage.

“It is not five years since these mines began to be worked to any considerable extent; indeed it is hardly half that period. And yet many of them are worked upon an extensive scale, and mills for grinding the ore, propelled by water or by steam, are erected in vast numbers. One of the Messrs. Bissels, who are probably doing more at the business than any others, told me recently, that their company employs 600 hands. And he stated that the whole number of men now employed at the mines in these southern states, is at least 20,000. He also estimated the weekly product of these mines to be equal in value to \$100,000, or \$5,000,000 annually. But a small part of the gold is sent to the U. S. mint. By far the larger part is sent to Europe, particularly to Paris.

“The chief miners (I mean laborers) are foreigners — Germans, Swiss, Swedes, Spaniards, English, Welch, Scotch, &c. There are no less than *thirteen* different languages spoken at the mines in this state! And men are flocking to the mines from all parts, and find ready employment. Hundreds of land owners and renters work the mines on their grounds on a small scale, not being able to encounter the expense of much machinery. — The state of morals among the miners or laborers is represented to be deplorably bad.

“The village of *Charlotte*, in Mecklenburg county, is in the immediate vicinity of several of the largest mines. It is growing rapidly.

"Before I conclude this brief account of the gold mines, I ought to state one fact which is of deep interest; that is, that there are indubitable evidences that these mines were known and *worked* by the aboriginal inhabitants, or some other people, a long period since. Many pieces of machinery which were used for this purpose have been found. Among them are several *crucibles* of earthenware, and far better than those now in use. Mr. B. told me that he had tried three of them, and stated that they last twice or three times as long as even the Hessian crucibles, which are the best now made.

"These gold mines prove that the whole region in which they abound, was once under the powerful action of fire. And it is a fact not generally known, that the miners who have come from the mines in South America and in Europe, pronounce this region to be more abundant in gold than any other that has been found on the globe. There is no telling the extent of of these mines; but sufficient is known to prove they are of vast extent.

"I have no means of ascertaining the number of mines which are now opened; it is however very great, and constantly increasing. These mining establishments are of every variety as to extent of operation. There is a vast amount of capital invested by the different companies which are now embarked in this business. A large portion of this capital belongs to foreigners."

XIV. SOUTH CAROLINA.

Table of the Districts and Seats of Justice.

Districts.	Seats of Justice.	Distance C. | W.	Districts.	Seats of Justice.	Distance C. | W.
Abbeville <i>nc</i>	Abbeville	100 534	Lancaster <i>n</i>	Lancaster C. H.	73 442
Anderson <i>nw</i>	Anderson C. H.	129 550	Laurens <i>wm</i>	Laurens C. H.	79 498
Barnwell <i>sw</i>	Barnwell C. H.	62 562	Lexington <i>m</i>	Lexington C. H.	12 512
Beaufort <i>s</i>	Coosawhatchie	147 613	Marion <i>ne</i>	Marion C. H.	115 424
Charleston <i>se</i>	Charleston	110 544	Marlboro' <i>n</i>	Marlborough C. H.	102 426
Chester <i>n</i>	Chester C. H.	57 448	Newberry <i>wm</i>	Newberry C. H.	45 493
Chesterfield <i>n</i>	Chesterfld C. H.	102 426	Orangeb'gh <i>m</i>	Orangeburgh C. H.	43 538
Colleton <i>se</i>	Walterborough	93 588	Pickens <i>nw</i>	Pickens C. H.	157 550
Darlington <i>nc</i>	Darlington C. H.	86 435	Richland <i>m</i>	COLUMBIA	500
Edgefield <i>w</i>	Edgefield C. H.	57 557	Spartanb'gh <i>n</i>	Spartanburgh C. H.	104 477
Fairfield <i>m</i>	Winnborough	29 476	Sumter <i>m</i>	Sumterville	44 481
Georgetown <i>e</i>	Georgetown	134 482	Union <i>n</i>	Unionville	77 467
Greenville <i>nw</i>	Greenville C. H.	117 509	Wm'sburgh <i>e</i>	Kingstree	86 488
Horry <i>ne</i>	Conwayborough	150 459	York <i>n</i>	York C. H.	78 432
Kershaw <i>m</i>	Camden	33 467			

*Population of the Districts and other Divisions, as given in the
Census of 1830.*

Abbeville,	<i>District,</i>	23,134	Georgetown,	<i>District,</i>	19,943
Anderson,	<i>do.</i>	17,170	Greenville,	<i>do.</i>	16,476
Barnwell,	<i>do.</i>	19,236	Horry,	<i>do.</i>	5,323
Charleston,	<i>City,</i>	30,289	Kershaw,	<i>do.</i>	13,545
Charleston Neck,		10,054	Lancaster,	<i>do.</i>	10,361
St. Andrew's,	<i>Parish,</i>	3,727	Laurens,	<i>do.</i>	20,863
St. John's Colleton,		10,045	Lexington,	<i>do.</i>	9,076
St. James, Goose Creek,		8,632	Marion,	<i>do.</i>	11,208
St. Stephen's,		2,416	Marlborough,	<i>do.</i>	8,578
Christ Church,		3,412	Newberry,	<i>do.</i>	17,441
St. James, Santee,		3,743	Orangeburgh,	<i>do.</i>	18,455
St. Thomas and St. Dennis,		3,055	Pickens,	<i>do.</i>	14,475
St. Peter's	<i>Parish,</i>	3,834	Richland,	<i>do.</i>	11,465
St. Helena,		8,799	Columbia,	<i>Town,</i>	3,310
St. Luke's,		9,659	Spartanburgh,	<i>District,</i>	21,148
Prince William's		9,040	Sumter,	<i>do.</i>	23,278
Chester,	<i>District,</i>	19,182	Union,	<i>do.</i>	17,908
Chesterfield,	<i>do.</i>	8,472	Washington,	<i>do.</i>	13,728
Colleton,	<i>do.</i>	27,256	Williamsburgh,	<i>do.</i>	9,015
Edgefield,	<i>do.</i>	30,511	York,	<i>do.</i>	17,785
Fairfield,	<i>do.</i>	21,546			

Total population, 581,458. Slaves, 315,665.

Population at Different Periods.

In 1701, 7,000; in 1749, 30,000; in 1750, 64,000: — in 1765, 40,000 whites, and 90,000 people of color. *Holmes's Annals.*

	Population.		Increase.	Slaves.	Increase.
In 1790,	249,073			107,094	
" 1800,	345,591	From 1790 to 1800,	96,518	146,151	39,057
" 1810,	415,115	" 1800 " 1810,	69,524	196,365	50,214
" 1820,	502,741	" 1810 " 1820,	86,626	258,475	62,110
" 1830,	581,458	" 1820 " 1830,	78,717	315,365	56,890

Population of Charleston and Columbia.

Charleston, which is the oldest and much the largest town in South Carolina, was founded in 1680; *Columbia*, the seat of government, was founded in 1787.

	Charleston.		Columbia.
In 1790,	16,359	In 1820,	24,780
" 1800,	18,712	" 1824,	27,817
" 1810,	24,711	" 1830,	30,289

STATE DEBT.

The debt of the state of South Carolina amounted, in December, 1830, to \$1,753,770.91; bearing an annual interest of \$91,913.12.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

A *Rail-road* from the city of Charleston to Hamburg, on the Savannah, opposite to Augusta, is in progress. The whole length of the rail-road when completed will be about 135 miles; and according to a report made several months since, 88 miles were then under contract. Several miles, extending from Charleston, were completed in 1830, and a locomotive steam-car has been placed upon it, moving at the rate of 15 miles an hour.

GOVERNMENT.

James Hamilton, Jun., *Governor*, elected December 1830; term of office expires December 1832 Salary \$3,500

P. Noble, *Lieutenant-Governor*. Thomas Harrison, *Comptroller Gen.*

S. Hammond, *Secretary of State*. Thomas Lehre, Jun. } *Treasurers*.

Theo. Stark, *Surveyor General*. Benj. H. Saxson, }

Hugh S. Legare, *Attorney General*.

The *Senate* consists of 45 members, elected for four years, one half being chosen triennially. H. Deas, *President*.

The *House of Representatives* is composed of 124 members, elected for 2 years. H. L. Pinckney, *Speaker*.

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Court of Appeals.

				Salary.
David Johnson,	<i>appointed</i>	1824	. . . . .	\$3,500
William Harper,	<i>do.</i>	1830	. . . . .	3,500
J. B. O'Neal,	<i>do.</i>	1830	. . . . .	3,500

Chancellors in Equity.

				Salary.
Henry W. Desaussure,	<i>appointed</i>	1808	. . . . .	\$3,500
Job Johnson,	<i>do.</i>	1830	. . . . .	3,000

Henry Bailey, *Reporter*.*Judges of the General Sessions and Common Pleas.*

				Salary.
Elihu H. Bay,	<i>appointed</i>	1791	. . . . .	\$2,572
Robert Gantt,	<i>do.</i>	1815	. . . . .	3,500
John S. Richardson,	<i>do.</i>	1818	. . . . .	3,500
Josiah J. Evans,	<i>do.</i>	1829	. . . . .	2,500
Baylis J. Earle,	<i>do.</i>	1830	. . . . .	2,500
William D. Martin,	<i>do.</i>	1830	. . . . .	2,500

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

The *Methodists* in this state have 54 preachers and 25,114 members; the *Baptists*, 6 associations, 159 churches, 131 ministers, and 12,316 communicants; the *Presbyterians*, 77 churches, 46 ministers, 7 licentiates, and 6,671 communicants; the *Episcopalians*, 34 ministers; there are also some *Associate Presbyterians*, *Lutherans*, *Roman Catholics*, and *Unitarians*.

XV. GEORGIA.

Table of the Counties and County Towns.

Counties.		Whites.	Colored.	Total. Pop.	County Towns.	Distances, M. W.	
Appling	sm	1,284	184	1,468	Appling C. H.	125	787
Baker	sw	977	276	1,253	Byron	155	797
Baldwin	m	2,724	4,565	7,289	MILLEDGEVILLE		642
Bibb	m	4,138	3,005	7,143	Macon	35	677
Bryan	se	723	2,416	3,139	Bryan C. H.		
Bullock	em	1,933	653	2,586	Statesborough	117	671
Burke	e	5,066	6,767	11,833	Waynesborough	37	689
Butts	nm	3,225	1,687	4,912	Jackson	51	707
Camden	se	1,458	3,120	4,578	Jefferson	212	744
Campbell	nw	2,694	629	3,323	Campbellton	134	715
Carroll	nw	2,723	696	3,419	Carrollton	153	746
Chatham	e	4,325	9,905	14,230	Savannah	167	662
Clarke	nm	5,438	4,738	10,176	Watkinsville	69	623
Columbia	nm	4,471	8,135	12,606	Applingville	93	602
Coweta	nw	3,634	1,372	5,006	Newman	129	722
Crawford	wm	3,591	1,723	5,314	Knoxville	60	702
Decatur	sw	2,541	1,307	3,848	Bainbridge	206	848
Dekalb	nw	8,376	1,671	10,047	Decatur	117	680
Dooly	wm	1,787	348	2,135	Berrien	97	739
Early	sw	1,505	546	2,051	Blakely	227	869
Effingham	e	1,746	1,223	2,969	Willoughby	181	671
Elbert	n	6,501	5,853	12,354	Elberton	101	579
Emanuel	em	2,168	513	2,681	Swainsborough	79	633
Fayette	nw	4,268	1,233	5,501	Fayetteville	187	700
Franklin	n	7,712	2,423	10,135	Carnesville	114	578
Glynn	se	597	3,970	4,467	Brunswick	200	733
Greene	nm	5,026	7,525	12,551	Greensborough	44	628
Gwinnett	nw	10,938	2,282	13,220	Lawrenceville	93	656
Habersham	n	9,733	915	10,648	Clarksville	144	608
Hall	nw	10,573	1,182	11,755	Gainesville	123	626
Hancock	nm	4,607	7,215	11,822	Sparta	24	618
Harris	w	2,831	2,274	5,105	Hamilton	134	776
Henry	nwm	7,991	2,576	10,567	McDonough	85	687
Houston	wm	5,161	2,208	7,369	Perry	60	702
Irwin	sm	1,066	114	1,180	Irwin C. H.		
Jackson	n	6,184	2,816	9,000	Jefferson	98	614
Jasper	m	6,767	6,364	13,131	Monticello	35	668
Jefferson	em	3,603	3,706	7,309	Louisville	52	644
Jones	m	6,469	6,873	13,342	Clinton	22	665
Laurens	m	3,188	2,390	5,578	Dublin	47	689
Lee	wm	1,367	307	1,674	Pindertown,	130	772
Liberty	se	1,588	5,646	7,234	Riceborough	202	692
Lincoln	nm	2,824	3,313	6,137	Lincolnton	100	570
Lowndes	s	2,113	340	2,453	Franklinville	187	829
Madison	n	3,365	1,261	4,626	Danielsville	92	600
McIntosh	se	1,095	3,903	4,998	Darien	187	720
Marion	wm	1,327	109	1,436	Marion C. H.	174	816
Meriwether	nw	3,018	1,406	4,424	Greenville	111	753

Counties.		Whites.	Colored.	Pop.	County Towns.	Distances. M. W.	
Monroe	<i>m</i>	8,836	7,366	16,202	Forsythe	60	702
Montgomery	<i>m</i>	934	335	1,269	Mount Vernon	89	721
Morgan	<i>nm</i>	5,146	6,877	12,023	Madison	44	648
Muscogee	<i>w</i>	2,261	1,247	3,508	Columbus	120	762
Newton	<i>nwm</i>	8,131	3,023	11,154	Covington	60	662
Oglethorpe	<i>nm</i>	5,554	8,004	13,558	Lexington	69	603
Pike	<i>wm</i>	4,362	1,694	6,056	Zebulon	86	725
Pulaski	<i>m</i>	3,117	1,782	4,899	Hartford	67	709
Putnam	<i>m</i>	5,512	7,744	13,656	Eatonton	22	650
Rabun	<i>n</i>	2,114	61	2,175	Clayton	174	611
Randolph	<i>w</i>	1,508	683	2,191	Randolph C. H.	170	812
Richmond	<i>e</i>	5,163	6,481	11,644	Augusta	90	580
Scriven	<i>e</i>	2,387	2,389	4,776	Jacksonborough	144	634
Talbot	<i>w</i>	3,839	2,101	5,940	Talbotton	112	754
Taliaferro	<i>nm</i>	2,162	2,770	4,934	Crawfordsville	47	615
Tatnall	<i>em</i>	1,519	520	2,039	Peny's Mills	115	757
Telfair	<i>m</i>	1,569	567	2,136	Jacksonville	111	753
Thomas	<i>s</i>	2,127	1,169	3,296	Thomasville	235	877
Troup	<i>w</i>	3,607	2,192	5,799	Lagrange	133	752
Twiggs	<i>m</i>	4,495	3,534	8,029	Marion	37	697
Upson	<i>nwm</i>	4,444	2,569	7,013	Upson C. H.	87	729
Walton	<i>nwm</i>	7,763	3,168	10,931	Monroe	72	641
Ware	<i>s</i>	1,132	62	1,194	Waresborough	161	776
Warren	<i>nm</i>	6,044	4,802	10,846	Warrenton	49	617
Washington	<i>m</i>	5,905	3,915	9,820	Sandersville	27	669
Wayne	<i>se</i>	676	286	962	Waynesville	190	721
Wilkes	<i>nw</i>	5,265	8,972	14,237	Washington	64	573
Wilkinson	<i>m</i>	4,603	1,955	6,558	Irwinton	20	662
<i>Total,</i>		516,567, of whom 217,470 are slaves.					

Population at Different Periods.

	Population.		Increase.	Slaves.	Increase.
In 1749	6,000				
" 1790,	82,548			29,264	
" 1800,	162,686	From 1790 to 1800	80,138	59,699	30,435
" 1810,	252,433	" 1800 " 1810	89,747	105,218	45,519
" 1820,	348,989	" 1810 " 1820	88,456	149,656	44,438
" 1830,	516,567	" 1820 " 1830	165,578	217,470	67,814

Population of the Principal Towns.

Savannah	7,303	Macon	2,609	Milledgeville	1,599
Augusta	6,696	Columbia	2,000	Athens	1,100

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
George R. Gilmer,	<i>Governor</i> ; term of office expires Nov. 1831,	\$3,000
E. Hamilton, . . .	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	2,000
H. Holt, . . .	<i>Treasurer,</i>	2,000
J. Bethune, . . .	<i>Surveyor General,</i>	2,000
T. B. Howard, . .	<i>Comptroller General,</i>	2,000
Thomas Stocks, .	<i>President of the Senate.</i>	
Asbury Hall, . .	<i>Speaker of the House of Representatives.</i>	

The Senate consists of 78 members ; the [House of Representatives of 142 ; and after this year (1832) it will be increased to 185.

JUDICIARY.

Superior Court.

			Salary.
William H. Crawford,	<i>Judge of the</i>	Northern Circuit,	\$2,100
Thaddeus G. Holt,	<i>do.</i>	Southern Circuit,	2,100
William Law,	<i>do.</i>	Eastern Circuit,	2,100
Augustine S. Clayton,	<i>do.</i>	Western Circuit,	2,100
Lucius Q. C. Lamar,	<i>do.</i>	Oakmulgee Circuit,	2,100
Christopher B. Strong,	<i>do.</i>	Flint Circuit,	2,100
William B. Holt,	<i>do.</i>	Middle Circuit,	2,100
Walter T. Colquitt,	<i>do.</i>	Chatahoochee Circuit,	2,100

Inferior Court.

An Inferior Court is held in each county, each composed of five justices, elected by the people every four years. These courts possess the powers of Courts of Probate. The justices have no salary.

EDUCATION.

“ In 1801,” says Mr. Sherwood, (Gazetter of Georgia, 2d edition, 1829,) “ only six academies had been incorporated in the state.” — “ The importance of education now [about 1811] seemed to be more appreciated ; and academies sprang up in almost every town. Few persons born since the period alluded to are entirely destitute of education ; but thousands who were thrown into the world before 1800, know not a letter. The total number of academies is now nearly 90. Many of these, however, are misnamed ; for an academy supposes instruction in the higher branches of education.

“ The Academy and Free School Fund consists of \$500,000. Of this sum there have been paid out since 1822, \$60,642.58 to academies, and \$46,412.12 for the support of free schools. The following is the best estimate I can make of the probable number of pupils at our academies and common schools.

In the academies	4,000
60 counties, each having 12 common schools ; each school 30 pupils	21,600
16 other counties, each having 5 schools ; each school 20 pupils	1,600
<i>Total in the academies and schools</i>	<i>27,200”</i>

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

The *Baptists*, in this state, have 12 associations, 390 churches, 205 ministers, and 31,797 communicants ; the *Methodists*, 64 preachers and 27,038 members ; the *Presbyterians*, 55 churches, 31 ministers, and 3,034 communicants ; the *Christ-ians*, 3 churches and 28 ministers ; the *Episcopalians*, 4 churches and 4 ministers ; the *Roman Catholics*, 3 churches and 3 ministers ; there are also some *Lutherans*, *Friends*, and *Jews*.

XVI. ALABAMA.

Table of the Counties and County Towns.

Counties.		Population.	County Towns.	Distance,	
				T.	W.
Autauga	<i>m</i>	11,872	Washington	129	869
Baldwin	<i>s</i>	2,324	Blakely	228	1020
Bibb	<i>m</i>	6,305	Centreville	39	837
Blount	<i>nm</i>	4,233	Blountsville	110	748
Butler	<i>sm</i>	5,634	Greenville	143	903
Clarke	<i>sm</i>	7,584	Clarksville	146	969
Conecuh	<i>s</i>	7,444	Sparta	205	971
Covington	<i>s</i>	1,522	Montezuma	187	947
Dale	<i>s</i>	2,021	Dale C. H.	242	1002
Dallas	<i>m</i>	14,017	Cahawba	96	886
Fayette	<i>nm</i>	3,470	Fayette C. H.	50	874
Franklin	<i>nw</i>	11,078	Russellville	127	804
Greene	<i>wm</i>	15,026	Erie	47	896
Henry	<i>se</i>	3,955	Columbia	260	872
Jackson	<i>ne</i>	12,702	Bellefonte	172	686
			Woodville	185	708
Jefferson	<i>m</i>	6,855	Elyton	59	799
Lauderdale	<i>nw</i>	11,782	Florence	146	796
Lawrence	<i>n</i>	14,984	Moulton	102	779
Limestone	<i>n</i>	14,848	Athens	130	751
Lowndes		9,421	Lowndes C. H.	138	882
Madison	<i>n</i>	28,011	Huntsville	155	726
Marengo	<i>sm</i>	7,742	Linden	78	914
Marion	<i>nw</i>	4,058	Pikeville	118	850
Mobile	<i>sw</i>	3,071	Mobile	226	1033
		3,194			
Monroe	<i>sm</i>	8,780	Claiborne	157	949
Montgomery	<i>sm</i>	12,694	Montgomery	119	859
Morgan	<i>n</i>	9,053	Somerville	135	751
Perry	<i>m</i>	11,509	Perry C. H.	61	865
Pickens	<i>w</i>	6,620	Pickens	48	906
Pike	<i>se</i>	7,103	Pike C. H.	179	909
St. Clair	<i>nem</i>	5,975	Ashville	129	747
Shelby	<i>m</i>	5,521	Shelbyville	73	803
Tuscaloosa	<i>m</i>	13,646	TUSCALOOSA		858
Walker	<i>nm</i>	2,202	Walker C. H.	47	834
Washington	<i>sw</i>	3,478	Washington C. H.	146	982
Wilcox	<i>sm</i>	9,469	Canton	113	912
Total		308,997, of whom 117,294 are slaves.			

Population at Different Periods.

	Population.	Increase.	Slaves.
In 1810, less than 10,000			
" 1816,	29,683		
" 1818,	70,542		
" 1820,	127,901		In 1820, 41,879
" 1827,	244,041		" 1827, 93,008
" 1830,	308,997	From 1820 to 1830, 181,096	" 1830, 117,294

The population in 1820 is here stated as it was given in the official census for that year ; but the census of this state was published before the returns were completed. The additional returns which were made to complete the census, in 1821, raised the population to 144,041.

Alabama formed a part of the Mississippi Territory, from 1798 till 1817, when it was erected into a separate territorial government. In 1819 it was admitted into the Union as a state. Its growth has been exceedingly rapid.

Mobile is the largest town. The population of the other towns is not given in the census. *Tuscaloosa*, the capital, contained, in 1830, 1,600 inhabitants.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
John Gayle,	{ <i>Governor</i> , term of office from Nov. 1831, to Nov. 1833 . . . }	\$2,000
James T. Thornton,	<i>Secretary of State</i>	1,000
George W. Crabb,	<i>Comptroller of Public Accounts</i>	1,000
Hardin Perkins,	<i>State Treasurer</i>	1,000
Constantine Perkins,	<i>Attorney General</i>	\$125 and perquisites.

The *Senate* consists of 22 members ; the *House of Representatives* of 72 members. The pay of the members of both Houses is \$4 a day each.

JUDICIARY.

The state is divided into *Seven Circuits*, in each of which there is a circuit judge ; and the *Supreme Court* is formed by a union of these seven judges.

		Salary.
Abner S. Lipscomb	<i>Judge of the 1st Circuit</i>	\$1,750
Reuben Saffold	<i>do. 2d do.</i>	1,750
H. W. Collier	<i>do. 3d do.</i>	1,750
John M. Taylor	<i>do. 4th do.</i>	1,750
John White	<i>do. 5th do.</i>	1,750
A. Crenshaw	<i>do. 6th do.</i>	1,750
S. L. Perry	<i>do. 7th do.</i>	1,750

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

The *Baptists* in this state have 12 associations, 219 churches, 130 ministers, and 8,953 communicants ; the *Methodists*, 44 preachers and 13,504 members ; the *Presbyterians*, 38 churches, 27 ministers, 6 licentiates, and 1,669 communicants ; the *Roman Catholics*, 9 ministers ; the *Episcopalians*, 2 ministers.

XVII. MISSISSIPPI.

Table of the Counties and County Towns.

Counties.		Population.	County Towns.	Distance,	
				J.	W.
Adams	<i>sw</i>	12,129	Natchez	112	1146
Natchez, city,		2,790			
Amite	<i>sw</i>	7,943	Liberty	122	1156
Claiborne	<i>w</i>	9,818	Port Gibson	67	1101
Copiah	<i>swm</i>	7,024	Gallatin	53	1087
Covington	<i>sm</i>	2,549	Williamsburgh	83	1087
Franklin	<i>sw</i>	4,622	Meadville	105	1139
Greene	<i>sc</i>	1,849	Leaksville	171	1046
Hancock	<i>s</i>	1,961	Pearlington	200	1135
Hinds	<i>m</i>	8,619	JACKSON		1035
			Raymond	19	1053
Jackson	<i>sc</i>	1,789	Jackson C. H.	213	1073
Jefferson	<i>sw</i>	9,755	Fayette	93	1127
Jones	<i>sm</i>	1,471	Ellisville	134	1054
Lawrence	<i>sm</i>	5,321	Monticello	88	1120
Lowndes		3,342	Columbus	134	900
Madison	<i>e</i>	4,973	Livingston	81	1066
Marion	<i>s</i>	3,701	Columbia	120	1097
Monroe	<i>e</i>	3,855	Hamilton	150	916
Perry	<i>sc</i>	2,285	Augusta	137	1063
Pike	<i>s</i>	5,402	Holmesville	151	1128
Rankin	<i>w</i>	2,084	Brandon	16	1051
Simpson	<i>sm</i>	2,666	Westville	56	1090
Warren	<i>w</i>	7,861	Vicksburg	54	1089
Washington		1,976	Princeton	119	1154
Wayne	<i>e</i>	2,773	Winchester	165	1008
Wilkinson	<i>sw</i>	11,693	Woodville	148	1182
Yazoo	<i>w</i>	6,550	Benton	64	1075

Population at Different Periods.

The country now forming the states of Mississippi and Alabama was erected into a territorial government by the name of the Mississippi Territory, in 1798, and so continued till 1817. Population in 1800, 8,850; in 1810, 40,352: — of Mississippi alone, in 1816, 45,929.

	Increase.	Slaves.	Increase.
In 1820, 75,448		32,814	
" 1830, 136,806	From 1820, to 1830, 61,358	65,659	32,845

Natchez, the largest town, contained 2,184 inhabitants in 1820; in 1830, 2,790. Some of the other most considerable towns are Port Gibson, Vicksburg, Woodville, and Monticello.

In 1828, more than half of the lands in Mississippi belonged to the United States, and the greater part of the remainder was in the possession of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. See p. 149. Many of the Choctaws have recently migrated to the west of the Mississippi. The portion of the state which has been formed into counties, and in which the settlements have been formed, consists of the south and southwest parts.

BANKS.

A Branch of the Bank of the United States was established at Natchez on the 4th of March, 1831. The Bank of the State of Mississippi (at Natchez, with three branches, at Port Gibson, Vicksburg, and Woodville), was chartered in 1809; the capital paid in July 1, 1831, was \$1,058,000. The Planters' Bank, with a capital limited to \$3,000,000, was chartered Feb. 10, 1830; the principal bank is at Natchez, and there are branches at Vicksburg and Rodney.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The *fiscal year* in this state commences on the first Monday in March. The following *rates of interest* are established by law; viz. on bills, bonds, notes, &c., 8 per cent. per annum; on *bond fide* loans of money, 10 per cent.

The immigration of *free negroes* into this state is prohibited by law. If found here, they are compelled to leave the state on thirty days' notice, under the penalty of imprisonment. The introduction of *slaves* is also prohibited by law under the penalty of a heavy fine, unless the person offering them for sale, is possessed of a certificate, signed by two respectable freeholders of the county in the state or territory whence they were brought, giving a particular description of them, and certifying that they have not been guilty of any felony.

Attorneys at Law. Candidates for admission to the Bar are required to produce testimonials of good moral character, and to undergo an examination of their legal attainments before the supreme court. If they give satisfactory evidence of their qualifications, they are licensed under the seal of the court. Any person practising without such authority is liable to a fine of \$200 for every suit in which he may be engaged.

Physicians. The state is divided into three medical districts, in each of which there is a "Board of Medical Censors," appointed by the governor. Candidates for admission to the practice of medicine are required to produce testimony of good moral character, and to bear an examination before one of the Boards of Censors. A licence must be recorded in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which the licentiate intends to practise. Any person practising without such authority is liable to a fine of \$500, and six months' imprisonment.

A resolution was adopted by the legislature at its last session, recommending the call of a convention to *amend the Constitution*. The question was submitted to the people at the election in August, 1831, and decided in the affirmative by a large majority. The time for the meeting of the convention will be appointed by the Legislature at its next session.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

In 1829, a Board of Internal Improvement was organized by the Legislature, consisting of the Governor and three Commissioners. The Board was authorized to employ a civil engineer, and to negotiate a loan of the sum of \$200,000 upon the credit of the state, to be appropriated for the improvement of the navigable streams and public roads within the state. By an act of Congress, passed March 1, 1817, five per cent. of the next proceeds of the sales of the public lands within the state, was reserved for making roads and canals; and three fifths of this (called the *Three per cent. Fund*) are subject to appropriation by the state legislature to those objects *within* the state; the other two fifths are at the disposal of Congress for roads leading *to* the state.

EDUCATION.

The state has a *Literary Fund*, derived from "escheats, confiscations, forfeitures, and all personal property accruing to the state as derelict; fines pecuniary penalties, and forfeitures, recovered of persons for the violation of any penal statute, or for crimes and misdemeanors." No portion of this fund can be distributed till it shall amount to \$50,000, except as much as shall be necessary for the education of the children of the poor. Increasing attention has of late been paid to the subject of education, and there are now several flourishing seminaries in this state.

GOVERNMENT.

Abraham M. Scott, <i>Governor</i> ; (elected on the first Monday } in August, 1831 ; to be installed in January, 1832 . }	Salary. \$2,500
Fountain Winston, <i>Lieutenant-Governor elect.</i> —Pay \$6 a day during the session of the legislature.	
John A. Grimbail, <i>Secretary of State</i> ,	1,200
James Phillips, <i>State Treasurer</i> ,	1,200
T. B. J. Hadley, <i>Auditor of Public Accounts</i> ,	1,200
R. M. Gaines, <i>Attorney General</i> ,	1,000

JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

John A. Quitman, <i>Chancellor</i> ,	Salary. \$2,000
--	--------------------

Supreme Court.

Edward Turner,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	. . . . .	2,000
Joshua Child,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	. . . . .	2,000
John Black,	<i>do.</i>	. . . . .	2,000
James R. Nicholson,	<i>do.</i>	. . . . .	2,000
Harry Cage,	<i>do.</i>	. . . . .	2,000

Circuit Courts.

The state is divided into five districts, in which the judges of the Supreme Court severally hold Circuit Courts. These courts have original jurisdiction in all cases where the sum in dispute exceeds \$50; and appellate jurisdiction from the courts of the justices of the peace, when the sum exceeds \$20. They are also invested with criminal jurisdiction. In the *County of Adams*, a separate criminal court has been established, of which the present judge is *John M. Murray*; salary \$800; but this court does not supersede the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court in criminal proceedings, their jurisdiction in such matters being concurrent.

Probate and County Courts.

There are, in every county, a Probate Court and a County Court, the judges of which have no salary, but are paid by fees and by an allowance of \$3 a day. The County Court is composed of three judges, of which the Probate Judge is the presiding justice. This court has jurisdiction over all offences committed by slaves; and for such trials it is vested with the powers which usually belong to courts of oyer and terminer. It has appellate jurisdiction from the courts of the justices of the peace, when the sum involved does not exceed \$20.

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

The *Methodists* in this state have 23 preachers and 5,918 members; the *Baptists*, 3 associations, 58 churches, 12 ministers, and 1,714 communicants; the *Presbyterians*, 25 churches, 21 ministers, 3 licentiates, and about 950 communicants; the *Episcopalians*, 4 ministers; and there are some *Roman Catholics*.

XVIII. LOUISIANA.

Table of the Parishes and Seats of Justice.

<i>Eastern District.</i>					
Parishes.		Pop.	Seats of Justice.	Distance,	
				N. O.	W.
Ascension	<i>sem</i>	5,400	Donaldson	75	1278
Assumption	<i>sem</i>	5,670	Assumption C. H.	90	1293
Baton Rouge, East.	<i>m</i>	6,717	Concordia		
Baton Rouge, West,	<i>m</i>	3,092	Baton Rouge	117	1237
Concordia	<i>ne</i>	4,662			
Felician, East,	<i>em</i>	8,247	Jackson	158	1193
Felician, West,	<i>em</i>	8,629	St. Francisville	149	1205
Iberville	<i>sem</i>	7,050	Iberville	98	1256
Jefferson	<i>se</i>	6,846	Coquille	202	1149
Lafourche Interior	<i>s</i>	5,500	Thibadeauxville	108	1311
Orleans	<i>se</i>	3,793	} NEW ORLEANS		
N. Orleans, city & suburbs		46,310			1203
Plaquemines	<i>se</i>	4,489	Fort Jackson	75	1278
Point Coupee	<i>m</i>	5,936	Point Coupee	154	1210
St. Bernard	<i>sem</i>	3,356			
St. Charles	<i>sem</i>	5,107			
St. Helena	<i>em</i>	4,027	St. Helena	98	1212
St. James	<i>sem</i>	7,672	Bringer's	60	1262
St. John Baptist	<i>sem</i>	5,700	Bonnet Carré	36	1241
St. Tammany	<i>e</i>	2,864	Covington	44	1159
Terre Bonne	<i>s</i>	2,121	Williamsburg		
Washington	<i>e</i>	2,286	Franklinton		1162
<i>Total of Eastern District</i> 155,318, of whom 80,421 are slaves.					
<i>Western District.</i>					
Avoyelles	<i>m</i>	3,488	Marksville	240	1247
Catahoula	<i>nm</i>	2,576	Harrisonburg	251	1186
Claiborne		1,764	Russellville	441	1274
Lafayette	<i>s</i>	5,606	Vermillionville	192	1351
Natchitoches	<i>nw</i>	7,926	Nachitoches	354	1328
Rapides	<i>m</i>	7,559	Alexandria	272	1246
St. Landry	<i>sw</i>	12,552	Opelousas	192	1326
St. Martin's	<i>s</i>	7,204	St. Martinsville	176	1366
St. Mary's	<i>s</i>	6,442	Franklin	141	1344
Washita	<i>n</i>	5,140	Monroe	323	1258
<i>Total of Western District</i> 60,257, of whom 29,210 are slaves.					

	Population.				Slaves.
Eastern District	.	.	.	155,318	80,421
Western District	.	.	.	60,257	29,210
<i>Total of Louisiana</i>				215,575	109,631

Population at Different Periods.

	Population.		Increase.	Slaves.	Increase.
In 1810,	76,556			34,660	
" 1820,	153,407	From 1810 to 1820,	76,851	69,064	34,404
" 1830,	215,575	" 1820 " 1830,	62,168	109,631	40,567

Population of the French Colony of Louisiana, in 1763, 11,496.

Population of *New Orleans*, in 1802, about 10,000; in 1810, 17,242; in 1820, 27,176; in 1830, 46,310.

In 1829, the seat of government of Louisiana was removed from *New Orleans* to *Donaldson* or *Donaldsonville*; and in 1831, it was transferred back again to *New Orleans*.

RAIL-ROAD.

In April, 1831, the *Rail-road* from *New Orleans* to lake *Ponchartrain* was opened with appropriate ceremonies. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, perfectly straight, and its ascent and descent are only 16 inches. The company are constructing an artificial harbor and breakwater in the lake, at the end of the rail-road. These works have caused a very great rise in the value of property in the vicinity.

CULTIVATION OF SUGAR.

The whole produce of sugar in Louisiana, in the year 1828, was stated at 88,878 hhds. of 1,000 lbs. each; the capital invested in sugar estates estimated at \$45,000,000; the number of sugar plantations, in 1827, about 700. — The following facts respecting the cultivation of sugar are extracted from a report of a committee of "The Agricultural Society of *Baton Rouge*," in September, 1829; but in another report dated September 23, 1830, the committee say, that they "were deceived by the abundant and extraordinary crop of the preceding year, 1828;" and they reduce the rate of income to 6 per cent.

"The gross product of one hand, on a well regulated sugar estate, is put down at the cultivation of five acres, producing 5,000 lbs. of sugar, and 125 gallons of molasses; the former valued, on the spot, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, and the latter at 18 cents per gallon, — together \$297.50.

"The annual expense of each hand, including wages paid, horses, mules, and oxen, physician's bills, &c., is \$105. An estate with 80 negroes, annually costs \$8,330. The items are as follows: salt meat, spirits, \$830; *clothing of all sorts* \$1,200; medical attendance and medicines \$400; Indian corn \$1,000; overseer's and sugar-maker's salary, \$1,000; taxes \$300; annual loss on a capital of \$50,000 in negroes, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. \$1,250; horses and oxen \$1,500; repairs of boilers \$550; do. of ploughs, carts, &c. \$300. Total \$8,330.

"Fifteen acres are required for each hand, 5 for cultivation in cane, 5 in fallow, or rest, and 5 in wood-land. The annual consumption of wood, on an estate worked by 80 negroes, is 800 cords. Two crops of cane are generally made in succession on the same land, one of plant cane, the other

of ratoon ; it then lies fallow two years, or is planted in corn or peas. One hand will tend 5 acres, besides cutting his proportion of wood and ploughing $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of fallow ground.

“ The capital vested in 1,200 acres of land, with its stock of slaves, horses, mules, and working oxen, is estimated at \$147,200. One-third, or 400 acres, being cultivated in cane, yields 400,000 pounds, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and 10,000 gallons of molasses at 18 cents, — together \$23,800 ; deduct annual expenses as before, \$8,330, leaving an apparent profit of \$15,470, or $10\frac{3}{7}$ per cent. as interest on the investment.”

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
A. B. Roman, <i>Governor</i> ; term of office expires January, 1835 ;	\$7,500
G. A. Waggaman, <i>Secretary of State</i> .	George Eustis, <i>Attorney General</i> .
F. Gardere, <i>Treasurer</i> .	Louis Bingier, <i>Surveyor General</i> .

The *Senate*, 17 members, elected for 4 years. J. A. Smith, *President*.
House of Representatives, 50 members, elected for 2 years. Alexander Mouton, *Speaker*.

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Supreme Court. George Matthews, Francis X. Martin, Alexander Porter.—*Criminal Court of New Orleans*. F. Grima, *Judge*.

Judges of the Eight District Courts.

1. { Joshua Lewis	3. Charles Bushnell	6. J. H. Johnston
{ Isaac Baldwin	4. Lewis Esnault	7. J. H. Overton
2. Benjamin Winchester	5. Seth Lewis	8. Clark Woodruff

The *Supreme Court* sits in the city of *New Orleans*, for the Eastern District of the state, during the months of November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June, and July ; and for the Northern District at *Opelousas* and *Attakapas*, during the months of August, September, and October. The *District Courts*, with the exception of the courts in the First District, hold, in each parish, two sessions during the year, to try causes originally instituted before them, and appeals from the Parish Courts. The *Parish Courts* hold their regular sessions in each parish on the first Monday in each month. The Courts in the First District, composed of the District, Parish, and Criminal Courts, and Courts of Probate, are in session during the whole year excepting the months of July, August, September, and October, in which they hold special courts when necessary.

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

The *Roman Catholics* are the most numerous religious denomination in this state, which is divided into upwards of 20 ecclesiastical parishes, most of which are provided with priests. The *Baptists* have 1 association, 28 churches, 14 ministers, and 1,021 communicants ; the *Methodists*, 6 preachers and 1,573 members ; the *Presbyterians*, 3 churches, 4 ministers, 1 licentiate, and 200 communicants ; the *Episcopalians*, 3 ministers.

Counties.		Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	County Towns.	Distance,	
					N.	W.
Campbell	<i>n</i>	4,244	5,110	Jacksonborough	215	543
Carter	<i>ne</i>	4,835	6,418	Elizabethtown	316	420
Claiborne	<i>n</i>	5,508	8,470	Tazewell	243	491
Cocke	<i>e</i>	4,892	6,048	Newport	247	479
Granger	<i>em</i>	7,651	10,066	Rutledge	232	483
Greene	<i>e</i>	11,221	14,410	Greenville	273	454
Hamilton	<i>semi</i>	821	2,274	Hamilton C. H.	148	619
Hawkins	<i>ne</i>	10,949	13,683	Rogersville	264	451
Jefferson	<i>e</i>	8,953	11,799	Dandridge	229	497
Knox	<i>em</i>	13,034	14,498	Knoxville	199	516
McMinn	<i>semi</i>	1,623	14,497	Athens	153	572
Marion	<i>s</i>	3,888	5,516	Jasper	114	653
Monroe	<i>se</i>	2,529	13,709	Madisonville	168	561
Morgan	<i>n</i>	1,676	2,582	Montgomery	46	746
Rhea	<i>em</i>	4,215	8,182	Washington	129	593
Roane	<i>em</i>	7,895	11,340	Kingston	159	556
Sevier	<i>e</i>	4,772	5,117	Sevier C. H.	225	515
Sullivan	<i>ne</i>	7,015	10,073	Blountsville	306	409
Washington	<i>e</i>	9,557	10,995	Jonesborough	298	429
<i>Total of East Tenn.</i>		135,312	196,374	of whom 17,890 are slaves.		

		Pop.		Slaves.
West Tennessee	..	488,448	.	124,492
East Tennessee	.	196,374	.	17,890

Total of Tennessee, 684,822 142,382

Population at Different Periods.

	Population.		Increase.		Slaves.	Increase.
In 1800,	105,602				13,584	
" 1810,	261,727	From 1800 to 1810,	156,125		44,535	30,951
" 1820,	420,813	" 1810 " 1820,	159,086		80,107	35,572
" 1830,	684,822	" 1820 " 1830,	264,009		142,382	62,275

The population of none of the towns in Tennessee is given by the new census, with the exception of Nashville, the seat of government, and much the largest town. Some of the other most considerable towns are Murfreesborough, once the seat of government, Clarksville, Franklin, Fayetteville, and Memphis, in West Tennessee; and Knoxville, in East Tennessee.

BANKS.

"The Bank of the State" is situated at Nashville; here the Bank of the United States has an Office of Discount and Deposit; and at the same place there is also the private bank of Yeatman, Woods, & Co., which does a very extensive business.

PENITENTIARY.

A state Penitentiary, constructed of stone and upon the most improved plan, has been erected during the year past, near Nashville, at the expense

of about \$50,000. It is three stories high, 310 feet in length, and 50 feet in width, containing solitary cells or dormitories for 200 convicts. It had, in August, 1831, 13 prisoners at hard labor.

GOVERNMENT.

William Carroll, *Governor*; (term of office expires September 1, 1833); salary, \$2,000.

Senate,—elected August 1831.

William Lytle	William H. Field	James W. Wyly
Lucius J. Polk	Isham Perkins	Robert Murray
Robert S. Jetton	James T. Holman	James I. Greene
Henry Frey	Robert M. Anderson	John M. Brabson
David Burford	Cullen Andrews	John F. Gillespie
Burchett Douglass	William Davis	Abram McClelland
Theodorick F. Bradford	Duncan McIvor	

Pay of the senators and representatives, \$4 a day each.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals.

		Salary.
Robert White,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$1,800
John Catron,	<i>do.</i>	1,800
Jacob Peck,	<i>do.</i>	1,800

Chancellors. Nathan Green, and W. A. Cook. — Salary \$1,500 each.

Judges of the Circuit Courts. — Salary \$1,300 each.

Samuel Powell	J. C. Mitchell	J. C. Hamilton
Edward Scott	Thomas Stuart	Joshua Haskell
Charles F. Keith	William E. Kennedy	William B. Turley
N. W. Williams	P. W. Humphreys	

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

The *Baptists* in this state have 11 associations, 214 churches, 141 ministers, and 11,971 communicants; the *Methodists*, 125 preachers, and 38,242 members, including a few belonging to adjacent states; the *Presbyterians*, 105 churches, 60 ministers, 20 licentiates, and 6,814 communicants; the *Lutherans*, 10 ministers. The *Cumberland Presbyterians*, computed at about 100,000, reside chiefly in Tennessee and Kentucky.

XX. KENTUCKY.

Table of the Counties and Towns.

Counties.		Pop.	Towns.		Pop.	Distance, F. | W.	
Adair	<i>sm</i>	8,220	Columbia		422	91	622
Allen	<i>s</i>	6,486	Scottsville		180	151	686
Anderson	<i>m</i>	4,542	Lawrenceburg		320	12	563
Barren	<i>swm</i>	14,821	Glasgow		617	126	661
Bath	<i>em</i>	8,799	Owingsville		241	73	486
Boone	<i>n</i>	9,012	Sharpsburg		158	62	497
			Burlington		276	72	513
Bourbon	<i>nem</i>	18,434	Paris		1,219	43	516
			Millersburg		470	50	515
			Middletown		195	53	505
Bracken	<i>n</i>	6,392	Augusta		691	73	489
			Hardinsburg		316	118	656
Breckenridge	<i>wm</i>	7,345	Cloverport		194	129	667
			Stephenport		64	116	554
			Morgantown		76	141	692
Butler	<i>swm</i>	3,055	Shepherdsville		278	74	612
Bullitt	<i>nwm</i>	5,660	Mt. Washington		226	56	600
			Princeton		366	229	766
Caldwell	<i>w</i>	8,332	Eddyville		167	241	778
Callaway	<i>sw</i>	5,159	Wadesborough		163	262	801
Campbell	<i>n</i>	9,893	Newport		717	79	498
			Covington		743	79	498
Casey	<i>m</i>	4,342	Liberty		118	66	597
Christian	<i>sw</i>	12,694	Hopkinsville		1,263	206	745
Clarke	<i>m</i>	13,052	Winchester		620	45	516
Clay	<i>se</i>	3,549	Manchester		159	115	558
Cumberland	<i>s</i>	8,636	Burkesville		340	119	628
Daviess	<i>wm</i>	5,218	Owensborough		229	150	688
Edmondson	<i>swm</i>	2,642	Brownsville		125	138	678
Estill	<i>em</i>	4,618	Irvine		91	71	531
Fayette	<i>m</i>	25,174	Lexington		6,104	25	534
			Athens		134	35	544
Fleming	<i>ne</i>	13,493	Flemingsburg		642	79	493
Floyd	<i>e</i>	4,266	Prestonsburg		81	142	445
Franklin	<i>m</i>	9,251	Frankfort		1,680		538
			South Frankfort		307		
Gallatin	<i>n</i>	6,680	Port William		324	57	565
Garrard	<i>m</i>	11,870	Lancaster		570	52	559
Grant	<i>nwm</i>	2,987	Williamstown		197	44	520
Graves	<i>sw</i>	2,503	Mayfield		44	284	823
Grayson	<i>wm</i>	3,876	Litchfield		166	110	661
Greene	<i>m</i>	13,718	Greensburg		665	90	625
			Campbellsville		126	78	613
Greenup	<i>ne</i>	5,853	Greenupsburg		204	132	428
Hancock	<i>wm</i>	1,494	Hawsville			130	668
Hardin	<i>wm</i>	13,148	Elizabethtown		601	80	631
Harlan	<i>se</i>	2,928	Harlan C. H.			168	490
Harrison	<i>nm</i>	13,180	Cynthiana		977	38	134
			Leesburg		138	28	235
			Clayville		48	50	955

Counties.		Pop.	Towns.	Pop.	Distance,	
					P.	W.
Hart	<i>swm</i>	5,292	{ Munfordsville	193	105	656
Henderson	<i>w</i>	6,649	{ Woodsonville	48		
Henry	<i>nm</i>	11,395	{ Hendersonville	483	180	718
Hickman	<i>sw</i>	5,193	{ New Castle	539	37	556
Hopkins	<i>w</i>	6,763	{ Clinton	81	308	817
			{ Columbus	186		
			{ Madisonville	112	20	738
Jefferson	<i>nwm</i>	24,002	{ Louisville	10,352	32	590
			{ Shippingport	607	54	592
			{ Portland	398		
			{ Williamsville	70		
Jessamine	<i>m</i>	9,961	{ Nicholasville	409	37	516
Knox	<i>se</i>	4,321	{ North Liberty	62		
Laurel	<i>scm</i>	2,182	{ Barbourville	139	122	533
Lawrence	<i>e</i>	3,897	{ Hazle Patch		102	558
			{ London	15		
Lewis	<i>nc</i>	5,206	{ Louisa	87	127	435
			{ Clarksburg	62	96	416
			{ Vanceburg	93	99	443
			{ Concord	34		
Lincoln	<i>m</i>	11,012	{ Stanford	363	51	567
			{ Crab Orchard	234	61	577
Livingston	<i>w</i>	6,007	{ Salem	254	245	783
Logan	<i>s</i>	13,002	{ Smithland	388	260	798
McCracken	<i>w</i>	1,298	{ Russellville	1,358	171	711
Madison	<i>m</i>	18,035	{ Wilmington	12	282	827
Mason	<i>n</i>	16,203	{ Paducah	105	279	817
Meade	<i>wm</i>	4,111	{ Richmond	947	50	537
			{ Washington	868	63	482
			{ Maysville	2,040	67	478
Mercer	<i>m</i>	17,706	{ Brandenburg	331	90	628
			{ Harrodsburg	1,051	30	565
			{ Danville	849	40	571
			{ Peryville	283	40	575
			{ Salvisa	78	21	572
Monroe	<i>s</i>	5,125	{ Tompkinsville	220	144	653
Montgomery	<i>m</i>	10,221	{ Mount Sterling	561	60	501
Morgan	<i>cm</i>	2,857	{ Jeffersonville	33		
Muhlenberg	<i>swm</i>	5,341	{ West Liberty	50	107	484
			{ Greenville	217	177	715
Nelson	<i>wm</i>	11,916	{ Bardstown	1,625	55	606
			{ Bloomfield	301	44	595
			{ Fairfield	88	48	599
Nicholas	<i>nwm</i>	8,832	{ Carlisle	430	58	510
Ohio	<i>wm</i>	4,913	{ Hartford	242	154	692
			{ Westport	314	44	577
Oldham	<i>nm</i>	9,563	{ Bedford	104	53	574
			{ Brownsville	57	41	574
			{ La Grange	27	35	568
Owen	<i>nwm</i>	5,792	{ Owenton	143	28	536
			{ New Liberty	161	36	544
Pendleton	<i>n</i>	3,866	{ Falmouth	207	60	502
Perry	<i>se</i>	3,331	{ Perry C. H.		148	550
Pike	<i>e</i>	2,677	{ Pikeville	49	165	422

Counties.		Pop.	Towns.	Pop.	Distance, F. W.	
Pulaski	<i>sm</i>	9,522	Somerset	231	85	601
Rockcastle	<i>scm</i>	2,875	Mount Vernon	142	73	582
Russell	<i>sm</i>	3,833	{ Jamestown	67	109	615
Scott	<i>nm</i>	14,677	{ Creelsburg	37	110	641
			{ Georgetown	1,344	17	534
Shelby	<i>nm</i>	19,039	{ Shelbyville	1,201	21	572
			{ Simpsonville	77	29	580
			{ Christiansburg	78	15	566
Simpson	<i>s</i>	6,099	Franklin	280	165	705
Spencer	<i>m</i>	6,815	Taylorsville	248	35	586
Todd	<i>s</i>	8,801	{ Elkton	382	186	726
			{ Trenton	178	200	771
Trigg	<i>sw</i>	5,889	{ Cadiz	168	226	765
			{ Canton	146	235	774
Union	<i>w</i>	4,435	Morganfield	292	205	743
Warren	<i>swm</i>	10,947	Bowling-Green	815	145	685
			{ Springfield	618	50	601
			{ Lebanon	384	59	594
Washington	<i>m</i>		{ Mackville	83	44	595
			{ Fredricksburg	58	59	610
			{ Newmarket	43	65	600
Wayne	<i>s</i>	8,731	Monticello	207	110	607
Whitely	<i>se</i>	3,807	{ Whitely C. H.		130	557
			{ Williamsburg	50		
Woodford	<i>m</i>	12,294	{ Versailles	904	13	546
			{ Mortonsville	145	20	553
<i>Total</i>		688,844,	of whom 165,350 are slaves.			

The above Table contains all the towns and villages in Kentucky of which the population is given in the Census of 1830. When two or more towns are given for the same county, the one placed *first* is the *seat of justice*.

Population at Different Periods.

Population.		Increase.		Slaves.	Increase.
In 1790,	73,677			12,430	
" 1800,	220,959	From 1790 to 1800,	147,282	43,344	30,914
" 1810,	406,511	" 1800 " 1810,	185,552	80,561	37,217
" 1820,	564,317	" 1810 " 1820,	147,806	120,732	40,171
" 1830,	688,844	" 1820 " 1830,	124,527	165,350	44,618

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

Thomas Metcalfe, *Governor*; (term of office expires in Sept. 1832.) ^{Salary.} \$2,000
 John Breathitt, *Lieut. Gov. and Speaker of the Senate*. — Pay
 \$4 a day while presiding over the Senate.

Thomas T. Crittenden,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	750
Porter Clay,	<i>Auditor of Public Accounts,</i>	1,500
John M. Foster,	<i>Register of the Land Office,</i>	1,500
James Davidson,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	1,200

LEGISLATURE.

One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Four years.
James Allen	James Campbell	J. O. Bayseman	James Clark
Samuel Casey	Robert George	John B. Bibb	Wm. P. Fleming
John Faulkner	Wm. C. Payne	Wm. G. Boyd	James Gholson
John Griffin	Chr. A. Rudd	Geo. I. Brown	Wm. R. Griffith
R. O. D. Maupin	L. J. Stephens	Wm. Conner	James Guthrie
John Payne	J. B. Thompson	Wm. Cunningham	Benj. Hardin
John C. Ray	J. R. Thornton	Jas. Dejarnett	David K. Harris
Benj. Selby	Rob. Wickliffe	R. S. Dougherty	John Rodman
S. L. Williams	Wm. Wood	Henry Owsley	Robert Taylor
Cyrus Wingate		James Parks	

The Senators are elected for 4 years, one quarter of them being chosen annually. Those in the 1st column have one year to serve; those in the 2d, 2; in the 3d, 3, and in the 4th, 4. — The *House of Representatives* consists of 100 members. — The senators and representatives receive \$2 each for every day's attendance, and \$2 for every 20 miles' travel.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals.

		Salary.
George Robertson,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$1,500
Joseph R. Underwood,	<i>Second Judge,</i>	1,500
Richard A. Buckner,	<i>Third do.</i>	1,500
James W. Denny,	<i>Attorney General,</i>	400

Circuit Courts.

The state is divided into 16 judicial districts for the holding of the Circuit Courts. A Judge is appointed for each circuit, has jurisdiction of law cases over \$50 and of chancery cases over £5, holds three terms a year in each county, and receives a salary of \$1,000. The judges in the several circuits, are as follows:

William P. Roper	1st Dist.	William L. Kelly	9th Dist.
H. O. Brown . . .	2d do.	Richard French . .	10th do.
Thomas M. Hickey .	3d do.	S. W. Robbins . . .	11th do.
Samuel Todd . . .	4th do.	J. L. Bridges . . .	12th do.
Henry Pirtle . . .	5th do.	P. I. Booker . . .	13th do.
Asher W. Graham .	6th do.	Alney McLean . . .	14th do.
Benj. Shackelford .	7th do.	Joseph Eve . . .	15th do.
Benj. Monree . . .	8th do.	Rezin Daridge . . .	16th do.

County Courts are held by justices of the peace, who have very inconsiderable fees when acting out of court. Any three justices may hold a court

once in every month, except the month in which the circuit court is held. Their jurisdiction consists principally over mills, roads, wills, and the estates of deceased persons. They hear appeals from the judgment of single justices for sums below £5 and above 26 shillings.

TAXES.

Amount of taxable property in the state, in lands, town lots, slaves, houses, and carriages, according to returns made to the auditor, \$103,548,638, paying a tax of 6½ cents on \$100; yielding,	\$67,843·72
Tax on studs according to income; 1492 in number,	4,454·55
Tax on taverns, \$10 each; 334 in number,	3,440·00
Total tax	\$75,638·27

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

This canal which was finished near the end of the year 1830, is thus described by the engineer, Mr. John R. Henry.

“The Louisville and Portland Canal is about two miles in length; is intended for steamboats of the largest class, and to overcome a fall of 24 feet, occasioned by an irregular ledge of lime rock, through which the entire bed of the Canal is excavated, a part of it to the depth of 12 feet, overlaid with earth. There is one guard and three lift locks combined, all of which have their foundation on the rock. Two bridges, one of stone, 240 feet long, with an elevation of 68 feet to top of parapet wall, and three arches, the centre one of which is semi-elliptical, with a transverse diameter of 66, and a semi-conjugate diameter of 22 feet. The two side arches are segments of 40 feet span. The bridge contains 5,741 perches of mason work. The other is a pivot bridge, built over the head of the guard lock, and is of wood, 100 feet long, with a span of 52 feet, intended to open in time of high water, as boats are passing through the canal. The guard lock is 190 feet long in the clear, with semi-circular heads of 26 feet in diameter, is 50 feet wide and 42 feet high, and contains 21,775 perches of mason work. The solid contents of this lock are equal to 15 common locks, such as are built on the Ohio and New York Canals. The lift locks are of the same width with the guard lock, 20 feet high, and 183 feet long in the clear, and contain 12,300 perches of mason work. The entire length of the walls from the head of the guard lock to the end of the outlet lock, is 921 feet. In addition to the amount of mason work above, there are three culverts to drain off the water from the adjacent lands, the mason work of which, when added to the locks and bridge, gives the whole amount of mason work 41,989 perches, equal to about 30 common canal locks. The cross section of the Canal is 200 feet at the top of the banks, 50 feet at the bottom, and 42 feet high, having a capacity equal to that of 25 common canals; and if we keep in view the unequal quantity of mason

work compared to the length of the Canal, the great difficulties of excavating earth and rock from so great a depth and width, together with the contingencies attending its construction from the fluctuations of the Ohio River, we may not be considered as extravagant in drawing the comparison between the work in this, and in that of 70 or 75 miles of common canalling."

EDUCATION.

Efforts have been made within the last two or three years to introduce a system of common schools into this state. A Committee was appointed by the House of Representatives, who in their report, say "that they have examined the communication from the Rev. Benjamin O. Peers, made in obedience to a resolution of the last session of the General Assembly requesting him to communicate to this legislature any information he possessed upon the subject of common schools, and which he might think could aid in the adoption of a system for the state of Kentucky."—

"They have also had under consideration the report of the Auditor, made in pursuance of a resolution of the last General Assembly, communicating, as far as returns have been received, the number of children between four and fifteen years of age, and designating the number at school in the respective counties of this Commonwealth. It is a matter of regret, that but partial returns have been made; from more than half the counties there are no returns. There is from eight counties, the list of the children only. From 34 counties, there is a designation also of the number at school; but even from these counties, the information cannot be relied upon as accurate.

"The aggregate number of children in the 34 counties, as returned, is 51,702, and the whole number at school 10,945. Although it is believed and hoped that the whole number at school has not been returned, yet your committee is constrained to think, taking those counties from which correct returns are supposed to have been received as data, that the number at school will not amount to more than one third of the aggregate number of children."

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

The *Baptists*, in this state have 25 associations, 442 churches, 289 ministers, and 37,520 communicants; the *Methodists*, 77 preachers and 23,935 members; the *Presbyterians*, 103 churches 61 ministers, 9 licentiates, and 7,832 communicants; the *Roman Catholics* about 30 priests; the *Episcopalians*, 5 ministers; the *Cumberland Presbyterians* are also considerably numerous.

XXI. OHIO.

Table of the Counties and County Towns.

Counties.		Pop. 1830.	Sq. M.	County Towns.	Pop.	Distance,	
						C.	W.
Adams	s	12,278	550	West Union	429	101	460
Allen	wm	578	542	Wapaghkonetta		110	507
Ashtabula	ne	14,84	705	Jefferson	270	191	325
Athens	se	9,763	744	Athens	729	73	344
Belmont	e	28,412	536	St. Clairsville	789	124	275
Brown	s	17,867	492	Georgetown	325	104	480
Butler	sw	27,044	486	Hamilton	1,097	101	488
Champaign	wm	12,130	417	Urbana	1,102	50	447
Clark	swm	13,074	412	Springfield	1,080	43	437
Clermont	sw	20,466	515	Batavia	426	109	476
Clinton	sm	11,292	400	Wilnington	607	67	444
Columbiana	e	35,508	865	New Lisbon	1,138	152	282
Coschocton	em	11,162	562	Coshocton	333	84	336
Crawford	nm	4,778	584	Bucyrus	298	69	409
Cuyahoga	ne	10,360	475	Cleveland	1,076	138	354
Dark	w	6,203	660	Greenville	160	103	501
Delaware	m	11,523	610	Delaware	532	23	419
Fairfield	m	24,788	540	Lancaster	1,530	28	372
Fayette	sm	8,180	415	Washington	300	45	422
Franklin	m	14,766	520	COLUMBUS	2,437		396
Gallia	s	9,733	495	Gallipolis	755	108	362
Geauga	ne	1,813	600	Chardon, township	881	157	332
Green	swm	15,084	416	Xenia	919	57	453
Guernsey	em	18,036	621	Cambridge	518	83	314
Hardin	wm		500	Hardy		66	436
Hamilton	sw	52,321	400	Cincinnati	24,831	112	497
Hancock	nwm	813	575	Findlay	52	114	502
Harrison	e	20,920	450	Cadiz	820	124	278
Henry	nw	260	474	Damascus		161	485
Highland	sm	16,347	555	Hillsborough	564	74	441
Hocking	sm	4,008	432	Logan	97	47	370
Holmes	m	9,133	400	Millersburg	319	80	341
Huron	n	13,345	840	Norwalk	310	113	399
Jackson	s	5,974	492	Jackson	329	74	387
Jefferson	e	22,489	400	Steubenville	2,937	149	260
Knox	m	17,124	610	Mount Vernon	1,021	45	375
Lawrence	s	5,366	426	Burlington	149	135	405
Licking	m	20,864	666	Newark	999	34	362
Lorain	n	5,696	555	Elyria	668	130	377
Logan	wm	6,442	425	Belle Fontaine	266	62	458
Madison	m	6,190	448	London	249	27	423
Marion	m	6,558	527	Marion	287	47	416
Medina	nem	7,560	473	Medina, township	622	111	357
Meigs	se	6,159	405	Chester	164	94	343
Mercer	w	1,110	570	St. Mary's	92	111	508
Miami	wm	12,806	444	Troy	504	78	474
Monroe	se	8,770	563	Woodsfield	157	140	294
Montgomery	wm	24,252	450	Dayton	2,965	66	462

Counties.	Pop. 1830.	Sq. M.	County Towns.	Pop.	Distance, C. W.	
Morgan <i>se</i>	11,796	500	McConnellsville	267	70	340
Muskingum <i>m</i>	29,325	664	Zanesville	3,094	59	336
Paulding <i>nw</i>	160	432				
Perry <i>sm</i>	14,018	402	Somerset	576	46	354
Pickaway <i>s</i>	15,935	495	Circleville	1,136	26	394
Pike <i>s</i>	6,024	414	Piketon	271	65	409
Portage <i>ne</i>	18,827	752	Ravenna, <i>township</i>	806	127	320
Preble <i>w</i>	16,255	432	Eaton	511	92	488
Putnam <i>nw</i>	230	576	Sugar Grove		148	538
Richland <i>nm</i>	24,007	900	Man-field	849	71	380
Ross <i>sm</i>	24,053	672	Chillicothe	2,846	45	404
Sandusky <i>n</i>	2,851	656	Lower Sandusky	351	103	428
Scioto <i>s</i>	8,730	581	Portsmouth	1,064	91	421
Seneca <i>nm</i>	5,148	546	Tiffin	248	85	431
Shelby <i>wm</i>	3,671	418	Sydney	240	86	482
Stark <i>cm</i>	26,784	780	Canton	1,257	116	319
Trumbull <i>nw</i>	26,154	875	Warren	510	157	207
Tuscarawas <i>cm</i>	11,298	654	New Philadelphia	410	107	314
Union <i>m</i>	3,192	430	Marysville	142	57	433
Van Wert <i>nw</i>	49	432	Willshire		146	533
Warren <i>swm</i>	21,493	400	Lebanon	1,157	83	468
Washington <i>se</i>	11,731	670	Marietta	1,207	106	304
Wayne <i>nm</i>	23,344	650	Wooster	977	86	347
Williams <i>nw</i>	377	600	Defiance	52	175	511
Wood <i>nw</i>	1,935	741	Perrysburg	182	135	460
<i>Total</i>	937,671	40,150				

Population of Ohio at Different Periods.

Cincinnati.

Population.	Increase.	Population.
In 1790, about 3,000		In 1800, 750
" 1800, 45,365	From 1790 to 1800, 43,365.	" 1810, 2,540
" 1810, 230,760	" 1800 " 1810, 195,395.	" 1820, 9,642
" 1820, 581,434	" 1810 " 1820, 350,674.	" 1826, 16,230
" 1830, 937,637	" 1820 " 1830, 356,203.	" 1830, 24,831
		" 1831, 28,014

From this statement it appears that both the state of Ohio and the city of Cincinnati have had a remarkably rapid growth. The population of Cincinnati, in 1830, is here stated according to the official census of that year; another census of the city was taken the same year, several months later, according to which the population was 26,515.

GOVERNMENT.

Duncan McArthur, *Governor*; (term of office expires on the 1st Monday in December, 1832); salary, \$1,200.

Moses H. Kirby, *Secretary of State*. Ralph Osborn, *Auditor of State*. Henry Brown, *Treasurer*.

Canal Commissioners. Isaac Miner, Benjamin Tappan, N. Beasley, John Johnstone, Alexander Bourne, Alfred Kelley, and Micajah T. Williams.

The *Senate* consists of 36 members, elected biennially ; Samuel R. Miller, *Speaker*.

The *House of Representatives* consists of 72 members, elected annually ; James M. Bell, *Speaker*.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
Peter Hitchcock,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$1,200
Joshua Collet,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	1,200
John C. Wright,	<i>do.</i>	1,200
Ebenezer Lane,	<i>do.</i>	1,200

Courts of Common Pleas.

For holding the Courts of Common Pleas, the state is divided into 9 districts or circuits, in each of which there is a presiding judge, whose salary is \$1,000. These judges are severally assisted by three associate judges in each county, who receive \$2.50 a day during their attendance at court. The names of the present presiding judges are as follows.

George B. Holt,	1st Circuit.	George I. Smith,	6th Circuit.
F. A. Guimké,	2d do.	David Higgins,	7th do.
Reuben Wood,	3d do.	Thomas Irwin,	8th do.
Alexander Harper,	4th do.	G. P. Torrence,	9th do.
J. H. Hallock,	5th do.		

All the judges of the Supreme Court and the Courts of Common Pleas, are elected by the General Assembly for the term of 7 years.— The Supreme Court sits once a year in each county, and the Court of Common Pleas three times.

The Supreme Court has no criminal jurisdiction, except in cases of murder of the first degree, which is the only capital crime in Ohio. A person accused of this crime has his option to be tried in either court. All other crimes are cognizable by the Court of Common Pleas.

The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction, concurrent with the Court of Common Pleas, of civil cases involving more than \$1,000. The Court of Common Pleas has exclusive jurisdiction of cases between \$100 and \$1,000, and concurrent jurisdiction, with justices of the peace, of cases under \$100. An appeal lies to the Court of Common Pleas from all judgment of justices of the peace, and to the Supreme Court from all judgments when the action was commenced originally in the Court of Common Pleas ; but an action commenced before a justice of the peace can never come by appeal to the Supreme Court. Both Courts are vested with as ample chancery jurisdiction, as of common law. Imprisonment for debt has never been allowed in this state, when the insolvent debtor would surrender all his property for the benefit of his creditors.

Attorneys who are inhabitants of the state, are admitted to practise after two years' study. Of those who come from other states, one year's resi-

dence, in addition, is required, unless, previously to their coming, they have been admitted to the bar and have practised two years. An attorney, once admitted, may practise in all the courts, there being no distinction between attorneys and counsellors.

STEAMBOATS.

Whole Number of Steamboats built on the Western Waters.

When built.	Whole No.	Now running.	Lost or worn out.	Of the boats now running, were built at	
1811	1		1	68	Cincinnati,
1814	4		4	68	" Pittsburgh,
1815	3		3	2	" Louisville,
1816	2		2	12	" New Albany,
1817	9		9	7	" Marietta,
1818	23		23	2	" Zanesville,
1819	27		27	1	" Fredericksburgh,
1820	7	1	6	1	" Westport,
1821	6	1	5	1	" Silver Creek,
1822	7		7	1	" Brush Creek,
1823	13	1	12	2	" Wheeling,
1824	13	1	12	1	" Nashville,
1825	31	19	12	2	" Frankfort,
1826	52	36	16	1	" Smithland,
1827	25	19	6	1	" Economy,
1828	31	28	3	6	" Brownsville,
1829	53	53		3	" Portsmouth,
1830	30	30		2	" Steubenville,
1831	9	9		2	" Beaver,
				1	" St. Louis,
				3	" New York,
	348	198	150	1	" Philadelphia,
				10	" not known where.
				193	

Of this whole number, 111 were built at Cincinnati, 68 of which were running in 1831.

Of the 150 lost or worn out, there were	worn out	63
	lost by snags	36
	burnt	14
	lost by collision	3
	" by other accidents not ascertained	34

Total 150

STATISTICS OF OHIO. [From the "Ohio State Journal."]

	Sum borrowed.	per. cent.	Interest.
Loan of 1825	\$400,000	5	\$20,000
" 1826	1,000,000	6	60,000
" 1827	1,200,000	6	72,000
" 1828	1,200,000	6	72,000
" 1830	600,000	6	36,000
Foreign Debt	4,400,000		260,000
School Fund (borrowed)	169,460		10,167
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$4,569,460</i>		<i>\$270,167</i>

It is believed that the canals will be completed without further resort to loans. To meet the interest due for 1831, on the canal loans, the following resources are relied on : —

Direct Tax of 2 mills on a dollar	\$121,516
Canal Tolls	80,000
Sales of land granted by Congress	50,000
Donations, interest on deposits, &c.	20,000
Amounting to	<hr/> \$271,156

Taxes in 1831, averaging about 62 cents to every inhabitant of the state :

For canal purposes	\$129,551-93
For state purposes	97,163-95
For county school, and township, and road purposes	350,860-33
Sundry items	7,500-00
Total	<hr/> \$585,076-21

EDUCATION.

A system of common schools has been lately introduced by law into this state. "An act to provide for the support and better regulation of common schools" was passed by the legislature in March, 1831, "to take effect and be in force from and after the first day of May" following. This act declares, "that a fund shall be raised in the several counties in the state for the use of common schools, for the instruction of the white youth of every class and grade, without distinction, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and other necessary branches of education; — that for this purpose there shall be annually levied and assessed upon the *ad valorem* amount of the general list of taxable property in each county of the state, the property of blacks and mulattoes excepted, three fourths of a mill on the dollar; that the trustees of each incorporated township in this state, where the same has not been already done, shall lay off their township into school districts in a manner most convenient for the population." Further provisions are made for carrying the system into effect.

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

The *Presbyterians* in this state have 346 churches, 192 ministers, 11 licentiates, and 22,150 communicants; the *Baptists*, 14 associations, 240 churches, 140 ministers, and 8,801 communicants; the *Methodists*, 91 preachers and 36,064 members; the *Lutherans*, 37 ministers and 8,706 communicants; the *Associate Presbyterians*, 65 congregations, 20 ministers, and 4,225 communicants; the *German Reformed*, 82 congregations and 3,750 communicants; the *Episcopalians*, 16 ministers; the *New Jerusalem Church*, 4 societies; there are also a considerable number of *Friends* and *Roman Catholics*, some *Universalists*, *Unitarians*, and *Shakers*.

XXII. INDIANA.

Table of the Counties and County Towns.

Counties.		Population.	County Towns.	Distance,	
				Ind.	W.
Allen	<i>ne</i>	1,000	Fort Wayne	141	561
Bartholomew	<i>m</i>	5,480	Columbus	41	598
Boon	<i>swm</i>	622	Thorntown	62	620
Carroll		1,614	Delphi	88	661
Cass		1,154	Logansport	113	642
Clark	<i>s</i>	10,719	Charlestown	105	583
Clay	<i>w</i>	1,616	Bowling-Green	69	641
Clinton		1,423	Frankfort		
Crawford	<i>s</i>	3,184	Friedonia	122	632
Daviess	<i>swm</i>	4,512	Washington	106	673
Dearborn	<i>se</i>	14,573	Lawrenceburg	98	523
Decatur	<i>sem</i>	5,854	Greensburg	55	559
Delaware	<i>em</i>	2,372	Muncytown	59	546
Dubois	<i>swm</i>	1,774	Portersville	124	662
Elkhart		935	Pulaski		
Fayette	<i>em</i>	9,112	Connersville	68	527
Floyd	<i>se</i>	6,363	New Albany	121	594
Fountain	<i>w</i>	7,644	Covington	81	654
Franklin	<i>se</i>	10,199	Brookville	70	524
Gibson	<i>sw</i>	5,417	Princeton	141	702
Greene	<i>swn</i>	4,253	Bloomfield	76	648
Hamilton	<i>m</i>	1,750	Noblesville	22	580
Hancock	<i>m</i>	1,569	Greenfield	21	552
Harrison	<i>se</i>	10,288	Corydon	124	614
Hendricks	<i>m</i>	3,967	Danville	20	593
Henry	<i>em</i>	6,498	New Castle	49	536
Jackson	<i>sm</i>	4,894	Brownstown	69	603
Jefferson	<i>se</i>	11,465	Madison	85	576
Jennings	<i>sem</i>	3,950	Vernon	64	565
Johnson	<i>m</i>	4,139	Franklin	20	593
Knox	<i>w</i>	6,557	Vincennes	126	693
Lawrence	<i>sm</i>	9,237	Bedford	73	633
Madison	<i>m</i>	2,442	Andersontown	41	561
Marion	<i>m</i>	7,181	INDIANAPOLIS		573
Martin	<i>sm</i>	2,010	Mount Pleasant	121	659
Monroe	<i>sm</i>	6,578	Bloomington	51	627
Montgomery	<i>wm</i>	7,386	Crawfordsville	44	617
Morgan	<i>m</i>	5,579	Martinsville	30	603
Orange	<i>sm</i>	7,909	Paoli	94	636
Owen	<i>wm</i>	4,060	Spencer	52	624
Parke	<i>w</i>	7,534	Rockville	68	640
Perry	<i>s</i>	3,378	Rome	143	655
Pike	<i>sw</i>	2,464	Petersburgh	119	681
Posey	<i>sw</i>	6,883	Mount Vernon	187	748
Putnam	<i>wm</i>	8,195	Green Castle	42	614
Randolph	<i>e</i>	3,912	Winchester	97	523
Ripley	<i>sem</i>	3,957	Versailles	79	551
Rush	<i>em</i>	9,918	Rushville	40	553
St. Joseph	<i>n</i>	287	Tarecoopy		

Counties.		Population.	County Towns.	Distance, Ind. | W.	
Scott	<i>se</i>	3,697	New Lexington	89	594
Shelby	<i>m</i>	6,294	Shelbyville	30	575
Spencer	<i>s</i>	3,187	Rockport	167	692
Sullivan	<i>w</i>	4,696	Merom	115	688
Switzerland	<i>s</i>	7,111	Vevay	105	556
Tippecanoe	<i>nwm</i>	7,167	Lafayette	70	643
Union	<i>e</i>	7,957	Liberty	77	650
Vanderburgh	<i>sw</i>	2,610	Evansville	170	728
Vermillion	<i>w</i>	5,706	Newport	86	658
Vigo	<i>w</i>	5,737	Terre Haute	83	655
Wabash	<i>nwm</i>		Elk Heart Plain	196	616
Warren	<i>w</i>	2,854	Williamsport		
Warrick	<i>sw</i>	2,973	Boonville	187	712
Washington	<i>sm</i>	13,072	Salem	91	613
Wayne	<i>e</i>	18,587	Centreville	63	510
<i>Total</i>		341,582			

Population at Different Periods.

	Population.		Increase.	Slaves.
In 1800,	5,641			133
" 1810,	24,520	From 1800 to 1810,	18,879	237
" 1820,	147,178	" 1810 " 1820,	122,658	190
" 1830,	341,582	" 1820 " 1830,	194,404	0

Indiana was admitted into the Union in 1816, and contained, in 1815, by enumeration, 68,780 inhabitants.

TOWNS.

This state has had a rapid increase of inhabitants; yet the greater part of the land within its limits still belongs to the United States. (See page 149.) It contains no large towns. The following, having the population annexed for 1831, are some of the most considerable towns.

New Albany, about	2,500	Richmond, about	1,500
Madison, "	2,000	Indianapolis, "	1,200
Vincennes, "	1,800	Salem, "	1,000

GOVERNORS,

Under the Territorial Government.

William H. Harrison, *appointed* 1800. *Thomas Posey, *appointed* 1813.

Under the Constitution.

Jonathan Jennings,	<i>elected</i> 1816	James B. Ray,	<i>elected</i> 1825
William Hendricks	<i>do.</i> 1822	Noah Noble,	<i>do.</i> 1831

* Omitted through mistake in the American Almanac for 1831.

GOVERNMENT.

Noah Noble,	<i>Governor,</i>	{ (term of office expires Dec. 1834); salary, \$1,000.
Mr. Wallace,	<i>Lieut. Governor,</i>	{ pay \$2 a day during the session of the General Assembly.
James Morrison,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	{ elected by the General Assembly for four years.
Samuel Merrill,	<i>Treas. of the State,</i>	{ elected by the General Assembly for three years.
Morris Morris,	<i>Audit. of Pub. Acc.</i>	

Senators, with their term of office from the 1st Monday in August, 1830.

1 year.	2 years.	3 years.
Calvin Fletcher	Abel Lomax	Joseph Orr
J. T. McKinney	John Depauw	James Blair
Wm. C. Linton	John G. Clendennin	William Graham
John Watts	Amaziah Morgan	Dennis Pennington
Stephen C. Stevens	David Robb	Samuel Frisbie
James Gregory	John M. Lemon	John Ewing
Newton Claypool	John Sering	Thomas Givens
	Daniel Worth	James Whitcomb

Number of *Senators*, 23. By an act of the General Assembly of 1831, the number of *Senators* is increased to 30; and that of *Representatives* to 75. — Pay of the members of both Houses, \$2 a day each.

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Supreme Court: — Isaac Blackford, Stephen C. Stevens, and John T. McKinney; — who hold their offices for 7 years from the 28th of January, 1831; salary, \$700 each.

President Judges of the Circuit Courts: — John R. Porter, John Law, J. R. E. Goodellet, John F. Ross, B. F. Morris, Miles C. Eggleston, and Charles Test. Salary of each, \$700. The *Associate Judges* receive \$2 a day.

EDUCATION.

Two townships of land were appropriated by the government of the United States to endow a state seminary, which was incorporated in 1827, and has since been established at Bloomington. It has a philosophical and a chemical apparatus, and a foundation has been laid for a respectable library.

The Constitution of Indiana contains the following important provision respecting general education. "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide, by law, for a general system of education, ascending, in a regular gradation, from town-

ship schools to a state university, wherein tuition shall be *gratis*, and equally open to all." The cause of popular education has not, however, as yet received that attention which this provision of the constitution would seem to warrant, or which its importance demands; it is, nevertheless, advancing, and excites increased interest. Several respectable public and private seminaries are supported in different parts of the state.

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

The *Baptists* in this state have 11 associations, 181 churches, 127 ministers, and 6,513 communicants; the *Methodists*, 34 preachers, and 13,794 members; the *Presbyterians*, about 50 churches and 20 ministers.

XXIII. ILLINOIS.

Table of the Counties and County Towns.

Counties.		Population.	County Towns.	Distance,	
				V.	W.
Adams	<i>w</i>	2,186	Quincy	193	974
Alexander	<i>s</i>	1,390	America	181	850
Bond	<i>wm</i>	3,124	Greenville	20	801
Calhoun	<i>w</i>	1,690	Gilead	126	907
Clark	<i>e</i>	3,949	Clark C. H.	86	696
Clay	<i>em</i>	755	Maysville	46	740
Clinton	<i>sm</i>	2,330	Carlyle	30	802
Crawford	<i>e</i>	3,113	Palestine	118	718
Edgar	<i>e</i>	4,071	Paris	106	675
Edwards	<i>e</i>	1,649	Albion	92	733
Fayette	<i>m</i>	2,704	VANDALIA		781
Franklin	<i>s</i>	4,081	Frankfort	102	808
Fulton	<i>nm</i>		Fulton C. H.	133	854
Henry	<i>n</i>	2,156	Middletown		
Knox	<i>nm</i>		Knox C. H.	188	877
Gallatin	<i>se</i>	7,407	Equality	137	773
Green	<i>w</i>	7,664	Carrollton	106	887
Hamilton	<i>se</i>	2,620	McLeanborough	93	773
Hancock	<i>w</i>	484	Venus	133	914
Jackson	<i>sw</i>	1,827	Brownsville	127	833
Jefferson	<i>sm</i>	2,555	Mount Vernon	65	801
Jo-Daviess	<i>nw</i>	2,111	Galena	326	990
Johnson	<i>s</i>	1,596	Vienna	167	817
Lawrence	<i>e</i>	3,661	Lawrenceville	84	702
Macaupin	<i>m</i>	1,989	Carlinville	95	861
McLean			Bloomington		
Macon	<i>wm</i>	1,122	Decatur	70	771
Madison	<i>w</i>	6,229	Edwardsville	55	836
Marion	<i>sm</i>	2,021	Salem	26	777
Mercer	<i>nw</i>	26			
Monroe	<i>w</i>	2,119	Waterloo	99	880
Montgomery	<i>m</i>	2,950	Hillsborough	28	809

Counties.		Population.	County Towns.	Distance.	
				V.	W.
Morgan	<i>wm</i>	12,709	Jacksonville	115	837
Macdonough	}	<i>wm</i>	Macomb		
Schuyler			<i>wm</i>	Rushville	172	894
Peoria	}	<i>nm</i>	Peoria	43	807
Putnam			<i>n</i>	Hennepin	
Perry	<i>sm</i>	1,215	Pinckneyville	129	842
Pike	<i>w</i>	2,393	Atlas	118	929
Pope	<i>se</i>	3,323	Golconda	160	791
Randolph	<i>sw</i>	4,436	Kaskaskia	95	867
St. Clair	<i>w</i>	7,092	Belleville	71	843
Sangamon	<i>m</i>	12,960	Springfield	79	801
Shelby	<i>m</i>	2,973	Shelbyville	40	741
Tazewell	<i>m</i>	4,716	Mackinaw	149	790
Union	<i>sw</i>	3,239	Jonesborough	154	830
Vermillion	<i>e</i>	5,836	Danville	150	683
Wabash	<i>e</i>	2,709	Mount Carmel	109	716
Warren	<i>nr</i>	397	Warren		
Washington	<i>sm</i>	1,671	Nashville		
Wayne	<i>sw</i>	2,562	Fairfield	69	756
White	<i>se</i>	6,091	Carmi	94	748
<i>Total.</i>		157,575, of whom 746 are slaves.			

Population at Different Periods.

	Population.		Increase.	Slaves.
In 1810,	12,282			168.
" 1820,	55,211	From 1810 to 1820,	42,929	917
" 1830,	157,575	" 1820 " 1830,	102,364	746

Illinois was admitted into the Union in 1818, and contained that year, by enumeration, 35,229 inhabitants.

HISTORICAL NOTICE.

This country was explored by *La Salle*, an enterprising French traveller, in the latter part of the 17th century; and French settlements were formed at Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and some other places, situated at a great distance from the civilized world, and supported chiefly by agriculture. Though these settlements flourished in some degree, yet they never became very important; and at the peace of Paris, in 1763, the country to the east of the Mississippi was ceded by France to Great Britain.

In 1784, the state of Virginia ceded to the United States all the territory lying between the rivers Ohio and Mississippi, and the great lakes on the north, under the condition that it should be formed into not less than three nor more than five distinct republican states, which should be admitted into the Union, with the same rights of freedom, sovereignty, and independence as the other states.

In 1789, it was erected into a territorial government, and styled the Western Territory. In 1800, the part of this country which now comprises the states of Indiana and Illinois was erected into a distinct territorial gov-

ernment, and called the Territory of Indiana. In 1809, the Territory of Illinois was erected into a separate government; and in 1818, it was admitted into the Union as an independent state.

OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Outlines of the Constitution are to be found in the American Almanac for 1831. To these may be added the following particulars:—The right of the people to instruct their representatives is expressly affirmed; imprisonment for debt is disallowed, except in case of fraud, or the refusal of the debtor to deliver up his property for the benefit of his creditors; no tax can be levied, except on property according to its value. “Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall hereafter be introduced into this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes.”

GOVERNMENT.

John Reynolds, *Governor*, (term of office expires on the 1st Monday in Dec. 1834); salary, \$1,000.

Zadoc Casey, *Lieutenant Governor*.

Present number of Senators, 26; Representatives, 55. Pay of each, usually \$3 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
William Wilson,	<i>Chief Justice</i>	\$1,000
Samuel D. Lockwood,	<i>Associate Judge</i>	1,000
Thomas C. Browne,	<i>do.</i>	1,000
Theophilus W. Smith,	<i>do.</i>	1,000
R. M. Young,	<i>Judge of the Circuit north of Illinois River,</i>	700

The judges of the Supreme Court officiate also as judges of the Circuit Courts.

There is in each county a Judge of Probate, who grants letters of administration, receives the probate of wills, and before whom all business relating to the estates of intestates is transacted.

There is also in each county a court of record called “The County Commissioners’ Court,” held by three Commissioners elected every two years by the people. It levies taxes, transacts business relating to roads, and has jurisdiction in all matters respecting the county revenue.

Justices of the peace are elected every fourth year by the people. Their jurisdiction in civil cases is limited to \$100. The state is now building at Alton a *Penitentiary*, and the criminal code has been modelled accordingly.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

A canal has been projected (not yet commenced) to unite Lake Michigan with the river Illinois, and the national government has made a liberal

donation of land in aid of the design. The length will be about 70 miles ; and the cost is estimated at \$800,000.

Laborers are now employed in the construction of that part of the great *National Road*, which extends from the town of Vandalia to the eastern boundary of Indiana, near Terre Haute. The length of this part is 90 miles, and the road is so straight that its length is not so much as a mile greater than the distance by a right line between the two extreme points.

STATISTICS, &c.

The number of acres of land contained in Illinois is stated at 35,941,902 ; the greater part of which is in the possession of the general government. (See page 149.)

No property is taxed by this state, for state purposes, but land. All lands, without regard to soil or improvements, are taxed alike, one cent and a half per acre.

By a compact with the general government, it was agreed, that " each tract of land sold by the United States, from and after the 1st day of January, 1819, shall remain exempt from any tax laid by order, or under the authority of the state ; whether for state, county, township, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years, from and after the day of sale."

The annual revenue of the state was estimated, in 1831, at \$50,000 ; ordinary expenses as follows ; for salaries \$14,000 ; legislature (\$16,000 biennially) \$8,000 ; contingent fund \$3,000 ; militia \$1,000 ; incidental expenses \$2,000 ; total \$28,000. The remainder is usually expended upon internal improvements. Judge Hall, the President of the Antiquarian and Historical Society of Illinois, in his Address delivered before the Society, Dec. 1823, remarks ; " In Illinois the whole annual disbursements for salaries to the Executive and Judicial Officers, does not exceed \$10,000, a sum less than the ordinary yearly expenditure of hundreds of private gentlemen in other states."

A county tax is assessed by the county commissioners for county purposes ; and this is usually laid upon both real and personal property. There is no organization of townships for municipal government.

Every adult male of the state is required to labor three days, in each year, upon the public roads, or pay one dollar instead of each day's labor. Male inhabitants owning property worth more than \$100, may be still further taxed in labor or money according to their property.

There are no laws against usury. All contracts by which the rate of interest is specified, are valid. Where the parties to a contract have not prescribed the rate of interest, the law fixes it at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Negroes or mulattoes, wishing to settle in the state, are required to file in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county, documentary evidence of their freedom, and to give bond with security, that they will not become chargeable as paupers. Persons bringing negroes into the state to manumit them must give similar bonds. These laws have the effect to prevent almost entirely the ingress of free blacks.

CLIMATE.

The climate does not differ greatly from that of the same parallels of latitude on the Atlantic coast, except that it is drier and less subject to changes. The bottom lands on the large rivers, are subject to fogs in the early part of the summer, and to miasmatic or noxious exhalations throughout the summer and autumn; but the interior of the country is generally dry and healthy.

MINERALS.

The whole of this country is of secondary formation and abounds in *fossil coal*. Salt is manufactured extensively in the neighborhood of Shawneetown, in Gallatin county. Salt springs have been discovered in other places, but salt has not yet been manufactured from them.

Sulphur springs, chalybeate springs, and very strong impregnations of pure sulphurate of magnesia or Epsom salts, abound in different parts.

In the southern part of the state a number of sections of land have been reserved from sale on account of the silver ore which they are supposed to contain.

The *Lead Mines* in the vicinity of Galena, are very extensive and valuable. The mineral has been found in every portion of a tract of more than 50 miles in extent in every direction, and is supposed to occupy a territory of more than twice that extent. The ore lies in beds, or horizontal strata, varying in thickness from one inch to several feet. It yields 75 per cent. of pure lead. The surface of the country is singular, and very picturesque. It is nearly all prairie, with a few groves of timber widely separated from each other, and deeply indented with ravines, whose sides slope off into low round hills, as if an exact plane had been divided into an infinite number of globular eminences. The soil is fertile, and the climate favorable for agriculture.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.

The staple productions of Illinois are Indian corn, wheat, potatoes, beef, pork, horses, tobacco, and lead. The castor bean is raised, and oil is manufactured from it, but not in large quantities. Good cotton is produced for home consumption, and is manufactured extensively in the families of farmers into coarse fabrics, for domestic uses. Hemp, flax, and silk-worms succeed well. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, gooseberries,

and currants arrive at great perfection. The wild fruits are grapes, plums, cherries, gooseberries, mulberries, crab-apples, persimmons, blackberries, raspberries, and strawberries.

The kinds of timber most abundant are cotton-wood, sycamore, hickory, ash, sugar-maple, black, white, red, and post oak; also black and white walnut, blue and white ash, sweet and sour or black gum, red and water elm, black and honey locust, linden, buckeye, pecan coffee-nut, hackberry, catalpa, mulberry, box elder, wild cherry, willow, white dog-wood, and persimmon. In the timbered parts of the country, the trees exhibit a luxuriant growth, and are often seen of an enormous size; but it is estimated that as much as two thirds of the whole state consists of prairies. These prairies are sometimes of great size, extending further than the eye can reach, generally very level, exceedingly fertile, naturally destitute of trees, but covered with weeds and coarse grass, and ornamented, from June to October, with a profusion of beautiful flowers.

EDUCATION.

Land to the amount of 998,374 acres has been given for the support of schools; but no system of general education has yet been organized.

The following particulars are extracted from an "Appeal in behalf of the Illinois College." — "It appears that in the 51 counties, containing a population of 157,575 souls, there are 550 common schools, and 51 Sunday schools. From the new census it appears that the number of children in the state is 47,895; an examination shows that the whole number of children in the schools, at one season or other, is 12,290. Large numbers of the men and women throughout the state, and a great proportion of the children, are wholly unable to read." — Judge Hall, in speaking of the character and prospects of Illinois, in an Oration delivered at Vandalia, July 4, 1830, says — "Ali," who have explored this state, "agree in awarding to it the capacity to sustain a larger amount of population than any other equal expanse of territory in the United States. But it is the moral more than the physical character, which raises a state to a proud elevation among her sister republics. Illinois is destined to have wealth and strength, and it is important that she should also have intelligence, virtue, and refinement, to enable her to direct her mighty energies to the noblest ends. Industry and art, will soon make their abodes among us. Millions of freemen will draw their subsistence from our prolific soil. Let us train up our young republicans to virtue. Let us educate the children who in a few years must stand in our places. Let us lead back their infant minds to the examples of the Pilgrims, who forsook their country and their homes, rather than violate conscience or offend their God."

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

The *Baptists* in this state have 6 associations, 80 churches, 69 ministers, and 2,432 communicants; the *Methodists*, 45 preachers and 8,859 members; the *Presbyterians*, 24 churches, 13 ministers, and 492 communicants

XXIV. MISSOURI.

Table of the Counties and County Towns.

Counties.		Population.	County Towns.	Distance, J. | W	
Boone	<i>m</i>	8,889	Columbia	56	991
Callaway	<i>m</i>	6,102	Fulton	32	967
Cape Girardeau	<i>se</i>	7,430	Jackson	208	856
Chariton	<i>nm</i>	1,776	Chariton	79	1031
Clay	<i>nw</i>	5,342	Liberty	190	1142
Cole	<i>m</i>	3,006	JEFFERSON CITY		980
Cooper	<i>m</i>	6,019	Booneville	51	1023
Crawford		1,709	Little Piney	98	989
Franklin	<i>em</i>	3,484	Union	79	901
Gasconade	<i>m</i>	1,548	Gasconade	47	939
Howard	<i>m</i>	10,844	Fayette	65	1017
Jackson	<i>w</i>	2,822	Independence	177	1129
Jefferson	<i>e</i>	2,586	Herculaneum	164	886
Lafayette	<i>w</i>	2,921	Lexington	138	1090
Lincoln	<i>e</i>	4,060	Troy	97	913
Madison		2,371	Fredericktown	170	894
Marion	<i>ne</i>	4,839	Palmyra	190	984
Monroe			Monroe C. H.	129	998
Montgomery	<i>em</i>	3,900	Lewistown	67	932
New Madrid	<i>se</i>	2,351	New Madrid	278	892
Perry	<i>e</i>	3,377	Perryville	187	882
Pike	<i>ne</i>	6,122	Bowling Green	132	948
Ralls	<i>ne</i>	4,316	New London	167	961
Randolph	<i>nm</i>	2,962	Randolph	96	1042
Ray	<i>n</i>	2,657	Richmond	149	1101
St. Charles	<i>e</i>	4,322	St. Charles	123	876
St. François	<i>sem</i>	2,386	Farmington	152	912
St. Genevieve	<i>e</i>	2,182	St. Genevieve	168	874
St. Louis	<i>e</i>	14,907	St. Louis	134	856
Saline	<i>nm</i>	2,893	Walnut Farm	85	1038
Scott	<i>se</i>	2,136	Benton	236	861
Washington	<i>em</i>	6,797	Potosi	127	915
Wayne		3,254	Greenville	200	908
<i>Total</i>		140,074, of whom 24,990 are slaves.			

Population at Different Periods.

Population.		Increase.		Slaves.
In 1810,	19,833			3,011
" 1820,	66,586			
" [1824,	80,677]	From	1810 to 1820	46,753
" 1830,	140,074	"	1820 " 1830,	73,488
				10,222
				24,990

Population of *St Louis*, the largest town, in 1820, 4,598 ; and in 1830, 5,852.

Missouri formerly made a part of the country of Louisiana. On the 26th of March, 1804, Louisiana was divided by an act of congress, and the

portion lying south of the 33d degree of N. L. was styled the "Territory of Orleans," and the residue the "District of Louisiana." On the 2d of March, 1805, the District of Louisiana was erected into a territorial government under the name of the "Territory of Louisiana;" and on the 4th of June 1812, its name was changed to the "Territory of Missouri." In 1821, a part of this territory was admitted into the union as an independent state under the name of Missouri.

The Constitution of this state was formed, in 1820, at *St. Louis*; not at Kaskaskia, as stated in the American Almanac for 1831. — In November, 1822, the office of chancellor was abolished by an amendment of the Constitution.

Governors under the Constitution.

Alexander McNair <i>elected</i> 1820.	John Miller, <i>elected</i> * 1825
Frederick Bates <i>do.</i> 1824.	John Miller, <i>re-elected</i> 1823

Steamboat Navigation from St. Louis.

St. Louis is 1200 miles by the course of the river above *New Orleans*, and is next to that city, the largest and most commercial town on the Mississippi. In the summer of 1831, there were 6 steamboats regularly employed between *St. Louis* and *New Orleans*. A trip from one place to the other and back again usually occupies 24 days; the shortest time in which one was ever made, 18 days. The usual fare for cabin passengers descending, \$20; ascending \$25; for deck passengers, \$5 either way. Freight per 100lbs, descending, 37½ cents; ascending, 62½ cents.

From *St. Louis* to *Louisville*, 630 miles: 6 boats regularly running, in 1831: usual time of a trip 10 or 11 days; the passage one way usually being somewhat more than three days: fare of cabin passengers about \$15, either way; deck passengers, \$4: freight about 25 cents per 100lbs. — One boat also ran regularly to Cincinnati, 150 miles above Louisville.

From *St. Louis* to *Fever River*, about 480 miles: 3 steamboats regularly employed in 1831: time occupied by a trip, about 10 days: fare for passengers ascending \$15; descending, \$9. The route of one of the boats occasionally extended to *St Peter's River*, 400 miles further up.

In 1831, 2 boats were employed in running from *St. Louis* up the Missouri to *Franklin*, 200 miles, and to *Fort Leavenworth* 200 miles further: freight to *Franklin* 75 cents per 100 lbs., and to *Fort Leavenworth* from \$1.25 to \$1.50: from *Franklin* down, 25 cents per 100 lbs.

From *St. Louis* to *Pekin*, on Illinois river, 180 miles: 2 or 3 boats regularly employed in 1831. — Steamboats come occasionally to *St. Louis* from *Pittsburg* and other places.

* To fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of F. Bates.

GOVERNMENT.

John Miller, *Governor* (term of office expires on the 3d Monday in November 1832); salary \$1,700.

Daniel Dunklin, *Lieutenant-Governor*.

Number of *Senators* for 1832, 18; *Representatives*, 49.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

	Salary.
Matthias McGirk, <i>Presiding Judge</i>	\$1,100
George Tompkins, <i>Associate Judge</i>	1,100
Robert Wash, <i>do.</i>	1,100

Circuit Courts.

Judges, Wm. C. Carr, David Todd, John D. Cook, Priestly H. McBride, John F. Ryland. Salary of each \$1,000

EDUCATION.

St. Louis College and another seminary at a place called Bois Brulé Bottom, in the southern part of the state, both Catholic institutions, are the most considerable literary seminaries in Missouri. St. Louis College, pleasantly situated on the outside of the city of St. Louis, was founded in 1829. The building is of brick 50 feet by 40, 4 stories high, including the basement; and the library contains about 1,200 volumes. There are five professors, and 125 pupils, partly from Catholic, and partly from Protestant families, attending to different branches of English education and elementary parts of classical learning. There are several convents in the state to which young females are sent for education.

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

The *Baptists* in this state have 9 associations, 111 churches, 67 ministers, and 3,955 communicants; the *Methodists*, 23 preachers and 3,403 members; the *Presbyterians*, 17 churches, 10 ministers, and 605 communicants; the *Roman Catholics*, a considerable number of churches and priests; the *Episcopalians*, 3 ministers.

XXV. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Counties.	Population.	Chief Towns.	Population.		
Alexandria,	9,608	Alexandria.	1810.	1820.	1830.
Washington,	30,250	WASHINGTON.	Washington,	8,208	13,247
			Alexandria,	7,227	8,218
			Georgetown,	4,948	7,360
<i>Total,</i>	39,858				8,441

Population at Different Periods.

	Population.		Increase.	Slaves.
In 1800,	14,093			3,244
" 1810,	24,023	From 1800 to 1810,	9,930	5,395
" 1820,	33,039	" 1810 " 1820,	9,016	6,377
" 1830,	39,858	" 1820 " 1830,	6,819	6,056

The District of Columbia is under the immediate government of Congress. The city of Washington became the seat of the government of the United States in 1800; and it is the residence of the President and the other chief executive officers of the national government.

The Congress of the United States meets every year at Washington on the 1st Monday in December, unless it is otherwise provided by law; and the Supreme Court of the United States meets here annually, on the 2d Monday in January.

Circuit Court.

	Residence.		Salary.
William Cranch,	Washington,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$2,700
Euckner Thruston,	do.	<i>Assistant Judge,</i>	2,500
James S. Morsel,	Georgetown,	<i>do.</i>	2,000
Thomas Swann,	Washington,	<i>Attorney,</i>	Fees, &c.
Henry Ashton,	do.	<i>Marshal,</i>	do.
William Brent,	do.	<i>Clerk,</i>	do.
Edmund I. Lee,	Alexandria,	<i>do.</i>	do.

The Chief Judge of the Circuit Court holds also a District Court.

Orphan's Court.

Samuel Chase,	Washington,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$1,000
Henry C. Neale,	do.	<i>Register,</i>	Fees, &c.
Christopher Neale,	Alexandria,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$800
Alexander Moore,	do.	<i>Register,</i>	Fees, &c.

The Circuit Court for the District is held at Washington, on the 1st Monday in May and December; and at Alexandria, on the 2d Monday in April, and the 1st Monday in November. The District Court is held on the 1st Monday in June and December.

Census and Assessment-Valuation of Washington, Dec. 31, 1830.

Wards.	Census.	Buildings.	Lots.	Personal.	Total.	Tax-56 cts. on \$100.
First	3,678	657,833	760,494	153,150	1,571,477	8,800.27
Second	4,049	724,705	752,538	139,890	1,617,133	9,055.94
Third	5,751	1,105,855	1,132,336	200,420	2,438,611	13,656.22
Fourth	1,861	253,100	290,603	45,120	588,823	3,297.40
Fifth	1,357	174,410	334,966	24,475	533,871	2,989.67
Sixth	2,131	209,139	217,075	37,225	463,435	2,595.23
<i>Total</i>	18,827	3,125,038	3,488,032	600,280	7,213,350	40,394.76

State of the Banks in Columbia, Feb. 3, 1831.

Name.	Cap. Stock.	Notes in Circ.	Specie.
Bank of Washington,	479,120	80,970-00	27,582-06
Bank of the Metropolis,	500,000	54,410-00	13,250-12
Patriotic Bank,	250,000	169,578-85	21,356-00
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	485,900	188,657-00	38,471-43
Union Bank of Georgetown,	478,230	126,625-00	23,813-22
Bank of Alexandria,	500,000	129,182-50	30,881-46
Potomac Bank, Alexandria,	500,000	123,039-54	37,630-12
Mechanics' Bank, do.	372,544	134,270-00	25,260-35
Farmers' Bank, do.	310,100	71,177-50	21,974-71
<i>Total,</i>	<i>\$3,875,894</i>	<i>\$1,017,910-39</i>	<i>\$240,039-47</i>

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

The *Baptists* in this district have 18 churches, 10 ministers, and 1,658 communicants; the *Presbyterians*, 9 churches, 11 ministers, 5 licentiates, and 996 communicants; the *Methodists*, 1,400 members; and the *Episcopalians*, 5 ministers; the *Catholics*, several churches; the *Unitarians*, 1 minister.

XXVI. FLORIDA TERRITORY.

Table of the Counties and County Towns.

Counties.			Pop.	County Towns.	Distance, T. W.	
West Florida.	Escambia	<i>nw</i>	3,386	Pensacola	242	1050
	Jackson	}	6,092	Marianna	77	927
	Walton			Alaqua	161	1011
	Washington			Holmes' Valley	121	971
Middle Florida.	Gadsden	<i>nm</i>	4,894	Quincy	23	873
	Hamilton	<i>nm</i>	553	Miccotown	29	925
	Jefferson	<i>nm</i>	3,312	Monticello		
	Leon	<i>nm</i>	6,493	TALLAHASSEE		
	Madison		525	Hickstown		896
East Florida.	Alachua	<i>m</i>	2,204	Dell's	178	875
	Duval	<i>ne</i>	1,970	Jacksonville	252	801
	Mosquito		733	Timoka		
	Nassau	<i>ne</i>	1,511	Fernandina	313	776
S. Florida.	St. John's	<i>e</i>	2,535	St. Augustine	292	841
	Monroe	<i>s</i>	517	Key West		
<i>Total</i>			34,723, of whom 15,510 are slaves.			

GOVERNMENT.

William P. Duval	<i>Governor</i> ; first appointed in 1822	Salary. \$2,500
James D. Westcott,	<i>Secretary</i>	1,500

JUDICIARY.

	Judges.	Salary.	Attorneys.	Marshals.
West Florida.	H. M. Brackenridge,	\$1,500	Benj. D. Wight	James W. Exum
Middle Florida.	Thomas Randall,	1,500	Jas. G. Ringgold	Alexander Adair
East Florida.	Joseph L. Smith,	1,500	Thomas Douglas	Waters Smith
South Florida.	James Webb,	1,500	Edward Chandler	Lackland M. Stone

XXVII. MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

Table of the Counties and County Towns.

Counties.	Pop.	County Towns.	Distance, D. | W.
Berrien	323	Niles	179 | 651
Cass	928	Edwardsburg	169 | 643
Jackson		Jacksonopolis	88 | 563
Lenawee s	1,491	Tecumseh	63 | 512
Macomb sc	2,414	Mount Clemens	26 | 552
Michilimackinac n	877	Mackinac	321 | 847
Monroe sc	3,187	Monroe	36 | 490
Oakland sem	4,910	Pontiac	26 | 552
St. Clair e	1,115	St. Clair	59 | 585
St. Joseph	1,313	White Pigeon Prairie	
Van Buren	5		
Washtenaw sm	4,042	Ann Arbor	42 | 535
Wayne se	4,565	DETROIT	526
Detroit, city	2,222		
Counties West of Lake Michigan.			
Brown	964	Menomonie	
Chippewa	625	Sault de Ste. Marie	356 | 882
Crawford	692	Prairie du Chien	598 | 1060
Iowa	1,589	Helena	
Total	31,260,	of whom 27 are slaves.	

The settlements in Michigan Territory have been formed principally in the southeast part. But a small portion of the lands has yet been purchased of the general government. See page 149.

GOVERNMENT.

George B. Porter, *Governor*, appointed in 1831; salary \$2,000
 Stephens Thompson Mason, *Secretary*, do. 1,000

Judges. Wm. Woodbridge, Solomon Sibley, Henry Chipman, and James D. Doty. Salary of each \$1,200. Daniel Leroy, *Attorney*; Peter Desnoyers, *Marshal*.

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

The *Methodists* in this territory have 11 preachers and 675 members; the *Presbyterians*, 6 churches and 6 ministers; the *Episcopalians*, 5 ministers; the *Baptists*, 1 association, 2 ministers, and 187 communicants; the *Roman Catholics*, several priests.

XXVIII. ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

Table of the Counties and County Towns.

Counties.	Pop.	County Towns.	Distance,	
			L. R.	W.
Arkansas <i>e</i>	1,423	Arkansas	114	1064
Chicot <i>se</i>	1,165	Villemonit	184	1134
Clark <i>em</i>	1,369	Clark C. H.	87	1155
Conway <i>em</i>	982	Harrisburg	40	1108
Crawford <i>m</i>	2,440	Crawford C. H.	136	1204
Crittenden <i>nc</i>	1,272	Greenock	168	936
Hempstead <i>s</i>	2,507	Hempstead C. H.	130	1198
Hot or Warm Spring <i>m</i>	458	Warm Spring	60	1128
Independence <i>n</i>	2,032	Batesville	102	1044
Izard <i>n</i>	1,266	Izard C. H.	172	1114
Jackson	333	Litchfield		
Jefferson	772			
Lafayette <i>s</i>	748	Lafayette C. H.	182	1 250
Lawrence <i>nc</i>	2,806	Jackson	152	994
Miller <i>sw</i>	358	Miller C. H.	228	1296
Monroe	461	Jacob's Staff	84	1034
Phillips <i>e</i>	1,152	Helena	124	1074
Pope	1,483	Scotia	81	1149
Pulaski <i>m</i>	2,395	LITTLE ROCK		1068
St. Francis	1,505	Franklin		
Sevier	636	Paraclista	168	1236
Union	640	Corea Fabræ		
Washington	2,181	Fayetteville	217	1285
Total	30,383,	of whom 4,578 are slaves.		

GOVERNMENT.

John Pope, *Governor*, Salary . . . \$2,000
 William Fulton, *Secretary* do. 1,000

Judges. J. Woodson Bates, Benjamin Johnson, Thomas P. Eskridge.
 Salary of each \$1,500. Samuel C. Roane, *Attorney*; Elias Rector, *Mar-
 shal*.

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

The *Methodists* in this territory have 7 preachers and 983 members; the *Baptists*, 1 association, 8 churches, 2 ministers, and 88 communicants; the *Roman Catholics*, several priests; the *Presbyterians*, 3 or 4 ministers; and the *Episcopalians*, 1 minister.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

with the Manner of their Election, and the Commencement and Expiration of their respective Terms of Office.

	Governors.	Elected by the	Term begins.	Term expires.
Maine	Samuel E. Smith	People	January 1831	Jan. 1832
New Hampshire	Samuel Dinsmoor	do.	June 1831	June 1832
Vermont	Samuel C. Crafts	do.	October 1830	Oct. 1831
Massachusetts*	Levi Lincoln	do.	May 1831	Jan. 1832
Rhode Island	Samuel H. Arnold	do.	May 1831	May 1832
Connecticut	John S. Peters	do.	May 1831	May 1832
New York	Enos T. Throop	do.	January 1831	Jan. 1833
New Jersey	Peter D. Vroom	Legislat.	October 1830	Oct. 1831
Pennsylvania	George Wolf	People	Dec. 1829	Dec. 1832
Delaware	David Hazzard	do.	January 1830	Jan. 1833
Maryland	G. Hayward,† <i>acting</i>	Legislat.	July 1831	Jan. 1832
Virginia	John Floyd	do.	Mar. 31, 1831	March 1834
North Carolina	Montfort Stokes	do.	Dec. 1830	Dec. 1831
South Carolina	James Hamilton, Jr.	do.	Dec. 1830	Dec. 1832
Georgia	George R. Gilmer	People.	Nov. 1829	Nov. 1831
Alabama	John Gayle	do.	Nov. 1831	Nov. 1833
Mississippi	Abraham M. Scott	do.	January 1832	Jan. 1834
Louisiana	A. B. Roman	do.	January 1831	Jan. 1835
Tennessee	William Carroll	do.	Sept. 1831	Sept. 1835
Kentucky	Thomas Metcalfe	do.	Sept. 1828	Sept. 1832
Ohio	Duncan McArthur	do.	Dec. 1830	Dec. 1832
Indiana	Noah Noble	do.	Dec. 1831	Dec. 1834
Illinois	John Reynolds	do.	Dec. 1830	Dec. 1834
Missouri	John Miller	do.	Nov. 1828	Nov. 1832
Florida	William P. Duval		April 1831	April 1834
Michigan	George B. Porter		Feb. 1829	Feb. 1832
Arkansas	John Pope		Feb. 1829	Feb. 1832

With respect to those Governors who have been elected more than *once*, the commencement of the term for which they were *last* elected is here given.

In all the states except New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the states in which such a majority is required, the legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people. In the state of *Louisiana*, the people give their votes, and the legislature elects one of the two candidates who have the greatest number of votes.

The Governors of the Territories are appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, for the term of three years.

* The term of the Governor of Massachusetts, here given, is less than full year, owing to an amendment of the Constitution. See page 185.

† Daniel Martin, who was elected Governor of Maryland Jan. 3, 1831, died July 10.

TABLE exhibiting the Governor's Term and Salary, the Number of Senators and Representatives with their respective Terms and Pay, and the Mode of choosing Electors of President and Vice-President, in the several States.

	Gov. Term. Years.	Salary.	Senators.	Term. Years.	Representatives.	Term. Years.	Total Sen. and Rep.	Pay per Day \$.	Electors of President and Vice- President chosen by
Maine	1	1500	20	1	153	1	173	2 00	Districts
New Hampshire	1	1200	12	1	229	1	236	2 00	Gen'l Ticket
Vermont*	1	750	none		230	1	230	1 50	do.
Massachusetts†	1	3660 $\frac{2}{3}$	40	1	481		521	2 00	do.
Rhode Island	1	400	10	1	72	$\frac{1}{2}$	82	1 50	do.
Connecticut‡	1	1100	21	1	208	1	229	2 00	do.
New York	2	4000	32	4	128	1	160	3 00	do.
New Jersey||	1	2000	14	1	50	1	64	3 00	do.
Pennsylvania	3	4000	33	4	100	1	133	3 00	do.
Delaware	3	13 3 $\frac{1}{3}$	9	3	21	1	30	2 50	Legislature
Maryland	1	3500	15	5	80	1	95	4 00	Districts
Virginia	3	3333 $\frac{1}{3}$	32	4	134	1	166	4 00	Gen'l Ticket
North Carolina	1	2000	64	1	134	1	198	3 00	do.
South Carolina	2	3000	45	4	124	2	169	4 00	Legislature
Georgia	2	3000	78	1	142	1	220	4 00	Gen'l Ticket
Alabama	2	2000	22	3	72	1	94	4 00	do.
Mississippi	2	2500	11	3	36	1	47	3 00	do.
Louisiana	4	7500	17	4	50	2	67	4 00	Legislature
Tennessee	2	2000	20	2	60	2	80	4 00	do.
Kentucky	4	2000	38	4	100	1	138	2 00	Gen'l Ticket
Ohio	2	1200	36	2	72	1	108	3 00	do.
Indiana	3	1000	23	3	62	1	85	2 00	do.
Illinois	4	1000		4		2		3 00	do.
Missouri	4	1500	18	4	49	2	66	3 00	do.

* There is no senate in the legislature of Vermont; but the Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and 12 Counsellors, elected by the freemen, are empowered to lay before the General Assembly such business as shall appear to them necessary; also to revise and propose amendments to the laws passed by the House of Representatives.

† The number of representatives in the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1831, was 481; but the number is very variable. (See page 185.)

‡ The pay of the *Senators*, in the legislature of Connecticut, is \$2 a day; that of the *Representatives*, \$1.50.

|| The upper house, which forms an independent branch of the legislature of New Jersey, is styled the "Legislative Council."

§ Three different modes of choosing the electors of President and Vice-President in the different states, are authorized by the Constitution, viz. by the people by districts, by the people by a general ticket, and by the state legislatures. The same states have not all uniformly adhered to the same mode; and the mode may be varied at the pleasure of the state legislatures.

TABLE exhibiting the Seats of Government, the Times of holding the Election of State Officers, and the Time of the Meeting of the Legislature of the several States.

States.	Seats of Government.	Time of holding Elections.	Time of the Meeting of the Legislature.
Maine	Augusta	2d Monday in Sept.	1st Wednesday in Jan.
N. Hampshire	Concord	2d Tuesd. in March	1st Wednesday in June
Vermont	Montpelier	1st Tuesd. in Sept.	2d Thursday in Oct.
Massachusetts	Boston	2d Mond. in Novem.	1st Wednesday in Jan.
Rhode Island	{ Providence, { Newport, &c.	Gov. & Sen. in Ap.; Rep. in Ap. & Aug.	1st Wed. May & in June; last Wed. Oct. & in Jan.
Connecticut	Hart. & N. Hav.	1st Mond. in April	1st Wednesday in May
New York	Albany	In October or Nov.	1st Tuesd. in January
New Jersey	Trenton	2d Tuesday in Oct.	4th Tuesd. in October
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	2d Tuesday in Oct.	1st Tuesday in Decem.
Delaware	Dover	1st Tuesday in Oct.	1st Tuesd. in January
Maryland	Annapolis	1st Monday in Oct.	last Monday in Decem.
Virginia	Richmond	In the month of April	1st Monday in Decem.
N. Carolina	Raleigh	Commonly in August	2d Mond. in November
S. Carolina	Columbia	2d Monday in Oct.	4th Monday in Novem.
Georgia	Milledgeville	1st Monday in Oct.	1st Monday in Novem.
Alabama	Tuscaloosa	1st Mond. in August	4th Mond. in October
Mississippi	Jackson	1st Mond. in August.	1st Monday in Novem.
Louisiana	New Orleans	1st Monday in July	1st Mond. in January
Tennessee	Nashville	1st Thurs. in August	3d Mond. Sept. <i>bienn.</i>
Kentucky	Frankfort	1st Mond. in August	1st Monday in Novem.
Ohio	Columbia	2d Tuesday in Oct.	1st Monday in Decem.
Indiana	Indianapolis	1st Mond. in August	1st Monday in Decem.
Illinois	Vandalia	1st Mond. in August	1st Mond. Dec. <i>bienn.</i>
Missouri	Jefferson City	1st Mond. in August	1st Mond. Nov. <i>bienn.</i>

INDEPENDENT STATES.

	Population.	Capital.	Pop.	Ruler.
Mexico	8,600,000	Mexico	150,000	Bustamente, <i>Pres.</i>
Central America	2,000,000	Guatemala	50,000	Morazan, <i>do.</i>
Colombia	3,000,000	Bogota	50,000	Caicedo, <i>do.</i>
Venezuela		Caraccas	30,000	Paez, <i>do.</i>
Peru	1,600,000	Lima	60,000	Gamarra, <i>do.</i>
Bolivia	1,200,000	Chuquisaca	30,000	Santa Cruz, <i>do.</i>
Chili	800,000	Santiago	40,000	Ovalle, <i>do.</i>
Buenos Ayres	2,000,000	Buenos Ayres	80,000	Rosas, <i>do.</i>
Or. Rep. Uruguay		Monte Video	10,000	Rivera, <i>do.</i>
Paraguay		Assumption	12,000	Francia, <i>Dictator</i>
Brazil	4,000,000	Rio Janeiro	150,000	Pedro II, <i>Emp.</i>
Hayti	935,000	Port Republican	30,000	Boyer, <i>President</i>

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

Provinces.	Population.	
Lower Canada (1825)	423,630	Lord Aylmer, <i>Governor General</i> .
Upper Canada (1829)	220,897	Sir John Colborne, <i>Lieut. Governor</i> .
Nova Scotia (1827)	123,848	Sir Peregrine Maitland, <i>Lieut. Gov.</i>
New Brunswick (1824)	74,191	Sir Archibald Campbell, <i>Lieut. Gov.</i>
Newfoundland Isl.	80,000	Sir Thomas J. Cockrane, <i>Governor</i> .
Prince Edward Isl.	24,000	Sir Murray Maxwell, <i>Lieut. Gov.</i>

BRITISH SLAVE COLONIES IN THE WEST INDIES, &c.

Much excitement has existed in England, for several years past, on the subject of negro slavery; and great exertions have been made by a large and respectable body of English philanthropists, and are still in progress, to effect the total abolition of slavery in the British Colonies.

The following table presents a view of the number of whites, slaves, and free blacks, together with the names of the governors of the principal British colonies in which slavery exists.

Chartered Colonies.	Whites.	Slaves.	Free Blacks.	Governors.
Jamaica	15,00	331,000	40,000	Earl of Belmore.
Barbadoes	15,000	81,000	5,000	Sir James Lyon.
Antigua	2,000	30,000	4,500	Sir Patrick Ross.
Grenada	800	24,500	3,700	Sir James Campbell.
St. Vincent	1,300	23,500	2,900	Sir George F. Hill.
St. Christopher's	1,800	19,500	2,500	William Nicolay.
Nevis	800	9,000	1,800	William Boothby, <i>Lt. Gov.</i>
Virgin Isles	860	5,400	607	James Bathurst, <i>Lt. Gov.</i>
Dominica	800	14,500	3,600	
Tobago	350	12,700	1,200	Nathaniel Blackwell.
Montserrat	500	6,000	700	Sir P. Steward, <i>Lt. Gov.</i>
Bahamas	4,000	9,500	2,800	Sir James Carm. Smyth.
Bermudas	5,500	4,650	500	Stephen R. Chapman.
Crown Colonies.				
Trinidad	13,500	23,000	16,000	Lewis Grant.
St. Lucia	1,100	13,500	4,000	
Honduras	300	2,450	2,800	
Demerara & Essequ.	3,000	70,000	6,000	Sir Benjamin D'Urban.
Berbice	600	21,000	1,000	Henry Beard, <i>Lt. Gov.</i>
Africa.				
Cape of Good Hope	43,000	35,000	29,000	Sir G. Lowry Cole.
Mauritius	8,000	76,000	15,100	Sir Charles Colville.
	108,150	812,700	147,707	

Bishops. Charles J. Stewart, D. D., Bishop of Quebec; John Inglis, D. D., Bishop of Nova Scotia; Christopher Lipscomb, D. D., Bishop of Jamaica; William H. Coleridge, D. D., Bishop of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands.

EUROPE.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>State.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Accession.</i>	<i>Age at Accession.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>
Charles XIV.	King	Sweden	Jan. 26, 1764	Feb. 5, 1818	54	Luth'a'n
Nicholas I.	Emperor	Russia	July 6, 1796	Dec. 1, 1825	29	Gr. Ch.
Frederick VI.	King	Denmark	Jan. 28, 1768	Mar. 13, 1808	40	Luth'a'n
William IV.	do.	Great Britain	Aug. 21, 1765	June 26, 1830	65	Pr. Ep.
William I.	do.	Holland	Aug. 21, 1772	Dec. 3, 1813	41	Ref'md
Leopold	do.	Belgium	Dec. 16, 1790	July 21, 1831	40	Luth'a'n
Fred. Wm. III.	do.	Prussia	Aug. 3, 1770	Nov. 19, 1797	27	Evang'l
Anthony	do.	Saxony	Dec. 27, 1755	May 5, 1827	71	Cath.*
Francis	Gr. Duke	Mecklenburg-Schwer.	Dec. 10, 1756	April 24, 1785	28	Luth'a'n
George	do.	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Aug. 12, 1779	Nov. 6, 1816	37	do.
Augustus	do.	Oldenburg	July 13, 1783	May 21, 1829	46	do.
William	Duke	Brunswick	April 27, 1806	Sep. 9, 1830	24	do.
William	do.	Nassau	June 14, 1792	Jan. 9, 1816	23	Evang'l
Ch. Frederick	Gr. Duke	Saxe-Weimar	Feb. 2, 1783	June 11, 1828	45	Luth'a'n
Ernest	Duke	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Jan. 2, 1784	Dec. 9, 1806	22	do.
Bernard	do.	Saxe-Meiningen	Dec. 17, 1800	Dec. 24, 1803	3	do.
Frederick	do.	Saxe-Altenburg	April 29, 1763	Sep. 22, 1789	17	do.
Leopold	do.	Anhalt-Dessau	Oct. 1, 1794	Aug. 9, 1817	22	Evang'l
Alexis	do.	Anhalt-Bernburg	June 12, 1767	April 9, 1796	28	do.
Ferdinand	do.	Anhalt-Cöthen	June 15, 1769	Dec. 16, 1818	48	Cath.*
Günther	Prince	Schwartz'g Rudolst't	Nov. 6, 1793	April 28, 1807	13	Luth'a'n
Günther	do.	Schwartz'g Sonder'n	Dec. 5, 1760	Oct. 11, 1794	33	do.
Henry XIX.	do.	Reuss-Elder Line	Mar. 1, 1790	Jan. 29, 1817	26	do.
Henry LXII.	do.	Reuss-Younger Line	May 31, 1785	April 17, 1818	32	do.
Leopold	do.	Lippe-Deimold	Nov. 6, 1796	April 4, 1822	5	Ref'md
George William	do.	Schlaueburg-Lippe	Dec. 20, 1784	Feb. 13, 1787	2	do.
George	do.	Waldeck	Sep. 20, 1789	Sep. 9, 1815	21	Evang'l
Louis	Landg'v'e	Hesse-Homburg	Aug. 29, 1770	April 2, 1829	59	Ref'md
Ch. Leopold Fr.	Gr. Duke	Baden	Aug. 29, 1790	Mar. 30, 1830	40	Evang'l
William II.	Elektor	Hesse-Cassel	July 28, 1777	Feb. 27, 1821	44	Ref'md
Louis	Gr. Duke	Hesse-Darmstadt	Dec. 2, 1777	April 6, 1830	52	Luth'a'n
Anthony	Prince	Hohenzoll'n Sigmari'n	June 21, 1762	Dec. 26, 1785	23	Cath.
Frederick	do.	Hohenzoll'n Hechim'n	July 22, 1776	Nov. 2, 1810	34	do.
John Joseph	do.	Lichtenstein	June 26, 1765	Mar. 21, 1805	14	do.
William	King	Württemberg	Sep. 27, 1781	Oct. 30, 1816	35	Luth'a'n
Louis	do.	Bavaria	Aug. 25, 1786	Oct. 13, 1825	39	Cath.
Francis	Emperor	Austria	Feb. 12, 1768	Mar. 1, 1792	24	do.
Louis-Philip	King	France	Oct. 6, 1773	Aug. 9, 1830	57	do.
Em. Fr. Fischer	<i>Land'man</i>	Switzerland, <i>Rep.</i>				
Ferdinand VII.	King	Spain,	Oct. 14, 1784	Mar. 19, 1808	23	Cath.
Miguel	do.	Portugal	Oct. 26, 1802	June 26, 1828	21	do.
Charles Anadeus	do.	Sardinia	Aug. 16, 1800	May 1831	31	do.
Leopold II.	Gr. Duke	Tuscany	Oct. 3, 1797	June 18, 1821	26	do.
Maria Louisa	Duchess	Parma	Dec. 13, 1791	May 30, 1814	22	do.
Francis IV.	Duke	Modena	Oct. 6, 1779	June 8, 1815	35	do.
Charles Louis	do.	Lucca	Dec. 23, 1799	Mar. 13, 1824	24	do.
Gregory XVI.	Pope	States of the Church	Sep. 18, 1765	Feb. 1831	65	do.
Ferdinand II.	King	Two Sicilies	Jan. 12, 1810	Nov. 8, 1830	21	do.
Antonio Conato	<i>President</i>	Ionian Isles, <i>Rep.</i>		1801		Gr. Ch.
Capo d'Istria	<i>President</i>	Greece, <i>do.</i>		1828		do.
Mahmoud II.	Sultan	Turkey	July 20, 1785	July 28, 1808	23	Muh'an

* The King of Saxony and the Duke of Anhalt-Cöthen are *Catholics*, though the greater part of their subjects are *Protestants*; and the king of Belgium is a *Protestant*, though his subjects are mostly *Catholics*. — Frederick Augustus is *joint regent* of Saxony. See page 298.

A TABLE, showing the Extent, Population, Revenue, and Debt of the Principal States of Europe for 1829, according to Professor Malchus, late Minister of Finance to the King of Wurtemberg.

	Geographical square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Debt.
Russian Empire	6,002,774	60,367,000	£17,420,000	£ 35,550,000
Austria	194,448	32,838,900	13,940,000	78,100,000
France (without its colonies)	161,376	32,500,000	39,020,000	194,400,000
Gr. Br. (without its colonies)	88,560	22,129,035	51,500,000	819,600,000
Prussia	80,240	12,552,278	8,149,000	29,701,000
Netherlands	19,136	6,116,685	6,590,000	148,500,000
Sweden	126,960	2,900,000	2,170,000	
Norway	92,768	1,050,132	354,000	252,100
Denmark	16,304	1,931,014	1,238,000	3,729,000
Poland	36,668	4,035,700	1,206,000	5,740,000
Spain	135,136	13,909,000	6,420,000	70,000,000
Portugal	27,552	5,013,950	2,110,000	5,649,000
Two Sicilies	31,592	7,414,717	3,521,000	18,974,000
Sardinia	21,840	4,332,966	2,750,000	4,584,000
States of the Church	12,976	2,483,940	1,238,000	17,142,000
Grand Duchy of Tuscany . .	6,320	1,300,000	623,400	1,884,000
Switzerland	11,636	2,037,000	440,000	
Ottoman Empire in Europe .	160,000	9,476,000	2,475,000	3,667,000
Bavaria	22,160	4,037,017	2,973,000	11,311,000
Saxony	5,568	1,350,000	1,009,000	3,300,000
Hanover	11,620	1,537,500	990,000	2,384,000
Wurtemberg	5,744	1,535,400	851,950	2,505,000
Baden	4,384	1,141,727	901,290	1,670,000
Hesse (Darmstadt)	2,960	697,901	537,260	1,184,900
Hesse (Electorate)	3,328	718,000	476,000	220,000

A VIEW of the Public Debt and Annual Expenses of the Principal Powers of Europe, compared with their respective Population.

[From the Budget of the Receipts and Expenditure of France for the Year 1830.]

	Interest of Public Debt ; in francs.	Entire Expenses ; in francs.	Population.	Expense to each person.
France	210,000,000	980,000,000	32,000,000	31 francs.
England	610,000,000	1,200,000,000	21,000,000	57 do.
Austria	67,000,000	350,000,000	32,000,000	11 do.
Prussia	26,000,000	190,000,000	13,000,000	14 do.
Netherlands	40,000,000	166,000,000	6,000,000	27 do.
Bavaria	7,000,000	62,000,000	4,000,000	15 do.
Wurtemberg	700,000	20,000,000	1,500,000	13 do.
Pays de Vaud		1,700,000	160,000	10 do.
United States	13,000,000	135,000,000	13,000,000	11 do.

I. SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The Swedish monarchy comprises Sweden and Norway, two of the least fertile and least populous countries in Europe; and excepting Russia, it possesses a greater extent of territory than any other European sovereignty.

In 1808, Sweden lost Finland, which was conquered by Russia; but in 1814, this loss was repaired by the acquisition of Norway.

Sweden comprises three general divisions, Gothland, Sweden Proper, and Norrland, which are now divided into 26 *läns* or governments; and Norway, formerly divided into the 4 diocesses, or governments, of Aggerhuus, Christiansand, Bergen, and Drontheim, is now formed into 16 divisions.

	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1826.	Capitals.	Pop.
Sweden	168,243 . . .	2,751,582 . .	Stockholm . .	79,526
Norway	121,204 . . .	1,050,132 . .	Christiana . .	19,693

Total 291,191 . . . 3,801,714

The small island of *St. Bartholomew*, in the West Indies, belongs to Sweden.

GOVERNMENT.

Sweden and Norway, though under the government of one and the same king, who is a limited monarch, have different Constitutions.

The Diet or legislative body of Sweden consists of four orders, 1st, nobles, hereditary; 2dly, bishops, *ex officio*, and clergy; 3dly, merchants or citizens; 4thly, peasants or agriculturists. Each body deliberates separately. The Diet has the right of legislation and taxation, and the superintendence of the finances; but the king has an unconditional *veto*.

The Constitution of Norway combines the principles of monarchy and democracy. Nobility is abolished; and the legislative body or Diet, called the *storting*, consists of two houses.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

Gustavus IV., Adolphus, the deposed king, was born Nov. 1778, and on the death of his father Gustavus III., March 29, 1792, was proclaimed king of Sweden. He remained $4\frac{1}{2}$ years under the guardianship of his uncle, Charles, Duke of Sudermannland, then regent, and ascended the throne Nov. 1, 1796. In 1809, he was deposed for his violent conduct; his heirs also were excluded from the throne by an act of the Diet; and his uncle, the late regent, assumed the government, under the title of *Charles XIII*. On the 18th of August, 1810, king Charles proposed *Marshal Bernadotte* for his successor, who was elected, August 21, by the estates, on condition that he should embrace the Lutheran religion, which having done, he was, by an act of November 5, 1810, adopted by the king, assumed the name of *Charles John*, and took the oath as *Crown Prince* and heir to the throne.

In-1818, on the death of Charles XIII., the Crown Prince succeeded to the throne, under the title of *Charles XIV.*

CHARLES XIV., King of Sweden and Norway; b. at Pau, in France, Jan. 26, 1764; succeeded to the throne Feb. 5, 1818; m. Aug. 16, 1798, EUGENIE BERNARDHINE DE CLARY, b. Nov. 8, 1781: — Issue: —

Joseph Francis OSCAR, Prince Royal, Viceroy of Norway; born July 4, 1799; m. June 3, 1823, to Princess *Josephine* of Leuchtenberg, b. March 14, 1807: — Issue: —

1. *Charles Louis Eugène*, Duke of Scania; b. May 3, 1826.
2. *Francis Gustavus Oscar*, Duke of Upland; b. June 18, 1827.
3. *Oscar Frederick*, Duke of East Gothland; b. Jan. 21, 1829.

II. RUSSIA.

The empire of Russia, which includes the most of the north of Europe and all the north of Asia, is the most extensive empire on the globe, and is more than twice as large as all Europe; but the principal part of it is very thinly inhabited. The Asiatic part is far the larger in extent; but the European part is far the more populous; though this is much less populous than the middle and south of Europe.

The political importance of this empire, which is now one of the most powerful sovereignties of Europe, is of recent origin. The foundation of its greatness was laid by *Peter the Great*; and its dominions were subsequently very much extended during the reigns of *Catharine II.* and *Alexander*.

Geographers differ respecting the boundaries between European and Asiatic Russia. In the following statement, which is derived for the Weimar Almanac of 1830, the Asiatic part is taken in its largest sense, including more than 6 millions of inhabitants which many geographers assign to Europe.

	Sq. miles.	Population.
European Russia	1,414,436 . . .	41,635,000
Asiatic Russia	5,634,927 . .	12,841,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,049,363</i>	<i>54,476,000</i>

Population of St. Petersburg, the capital, 320,000.

The kingdom of Poland has been subject to Russia since 1815; — (see Poland); — and Russia possesses an extensive country in the northwest part of North America, which has but few inhabitants.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy; and in the succession to the throne, females are not excluded. The government is conducted by a Council of the Empire, the Ministry and a Senate; but there is no representative body. The late Emperor Alexander gave the Senate

the right of remonstrating against any ukase or edict contrary to law. It is a body partly deliberative and partly executive, and forms the highest judicial tribunal of the empire. It is divided into 9 departments or sections, of which six, comprising 62 members, hold their sittings at St. Petersburg, and three sections, with 26 members, at Moscow. The ministers of the great departments are responsible to the Senate. The established religion is that of the Greek Church, but all others are tolerated.

EDUCATION.

University Districts.	Establishments.		Pupils.	
	in 1808.	in 1824.	in 1808.	in 1824.
Moscow	194	267	7,898	11,880
Wilna	494	368	17,362	20,665
Dorpat	168	238	4,615	7,184
Charkov	103	200	5,689	13,055
St. Petersburg	113	216	7,885	10,449
Kazan	59	142	3,259	6,416
Georgia	1	1	92	284
<i>Total</i>	1132	1432	46,695	69,929

EMPERORS.

Peter the Great, <i>Accession</i> 1696	Peter III. of Holstein, <i>Accession</i> 1762
Catherine I. . . . <i>do.</i> 1725	Catharine II. <i>do.</i> 1762
Peter II. <i>do.</i> 1727	Paul <i>do.</i> 1796
Anne <i>do.</i> 1730	Alexander <i>do.</i> 1801
John <i>do.</i> 1740	Nicholas <i>do.</i> 1825
Elizabeth <i>do.</i> 1741	

EMPEROR AND IMPERIAL FAMILY.

NICHOLAS, Emperor of all the Russias, and King of Poland; b. July 6, 1796; m. July 13, 1817, ALEXANDRA (formerly *Charlotte*), daughter of the King of Prussia, b. July 13, 1798; succeeded his brother *Alexander*, Dec. 1, 1825 (his elder brother *Constantine*, b. May 8, 1779, having renounced his right to the throne — died 1831) : — Issue : —

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. ALEXANDER, <i>Hereditary Prince</i> ; b. April 29, 1818. | |
| 2. <i>Mary</i> ; b. August 18, 1819. | 5. <i>Constantine</i> ; b. Sept. 21, 1827. |
| 3. <i>Olga</i> ; b. Sept. 11, 1822, | 6. <i>Nicholas</i> ; b. August 8, 1831. |
| 4. <i>Alexandra</i> ; b. June 24, 1825. | |

Princes of the Blood.

Maria, Princess of Saxe-Weimar; b. Feb. 16, 1786.

Anne, Princess of Orange; b. Jan. 18, 1795.

Michael; b. Feb. 9, 1798; m. Feb. 20, 1824, *Paulina*, niece of the King of Wurtemberg, b. Jan. 9, 1807 : — Issue; *Maria*, (b. 1825), *Elizabeth*, (b. 1826), and *Catharine*, (b. 1827).

III. POLAND.

Poland was governed by elective dukes for two or three centuries till 840, when the first regular dynasty, that of Piast, was established, which governed till 1370. About the year 1386, the country of Lithuania was united to Poland, by the marriage of its queen, Hedwiga, to Jagellon, Duke of Lithuania.

This extensive kingdom comprised the following provinces; Great and Little Poland, in the west; Masovia and Podlachia, in the centre; Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine, in the east and southeast.

Poland was conquered by the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, and was subjected by them to three different partitions, the first in 1772; the second in 1793; and the third in 1795, when Stanislaus, the king, was deprived of regal dignity, and his ill-fated country, by an act of the grossest injustice, was blotted out of the list of kingdoms. The result of the third partition was nearly as follows:

	Square Miles.	Population.
To Prussia	52,000	3,500,000
To Austria	64,000	4,800,000
To Russia	168,000	6,700,000
	<hr/> 284,000	<hr/> 15,000,000

Various changes were made by the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, leaving the country distributed nearly as follows:

	Square Miles.	Population.
To Prussia	29,000	1,800,000
To Austria	30,000	3,500,000
To Russia	178,000	6,900,000
Kingdom of Poland	47,000	2,800,000
<i>Total,</i>	<hr/> 284,000	<hr/> 15,000,000

The state styled the Kingdom of Poland, comprising the central part of the country, and consisting of the chief portion of what, from 1807 to 1813, formed the Duchy of Warsaw, was placed under the government of the emperor of Russia, who, in consequence, added to his title "King of Poland." It is divided into eight woiwodes or palatinates.

Palatinates.	Pop. in 1823.	Capitals.	Pop.
Augustow	465,761	Suwalki	1,184
Cracow	397,344	Kielce	2,400
Kalisch	532,671	Kalisch	7,310
Lublin	453,430	Lublin	10,500
Masovia	616,074	WARSAW	126,443
Plock	432,278	Plock	6,000
Sandomir	355,793	Radom	1,505
Podlachia or Siedlce	331,671	Siedlce	2,145
<i>Total</i>	<hr/> 3,385,022		

The army is not comprised in the above statement. The total population, in 1829, was stated at 4,088,290, of whom 887,592 resided in the towns, and 3,200,697 in the country. The proportion between the nobles and plebeians is as 1 to 13.

Of Different Races.

Real Poles	3,000,000
Rusini, or Rusniacks	100,000
Lithuanians	200,000
Germans	300,000
Jews	400,000

Of Different Religions.

Roman Catholics	3,400,000
Greek Church	100,000
Lutherans	150,000
Calvinists &c.	10,000
Jews	400,000

The Catholic hierarchy consists of the archbishop of Warsaw, the primate of the kingdom, and 8 bishops, one for each palatinate. The number of Latin Catholic clergy is 2,740. The Greek Catholics have a bishop at Chelm, and 354 priests. There are 274 synagogues. There is one university, that of Warsaw; and in the whole kingdom there are 1,756 professors and teachers, nearly 30,000 students, and about 11,000 female pupils.

Householders employed in	Tradesmen	49,888
agriculture	Their families	131,331
Their families and servants	Landed Proprietors	4,205
Manufacturers	Frecholders in towns	41,654
Their families		
Cows in 1827	Rye, 1827, <i>korzec</i> s [2 cwt.]	4,420,393
Oxen do.	Oats, do. do.	3,183,023
Calves do.	Bailey, do. do.	1,506,062
Pigs do.	Wheat, do. do.	751,076
Sheep do. about 2,500,000	Potatoes, do. do.	4,288,185
Horses do.		

About one half of the extent of the territory of the kingdom may be reckoned to be cultivated; one fourth of the remainder is occupied by forests, and the rest by marshes and uncultivated lands. — See “*The Foreign Quarterly Review*,” April 1831.

In 1815, a Constitution was issued by the emperor Alexander for Poland, which contained many important provisions. The Diet, composed of two houses, was to be assembled once in every two years; yet from 1820 to 1825, none was convoked; and only one under the direction of the emperor Nicholas. Various other provisions of the charter were violated; and in addition to this, the army was alienated by the severity and insulting conduct of the Grand Duke Constantine, the commander in chief; at length, on the 29th of November, 1830, an insurrection broke out at Warsaw, which quickly extended throughout the kingdom, and soon after into Lithuania and other parts of ancient Poland. Since that time, a sanguinary war, maintained with great spirit on the part of the Poles, has been raging, and with various success, but is not yet brought to a final issue.

IV. DENMARK.

Denmark is a small kingdom, composed of the peninsula of Jutland, the duchy of Sleswick, and several islands in the Baltic, the largest of which are Zealand and Funen : to this kingdom also belong the German duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, the Faroe islands, and the large, dreary island of Iceland : it also possesses Greenland in North America, the islands of Santa Cruz and St. Thomas in the West Indies, and Tranquebar and Serampore in Hindostan.

Divisions.	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1828.	Capitals.	Pop.
Denmark Proper . .	17,808	1,521,278	COPENHAGEN	104,174
Holstein and Lauenburg	3,658	410,385	Kiel	8,000
Iceland	29,800	49,820		
The Faroe Islands . .	5,088	11,240		
<i>Total . .</i>	<i>56,354</i>	<i>1,992,723</i>		

KINGS, since 1700.

Frederick IV. accession 1699	Christian VII. accession 1766
Christian VI. do. 1730	Frederick VI. do. 1808
Frederick V. do. 1746	

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

FREDERICK VI. King of Denmark, Duke of Pomerania; b. Jan. 23, 1768; declared co-regent with his Father *Christian VII.*, April 14, 1784, succeeded to the throne March 13, 1808; m. July 31, 1790, SOPHIA FREDERICA, niece of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, b. Oct. 28, 1767; Issue:—

1. *Caroline*; b. Oct. 28, 1793; m. to Prince Frederick Ferdinand, Aug. 1, 1829.

2. *Wilhelmina*; b. Jan. 17, 1808; m. to Prince Frederick, Nov. 1, 1820.

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK, *Crown Prince*, cousin to the King; b. Sept. 18, 1786; m. (I) Feb. 18, 1806, *Charlotte Frederica*, Princess of Mecklenburg; — Issue; 1. *Frederick*; b. Oct. 6, 1808; m. Princess *Wilhelmina*, Nov. 1, 1828; — m. (II) May 22, 1815, *Carolina Amelia*, daughter of the Duke of Holstein-Augustenburg; — Issue; 2. *Julianna*; 3. *Charlotte*; 4. *Frederick Ferdinand*, b. Nov. 22, 1792; m. the Princess *Caroline* Aug. 1, 1829.

V. HOLLAND.

Holland, a small commercial kingdom, comprises the country formerly styled the Republic of the Seven United Provinces, and often also the Republic of Holland.

In 1579, the Seven United Provinces revolted from Philip II., king of

Spain, and established their independence, which they maintained till after the French Revolution; and they became distinguished for their commercial enterprise and prosperity.

These provinces were for a few years united to the French empire; but after the downfall of Bonaparte, the Dutch and Belgic provinces, together with the German grand duchy of Luxemburg, were formed, by the Congress of Vienna, into a kingdom, and placed under the government of William Prince of Orange, who received the title of King of the Netherlands and Grand Duke of Luxemburg.

In 1830, the Belgic Provinces revolted from the government of William, and declared their independence, which has been acknowledged by the states of Europe. — See *Belgium*.

Provinces.	Sq. miles.	Pop. in 1828.	Capitals.	Pop.
North Holland . . .	928	391,586	Amsterdam . . .	200,784
South Holland . . .	1,166	453,818	THE HAGUE . . .	50,000
Zealand	588	133,396	Middleburg . . .	12,200
Utrecht	542	122,313	Utrecht	33,700
Guelderland	2,018	293,396	Arnheim	9,500
Overysse	1,293	165,936	Zwoll	12,800
Drenthe	788	59,915	Assen	1,100
Groningen	778	133,982	Groningen	26,042
Friesland	1,151	200,332	Leuwarden . . .	17,000
North Brabant . . .	1,653	332,551	Bois-le-Duc . . .	13,100
<i>Total . . .</i>	<i>10,905</i>	<i>2,306,661</i>		

TABLE of the Number of Pupils in the Schools and Colleges in the Provinces of Holland in 1827.

Provinces.	Infant Schools.	Sch's of Indust.	Primary Schools.	Colleges.	Total Pupils.	No. pupils to 1,000 inhab'ts.
North Holland . . .	9,002	88	38,677	221	48,948	118.36
South Holland . . .	8,179	1,296	40,473	225	50,173	118.40
Zealand	1,386	47	12,735	37	14,205	107.35
Utrecht	1,468	277	11,802	119	13,666	111.65
Guelderland	3,030	..	30,952	172	33,155	116.63
Overysse	1,582	219	23,958	113	25,872	164.62
Drenthe	90	..	8,781	28	8,899	156.18
Groningen	331	..	21,173	84	21,588	136.65
Friesland	2,011	..	24,801	121	26,933	134.22
North Brabant . . .	2,624	195	34,739	420	37,978	116.63
<i>Total . . .</i>	<i>29,763</i>	<i>2,122</i>	<i>248,091</i>	<i>1,540</i>	<i>280,517</i>	<i>av. 128.06</i>

GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution is formed on the basis of the representative system, and bears a close resemblance to that of Great Britain. The executive power is vested in the King; the legislative power in the King and the States-General, consisting of two Houses. The members of the Upper

House are named by the King for life. They must be 40 years of age ; in number not less than 40, nor more than 60 ; and their titles are not hereditary.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

WILLIAM, King of Holland, (lately King of the Netherlands,) Prince of Orange-Nassau ; b. Aug. 24, 1772 ; succeeded his father in his hereditary possessions in Germany, April 9, 1806 ; declared Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands Dec. 3, 1813 ; assumed the crown March 15, 1815 ; m. Oct. 1, 1791, WILHELMINA, sister of the King of Prussia, b. Nov. 18, 1774 : Issue : —

1. WILLIAM, *Prince Royal* and *Prince of Orange* ; b. Dec. 6, 1792 ; m. Feb. 21, 1816, *Anne*, sister of the Emperor of Russia, b. Jan. 18, 1795 : — Issue ; *William*, b. Feb. 19, 1817 ; *Alexander*, b. Aug. 2, 1818 ; *Frederick*, b. June 13, 1820 ; *Sophia*, b. April 8, 1824.

2. *Frederick* ; b. Feb. 28, 1797 ; m. May 21, 1825, *Louisa*, 3d daughter of the king of Prussia : — Issue ; *Alexandrina*, b. Aug. 5, 1828.

3. *Marianne* ; b. May, 9, 1810 ; betrothed Nov. 7, 1829, to Albert of Prussia.

VI. BELGIUM.

The political condition of Belgium, formerly known by the name of the Austrian Netherlands, has undergone many changes within a few centuries past ; and it has, for the most part, been under foreign government. In 1713, it was ceded by Spain to the house of Austria, in whose possession it remained till near the end of the last century. At an early period of the French revolution, this country was invaded by the French, who having conquered it from Austria, formally incorporated it into the empire of France in 1795.

After the downfall of Bonaparte, in 1814, the Congress of Vienna, composed of all the great powers of Europe, undertook the difficult and delicate task of adjusting the affairs of Europe, in such a manner as to restore and preserve an even balance of power ; and with a view of raising up a formidable barrier against France, the Netherlands were severed from that country and annexed to the United Provinces ; and these two countries were formed into a kingdom under William, the Prince of Orange, with the title of King of the Netherlands.

This union was effected by a confederacy of foreigners, without the consent of the parties ; and it never obtained the cordial acquiescence of the Belgians. The two nations were by no means well fitted to be united

under the same government, inasmuch as they differed widely in character, manners, institutions, religion, and language. The inhabitants of Holland are Dutch, who are a commercial people, and of the Protestant religion ; the Belgians are Catholics, are distinguished for manufactures, generally speak the French language, and resemble the inhabitants of France in their character and manners.

The policy of king William's government was rather to compel the obedience of the Belgians, than to conciliate their good will. They were treated more as a conquered people, than as subjects on an equal footing with the Dutch. The impartiality which was the basis of the constitution, was not observed ; and comparatively few Belgians were appointed to the most important public stations. Of the persons who filled the highest civil and military offices, in 1829, 317 were Dutch, and only 82 were Belgians. The education of the children of the Belgians was, in a great measure, taken out of their hands ; their very language was proscribed ; imposts and taxes were multiplied ; the liberty of the press was annulled ; and the independence of the judiciary not adhered to. The Belgians, long dissatisfied with their political condition, at length insisted upon the following demands, viz. an equitable division of the public offices between the two countries ; liberty of language, instruction, and the press ; trial by jury ; and the responsibility of ministers. After a series of contests, an open insurrection broke out at Brussels in August, 1830 ; and on the 4th of October the Belgians made a declaration of their independence.

The representatives of the five great powers of Europe, viz. Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, assembled in London, and agreed to a protocol in favor of an armistice, directing that hostilities should entirely cease between the Dutch and Belgians ; and on the 27th of December the acknowledgment of the independence of Belgium was officially communicated to the national congress at Brussels.

The Belgian congress having decided in favor of a constitutional monarchy, elected, on the 3d of February, the Duke of Nemours, the 2d son of Louis Philip of France for their sovereign, who had 97 votes out of 192 ; but the king of France, on the 17th, declined the appointment in behalf of his son.

On the 24th of February, M. Surlet de Chokier was elected Regent of Belgium.

On the 4th of June, the Belgian congress made choice of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg for their king, by a vote of 152 to 34 ; and on the 26th he accepted the crown on certain conditions. On the 9th of July, the congress, by a vote of 126 to 70, acceded to the preliminaries and articles agreed on at London by the five great powers, and again declared Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, King of Belgium ; on the 21st of July the new king made his entrance into Brussels, and took his oath to the constitution.

THE KING.

LEOPOLD, King of the Belgians, formerly Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, brother of the present Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; b. Dec. 16, 1790; m. May 2, 1816, the daughter of George IV. of England, who died Nov. 6, 1817; elected King of the Belgians, June 4, 1831; took the oath to the constitution, July 21, 1831.

Provinces.	Sq. Miles.	Pop. 1828.	Capitals.	Pop.
South Brabant	1,464	499,728	BRUSSELS	100,000
Hainault	1,706	567,300	Mons	20,000
Namur	1,236	194,845	Namur	17,000
Liege	2,173	347,625	Liege	49,000
Limburg	1,785	328,234	Maestricht	19,000
Antwerp	1,019	338,294	Antwerp	65,000
East Flanders	1,232	708,705	Ghent	70,000
West Flanders	1,512	575,807	Bruges	26,000
Luxemburg	2,302	298,655	Luxemburg	10,000
<i>Total</i>	14,459	3,859,193		

TABLE of the Number of Pupils in the Schools and Colleges in the Provinces of Belgium, in 1827.

	Infant Schools.	Schools of Industry.	Primary Schools.	Colleges.	Total number of pupils	No. pupils to 1000 Inhabitants.
South Brabant	4,863	503	37,391	759	43,541	88.36
Hainault	6,504	18	52,652	1,263	60,437	110.64
Namur	1,247	27	21,269	435	22,978	120.68
Liege	933	67	21,699	634	23,333	69.12
Limburg	1,466		21,566	782	23,754	73.23
Antwerp	2,969	713	27,149	570	31,401	98.25
East Flanders	6,399	1,624	47,575	274	55,872	81.07
West Flanders	6,888	11,375	38,602	256	57,122	85.12
Luxemburg	160		34,239	505	34,904	119.63
<i>Total</i>	31,429	14,332	302,092	6,478	323,342	av. 94.22

VII. GREAT BRITAIN.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland consists of the two islands of Great Britain (comprising England, Wales, and Scotland) and Ireland; together with various small neighbouring islands; it also possesses the fortress of Gibraltar, and the islands of Malta and Heligoland, in Europe, and has possessions of vast extent in America, Asia, and Africa.

	Sq. m.	Pop. 1821.	Capitals.	Pop.
England and Wales	58,345	11,977,663	LONDON	1,225,694
Scotland	30,234	2,092,014	Edinburgh	112,235
Ireland	30,000	6,846,949	Dublin	185,881
Gibraltar, Malta & Helig.		110,000		
<i>Total</i> 21,026,626				

POSSESSIONS IN THE EAST INDIES.

	Sq. m.	Population.
Bengal	328,000	52,500,000
Madras	154,000	15,000,000
Bombay	71,000	10,500,000
Territory of Allies	550,000	40,000,000
Arracan	11,000	100,000
Tavay, Tenasserim, Margui, and Yé	21,000	51,000
Assam and Garrow	45,000	150,000
Malacca	800	22,000
Singapore	210	14,719
Island of the Prince of Wales	160	51,207
<i>Total</i>	1,181,170	123,388,926

Thus the East India Company possess a territory of more than 55,000 German miles, upon which there is a population of more than 123 millions. The *English* inhabitants amount to about 40,000, of which 2,000 are attached to the government, 300 to the judiciary, 7,000 are merchants and seamen; the rest belong to the army, which is composed, in great part, of natives, and comprises 300,000 men. The revenue of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay amounted, in 1822, to more than 213 millions of florins. See *East India Gazetteer, London, 1823.*

For a notice of the English colonies in America, see page 276.

The American Almanac for 1831 contains various details relating to Great Britain, particularly respecting the executive and legislative government, the ecclesiastical establishment, the judiciary, &c. To the details there given, we have not room, in this volume, to make much addition.

On the 1st of March, 1831, a *Parliamentary Reform Bill* was introduced into the House of Commons, with the approbation of the King and the support of the present Ministry; but it has not yet been carried to the House of Peers. This Bill proposes to disfranchise all the boroughs (60 in number, returning 119 members,) which contained, in 1821, less than 2,000 inhabitants each; to grant the privilege of sending members to 27 large towns, which have hitherto been unrepresented; to extend the right of voting so as to add about 500,000 throughout the kingdom to the number of voters; and also to make various other important changes. — An enumeration of the inhabitants of Great Britain was made during the summer of 1831. Details on these subjects and other topics relating to great Britain, may be expected in the next volume of the American Almanac.

Lists of the *Bishops* of England and Ireland are given in the American Almanac for 1831. At a recent date, the bench of English bishops remained as there given, except that Dr. *Edward Venables Vernon*, archbishop of York, had taken the name of *Edward Harcourt*. In the Irish bench, *Samuel Kyle, D. D.*, Bishop of Cork and Ross; *vice* Thomas St. Lawrence, D. D. The archbishopric of Dublin has become vacant by the death of *Dr. Wm. Magee*, who died August 20, 1831.—For a notice of peers created during the past year, see page 292.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of England is a constitutional hereditary monarchy, in which the power of sovereign is controlled by the influence of the aristocracy in the House of Peers, and by that of the democracy in the House of Commons. The executive authority is vested in the King; the legislative, in the King and Parliament. The King has the power of appointing all the great officers of state, and all the executive acts of the government are performed in his name; but his ministers only are responsible for them.

THE KING'S MINISTERS.

[From the Royal Kalendar, June 17, 1831.]

Earl Grey	<i>First Lord of the Treasury.</i>
Viscount Althorp	<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer.</i>
Lord Brougham	<i>Lord Chancellor.</i>
Marquess of Lansdowne	<i>President of the Council.</i>
Lord Durham	<i>Lord Privy-Seal.</i>
Viscount Melbourne	<i>Secretary of State for the Home Dep.</i>
Viscount Palmerston	<i>Secretary of State for the Foreign do.</i>
Viscount Goderich	<i>Secretary of State for the Colonial do.</i>
Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. R. G. Graham, bt.	<i>First Lord of the Admiralty.</i>
Lord Auckland	<i>Master of Mint & Pr. Board of Trade.</i>
Rt. Hon. Charles Grant	<i>President of the Board of Control.</i>
Duke of Richmond	<i>Post-master-General.</i>
Lord Holland	<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.</i>
Earl of Carlisle	

* * The above form the Cabinet.

Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Parnell, bt.	<i>Secretary at War.</i>
Sir James Kempt	<i>Master General of the Ordnance.</i>
Duke of Devonshire	<i>Lord-Chamberlain.</i>
Marquess Wellesley	<i>Lord-Steward.</i>
Earl Albemarle	<i>Master of the Horse.</i>
Marquess of Winchester	<i>Groom of the Stole.</i>
Lord John Russell	<i>Paymaster of the Forces.</i>
Viscount Duncanon	<i>First Commissioner of Land Revenue.</i>

Rt. Hon. Chas. Pawlett Thompson	<i>Treasurer of the Navy and Vice President of the Board of Trade.</i>
Sir Thomas Denman, kt.	<i>Attorney-General.</i>
Sir William Horne, kt.	<i>Solicitor-General.</i>

IRELAND.

Marquess of Anglesey	<i>Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.</i>
Lord Plunkett	<i>Lord-Chancellor.</i>
Lieut. Gen. Sir John Byng	<i>Commander of the Forces.</i>
Hon. Edward G. S. Stanley	<i>Chief Secretary</i>
Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Blackburn	<i>Attorney-General.</i>
Philip Crampton, Esq.	<i>Solicitor-General.</i>

PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament of Great Britain is the great council of the nation, constituting the legislature, which is summoned by the King's authority, to consult on public affairs, and enact and repeal laws. It consists of Lords Spiritual and Temporal, called the Peers or Upper House; and Knights, Citizens, or Burgesses, who are comprehended under the name of the Commons or Lower House.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS OR PEERS.

The Lord High Chancellor Brougham, *Speaker.*

The House of Lords is composed of all the five orders of nobility of England, dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons, who have attained the age of 21 years, and labor under no disqualification; of 16 representative peers from Scotland; 28 representative peers from Ireland; 2 English archbishops and 24 bishops; and 4 representative Irish bishops:—the number of each, in 1831, being as follows:

Dukes (4 royal Dukes)	23	Representative Peers of Scotland,	16
Marquesses	18	Representative Peers of Ireland,	28
Earls	103	English Archbishops and Bishops,	26
Viscounts	21	Irish Representative Bishops,	4
Barons	162		
<i>Total of the House of Peers,</i>			
401			

A list of the House of Lords was given in the American Almanac for 1831, with the date of the creation of the family, and the birth of the present peer. The name of the Earl of Pomfret is Thomas William Fermor; *Fermor* being omitted in the list by mistake. Since the publication of that list, several have died, among whom are the Earls of Rochfort and Har-

court, who have left no heirs; and there have been added to the House of Peers, one earl, viz.

George Fitzelarence,	<i>Earl of Munster,</i>	Creation. May 12, 1831.
and 6 barons, viz.		
Henry Brougham,	<i>Lord Brougham and Vaux,</i>	Nov. 22, 1830.
William George Hay,	<i>Lord Kilmarnock,</i>	May 31, 1831.
Arthur James Plunkett,	<i>Lord Fingall,</i>	June 16, 1831.
William Philip Molyneux,	<i>Lord Sefton,</i>	June 16, 1831.
William Fox Kinnaird,	<i>Lord Rossie,</i>	June 16, 1831.
George J. Wm. Agar-Ellis,	<i>Lord Dover,</i>	June 16, 1831.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

<i>From England.</i>	{ 39 Counties, 2 each, and Yorkshire 4	send 82	} 480
	{ 23 Cities, 2 each, and London 4	" 50	
	{ 166 Boroughs, 2 each; 5 Boroughs, 1 each;	" 353	
	{ 5 Cinque-ports, 16	" 4	
<i>From Wales.</i>	{ 2 Universities, Oxford and Cambridge	" 4	} 24
	{ 12 Counties	" 12	
<i>From Scotland.</i>	{ 12 Cities and Boroughs	" 12	} 45
	{ Shires	" 30	
<i>From Ireland.</i>	{ Cities and Boroughs	" 15	} 100
	{ Counties	" 64	
	{ Cities and Boroughs	" 35	
	{ University of Dublin	" 1	

Total Number of Members, 658

The union with Ireland was carried into effect, January 1, 1800, and the Parliament, which met the same month, and which included the members from Ireland, is styled the *First Imperial Parliament*, or the *First Parliament of the United Kingdom*. The following Parliaments have since been elected :

	When assembled.	When dissolved.	Existed.		
			Y.	M.	D.
2d Imperial Parliam't	August 31, 1802	October 24, 1806	4	1	25
3d do.	Nov. 25, 1806	May 27, 1807	0	6	2
4th do.	Nov. 27, 1807	Sept. 29, 1812	4	10	2
5th do.	Nov. 24, 1812	June 10, 1818	5	6	16
6th do.	August 4, 1818	February 29, 1820	1	6	25
7th do.	April 23, 1820	June 2, 1826	6	1	9
8th do.	Nov. 14, 1826	July 24, 1830	4	1	22
9th do.	Oct. 26, 1830	April 22, 1831	0	5	27
10th do.	June 14, 1831.				

KINGS OF THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.

George I.,	<i>accession</i>	1714	George IV.,	<i>accession</i>	1820
George II.,	<i>do.</i>	1727	William IV.,	<i>do.</i>	1830
George III.,	<i>do.</i>	1760			

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

WILLIAM IV. King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and King of Hanover; b. Aug. 21, 1765; m. July 11, 1818, **ADELAIDE**, sister of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, b. Aug. 13, 1792; succeeded his brother *George IV.*, June 26, 1830.

Brothers and Sisters of the King, with their Annual Parliamentary Allowance.

1. *Augusta Sophia*; (£13,000); b. Nov. 3, 1768.
2. *Elizabeth*; b. May 22, 1770; m. April 7, 1818, to *Frederick Joseph Lewis*, Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, who died April 2, 1823.
3. *Ernest-Augustus*, Duke of Cumberland; (£25,000); b. June 5, 1771; m. May 29, 1815, *Frederica Sophia Carolina*, sister of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and widow of Frederick William, Prince of Solms-Braunfels, b. March 20, 1778:—Issue; *George Frederick*, b. May 27, 1819.
4. *Augustus Frederick*, Duke of Sussex; (£21,000); b. Jan. 27, 1773.
5. *Adolphus Frederick*, Duke of Cambridge; (£27,000); b. Feb. 24, 1774; m. May, 7, 1818, *Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa*, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, b. July 25, 1797:—Issue; 1. *George William*, b. March 26, 1819; 2. *Augusta Caroline*, b. July 19, 1822.
6. *Mary*, Duchess of Gloucester; (£13,000); b. April 25, 1776; m. July 22, 1816, to her cousin the Duke of Gloucester.
7. *Sophia*; (£13,000); b. Nov. 3, 1777.

Niece of the King.

ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, *Heiress Presumptive*, (daughter of the late *Prince Edward, Duke of Kent*, — b. Nov. 2, 1767, died Jan. 23, 1820, — by *Victoria Maria Louisa*, (£12,000), sister of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Leopold, King of Belgium, b. Aug. 17, 1786); b. May 24, 1819.

Cousins of the King. — Issue of the late Duke of Gloucester.

Sophia Matilda, (£7,000); b. May 23, 1773.

William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester; (£14,000); b. Jan. 15, 1776; m. July 22, 1816, his cousin the *Princess Mary*.

FRANCE.

France, one of the leading states of Europe, is advantageously situated to the west of the central part of that continent. It was formerly divided into 32 provinces; but now, including the island of Corsica, into 86 departments.

The foreign possessions of France are not extensive or important. The following are the principal : — in America, Martinique, Guadaloupe, Marie-Galante, and Cayenne, — with 228,000 inhabitants : — in Asia, Pondicherry, Karikal, Chandernagore, and Mahé, — with 179,000 inhabitants : — in Africa, Senegal, Goree, and the island of Bourbon, — with 101,000 inhabitants : total, 505,000.

	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1827.	Capital.	Pop. 1827.
France,	215,000	31,551,545	Paris,	890,431

Budget of the Expenditure and Revenue, for 1831.

	Ordinary Service.	Extraord. Service.	Total, — francs.
Expenditure,	957,377,355	219,773,700	1,177,151,035
Revenue,	973,101,894	260,000,000	1,233,101,894

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

The sum appropriated to the support of ecclesiastical affairs, in 1830, is stated at 31,096,800 francs, divided among 47,338 individuals, 527 of whom are Protestant pastors. — Appropriated to the 5 cardinals of France, 150,000 francs ; to 14 archbishops, 425,000 ; to 66 bishops, 990,000.

EDUCATION.

The minister of ecclesiastical affairs and of public instruction presides at the royal council of instruction, and has the title of Grand Master of the University. The University of France, which has the general direction of public instruction, and is at the head of all the literary seminaries in the kingdom, comprises 26 academies, situated at Aix, Amiens, Angers, Besançon, Bordeaux, Bourges, Caen, Cahors, Clermont, Dijon, Douay, Grenoble, Limoges, Lyons, Metz, Montpellier, Nancy, Nîmes, Orleans, Paris, Pau, Poitiers, Rennes, Rouen, Strasburg, and Toulouse. These academies are each of them governed by a rector, and comprehend one royal college ; and they have the superintendence of the communal colleges, the *institutions*, the *pensions* or boarding-schools, and the primary schools, within their respective districts. — See *Dictionnaire Géographique Universelle*.

Instruction consists of three kinds, primary, secondary, and superior. Primary instruction is such as is given in the primary schools, comprising reading, writing, arithmetic, &c. Secondary instruction, which includes Greek and Latin, history, geography, rhetoric, philosophy, elementary mathematics, physics, chemistry, and natural history, is given in five kinds of establishments, viz. royal colleges, communal colleges, private colleges, *institutions*, and *pensions*. The number of royal colleges, in 1829, was 38 ; communal colleges, upwards of 317 ; *institutions* and *pensions*, about 1,300. The number of youths who receive the secondary education, is 70,000, of whom 50,000 are lay students, and 20,000 ecclesiastical.

For superior education there are five kinds of faculties, viz. those of theology, law, medicine, sciences, and letters.

There are 6 faculties of Catholic theology ; at Paris, Lyons, Aix, Bordeaux, Rouen, and Toulouse ; — 2 of Protestant theology ; at Strasburg, for the Confession of Augsburg, and at Montauban, for the Helvetic Confession.

The faculties of law are 9 ; at Paris, Aix, Caen, Dijon, Grenoble, Poitiers, Rouen, Strasburg, and Toulouse : — of medicine, 3 ; at Paris, Montpellier, and Strasburg, besides 18 secondary schools of medicine : — faculties of science 7 ; at Paris, Caen, Dijon, Grenoble, Montpellier, Strasburg, and Toulouse : — of letters 6 ; at Paris, Besançon, Caen, Dijon, Strasburg, and Toulouse. See the *Quarterly Journal of Education*, London, July, 1831.

The following table, which was sent from Paris, July, 1831, to the editor, by his correspondent, M. Cortambert, one of the authors of the “*Dictionnaire Géographique Universelle*,” exhibits the number of pupils belonging to the different districts of the university academies of France.

Aix	19,000	Dijon	83,000	Orleans	23,000
Amiens	114,000	Douay	103,000	Paris	180,000
Angers	20,000	Grenoble	45,000	Pau	47,000
Besançon	73,000	Limoges	9,000	Poitiers	30,000
Bordeaux	25,000	Lyons	38,000	Rennes	25,000
Bourges	12,000	Metz	40,000	Rouen	49,000
Caen	52,000	Montpellier	31,000	Strasburg	65,000
Cahors	17,000	Nancy	86,000	Toulouse	26,000
Clermont	83,000	Nîmes	33,000		

Total Number of Pupils, 1,337,000.

The number of pupils, in 1815, has been stated at 825,564. According to the Table of MM. Balbi and Guerry, recently published, the number of pupils (males) throughout France, to the whole population, is as 1 to 23.

GOVERNMENT.

The Constitutional Charter of France, as modified in August, 1830, was inserted in the American Almanac for 1831. The *Chamber of Peers*, according to the “*Almanach National pour l'Année 1831*,” consists of the following : — Princes of the Blood, 5 ; Princes, 4 ; Dukes, 58 ; Marquesses, 54 ; Counts, 102, Viscounts, 10 ; Barons, 12 : total, 245.

Baron Pasquier, *President of the Chamber of Peers*.

The *Chamber of Deputies* is composed of 430 members. The members of the present Chamber were elected, in July 1831, under the new electoral law, by which every Frenchman who pays a direct tax of 200 francs, is authorized to vote.

M. Girod de l'Ain, *President of the Chamber of Deputies*, elected August 1, 1831.

M. Dupin, } *Vice-Presidents*, elected August 2, 1831.
M. Salvette, }

THE KING'S MINISTERS : —

[*By Ordinance of March 13, 1831.*]

Casimir Périer,

Pres. of Council, and Sec. State for Interior.

M. Sebastiani,	<i>Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i>
Marshal Soult,	<i>Minister of War.</i>
Baron Louis,	<i>Minister of Finance.</i>
M. Barthe,	<i>Keeper of the Seals, and Minister of Justice.</i>
Count de Montalivet,	<i>Minister of Public Instruction, & Eccl. Affairs.</i>
Count d'Argout,	<i>Minister of Commerce and Public Works.</i>
Vice-Admiral de Rigny,	<i>Minister of Marine.</i>

KINGS OF THE HOUSE OF BOURBON.

Henry IV., the Great,	accession 1589	(France declared a Republic, 1792)
Louis XIII. . . . do.	1610	[BONAPARTE, Emperor . 1804]
Louis XIV. . . . do.	1643	Louis XVIII. . . restored 1814
Louis XV. . . . do.	1715	Charles X. . . . accession 1824
Louis XVI. . . . do.	1774	Louis Philip, K. of the French, 1830

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

LOUIS PHILIP, King of the French ; of the Branch of Orleans, and descended from a brother of Louis XIV ; b. Oct. 6, 1773 ; King of the French, Aug. 7, 1830 ; m. Nov. 25, 1809, MARIA AMELIA, daughter of Ferdinand, late King of the Two Sicilies, b. April, 26, 1782 : Issue : —

1. FERDINAND, Duke of Orleans, *Prince Royal* ; b. Sept. 3, 1810.
2. *Louisa* ; b. April 3, 1812. — 3. *Maria* ; b. April 12, 1813.
4. *Louis Charles*, Duke of Nemours ; b. Oct. 25, 1814.
5. *Clementina* ; b. June 3, 1817.
6. *Francis*, Prince of Joinville ; b. Aug. 14, 1818.
7. *Henry*, Duke of Aumale ; b. Jan. 16, 1822.
8. *Anthony*, Duke of Montpensier ; b. July 31, 1824.

Sister of the King.

Louisa Maria Adelaide Eugenia, Mad. d'Orléans ; b. Aug. 23, 1777.

[THE KING AND FAMILY excluded by the Declaration of the Chamber of Deputies of the 7th of August, 1830.

CHARLES X, King of France and Navarre ; Most Christian Majesty ; b. Oct. 9, 1757 ; succeeded his brother *Louis XVIII*, Sept. 16, 1824 ; crowned at Rheims, May 29, 1825 ; m. Nov. 6, 1773, *Maria Theresa*, sister of the King of Sardinia, who died at Gratz, June 2, 1805 : Issue : —

LOUIS ANTHONY, Duke of Angoulême, *Dauphin* ; b. Aug. 6, 1775 ; m. June 10, 1799, *Maria Theresa (Dauphiness)*, daughter of Louis XVI, b. Dec. 19, 1778.

Louisa Maria Theresa, (daughter of the late Duke of Berry, next brother to the Dauphin ;) b. Sept. 21, 1819.

Henry, Duke of Bordeaux (*grandson of France*, a posthumous son of the late Duke of Berry) ; b. Sept. 29, 1820.]

PRUSSIA.

Prussia, which was first erected into a kingdom in 1701, was originally a small state; but it was much enlarged during the long reign of Frederick the Great; and it has since received large additions, particularly at the time of the settlement of the affairs of Europe by the Congress of Vienna, in 1815; since which period, it has ranked as one of the five Great Powers of Europe.

The Prussian States consist chiefly of two parts, entirely separated from each other, the larger one lying in the northeast of Germany, and the smaller one in the west. The kingdom is divided into ten provinces. The two provinces of East Prussia and West Prussia comprise Prussia Proper; the province of Posen is formed of the Prussian part of Poland; the other seven provinces are all included within the limits of the late German Empire. The western part of the kingdom includes the three provinces of Westphalia, Cleves-Berg, and Lower Rhine.

Provinces.	Pop. 1828.	Ev'l Ch.	Cathol's.	Menn.	Jews.	Capitals.
East Prussia	1,216,154	1,057,895	153,579	995	3,685	Königsberg
West Prussia	792,207	387,218	376,242	12,924	15,723	Dantzic
Brandenburg	1,539,592	1,508,471	20,535	245	10,341	BERLIN
Pomerania	876,842	864,588	7,545	..	4,709	Stettin
Silesia	2,395,551	1,284,446	1,091,132	3	20,970	Breslau
Saxony	1,409,388	1,316,109	89,081	..	3,607	Magdeburg
Posen	1,064,506	309,495	687,421	..	67,590	Posen
Westphalia	1,228,548	504,611	711,833	177	11,931	Munster
Cleves-Berg	2,202,322	499,440	1,678,745	1,315	22,422	Cologne
Lower Rhine						Aix-la-Chapelle
<i>Total</i>	12,726,110	7,732,664	4,816,813	15,655	160,978	

KINGS OF PRUSSIA.

Frederick I., accession 1701. Frederick William II., accession 1786.
 Frederick William I., do. 1713. Frederick William III., do. 1798.
 Frederick II. the Great, do. 1740.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

FREDERICK WILLIAM III., King of Prussia, Margrave of Brandenburg, and Sovereign Duke of Silesia; b. Aug. 3, 1770; succeeded his father *Frederick William II.*, Nov. 16, 1797; m. Dec. 24, 1793, *Louisa Augusta*, Princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who died July 19, 1810. [m. (II.) (by private marriage, *mariage morganatique*) Nov. 9, 1824, to *Augusta*, Princess of Liegnitz, b. Aug. 30, 1800:] — Issue by the first marriage:—

1. *FREDERICK WILLIAM*, *Prince Royal*; b. Oct. 15, 1795; m. Nov. 29, 1823, *Elizabeth Louisa*, sister of the king of Bavaria, b. Nov. 13, 1801.
2. *William Louis*; b. March 22, 1797; m. June 11, 1829, *Augusta*, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, b. Sept. 30, 1811.

3. CHARLOTTE, (*Empress of Russia*), b. July 13, 1798; m. July 13, 1817.

4. Charles; b. June 29, 1801; m. May 26, 1827, *Maria*, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, b. Feb. 3, 1808.

5. *Alexandrina*; b. Feb. 23, 1803; m. May 25, 1822, to Prince *Frederick* of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

6. *Louisa*; b. Feb. 1, 1808; m. May 21, 1825, to *Frederick* of Orange.

7. *Albert*; b. Oct. 4, 1809; betrothed to *Marianne* of Orange, Nov. 7, 1829.

SAXONY.

Saxony, situated towards the northeast of Germany, comprising a part of the late circle of Upper Saxony, is the smallest kingdom in Europe, but one of the best educated, and is distinguished for its literature and manufactures.

Saxony was formerly an electorate, but was erected into a kingdom, in 1806, by Bonaparte by the treaty of Posen. It was greatly reduced by the Congress of Vienna, the northern and eastern parts, containing a population of 850,000, being separated from the kingdom and transferred to Prussia.

Circles.	Square miles.	Towns.	Pop. in 1828.	Capitals.	Population.
Meissen . . .	1,579	30	344,765	DRESDEN	56,000
Leipsic . . .	948	30	249,853	Leipsic	40,700
Erzgebirge . .	1,998	60	531,110	Freyberg	12,000
Vogtland . . .	536	14	102,891	Plauen	7,000
Upper Lusatia .	821	11	185,809	Bautzen	11,500
<i>Total . . .</i>	<i>5,882</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>1,414,528</i>		

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

ANTHONY, King of Saxony; b. Dec. 27, 1755; succeeded his brother *Frederick Augustus*, the first king of Saxony, May 12, 1827; m. MARIA THERESA, sister of the Emperor of Austria. — Sept. 9, 1830, a commotion took place at Dresden; a few days after which, the King resigned his authority to his nephew *Frederick Augustus* (*Maximilian* having renounced his right to the succession), and *Frederick Augustus* was appointed *Regent*.

Maria Amelia, sister of the King; b. Sept. 26, 1757.

MAXIMILIAN, brother of the King; b. April 13, 1759; m. (I.) *Caroline*, of Parma, May 9, 1799; m. (II.) *Maria Louisa*, sister of the Duke of Lucca, Nov. 7, 1825: — Issue by the 1st marriage; — 1. *Amelia*, b. Aug. 10, 1794; — 2. *Maria*, b. April 27, 1796; —

3. *FREDERICK AUGUSTUS*, appointed *Regent* Sept. 1830, b. May 18, 1797,

m. Oct. 7, 1819, *Caroline* of Austria:—*Anne*, b. Nov. 15, 1799; *John*, b. Dec. 12, 1801, m. 1822, *Amelia* of Bavaria.

WURTEMBERG.

Wurtemberg, a small kingdom, situated in the southwest part of Germany, comprises a part of the late circle of Swabia. It was formerly a dukedom; but in 1803, *Frederick*, Duke of Wurtemberg, was raised to the rank of an *Elector*, and in 1806, to that of *King*, by Bonaparte.

	Square miles.	Towns.	Pop. in 1827.	Capitals.	Pop.
The Neckar . . .	1,293	38	426,879	STUTTGARD	24,661
The Schwarzwald	1,861	35	405,081	Reutlingen	9,877
The Danube . .	2,349	29	356,081	Ulm	11,888
The Jaxt	2,111	30	347,362	Elwangen	2,300
<i>Total</i> . . .	7,614	132	1,536,403		

EDUCATION.

Wurtemberg is one of the best educated kingdoms in Europe. A school is established in every parish, and every parent is obliged, by law, to send his children to school, from the age of 6 to 14 years

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

WILLIAM, King of Wurtemberg, Duke of Swabia and Teck; b. Sept. 27, 1781; succeeded his father *Frederick*, the first king of Wurtemberg, Oct. 30, 1816; m. (I.) Jan. 24, 1816, *Catharine*, sister of the Emperor of Russia and widow of the Duke of Oldenberg, b. May 21, 1788, d. Jan. 9, 1819:—m. (II.) April 15, 1820, **PAULINA**, daughter of his uncle, Duke Alexander, b. Sept. 4, 1800:—Issue, by the first marriage:—

1. *Maria*; b. Oct. 30, 1816.—2. *Sophia*; b. June 17, 1818.—Issue by the 2d marriage:—3. *Catharine*; b. Aug. 24, 1821.—4. **CHARLES**, *Prince Royal*; b. March 6, 1823;—5. *Augusta*; b. Oct. 4, 1826.

BAVARIA.

Bavaria, composed of most of the late circles of Bavaria and Franconia, was erected into a kingdom, in 1805, under *Maximilian Joseph* (formerly Elector of Bavaria), on whom Bonaparte conferred the title of King, and caused it to be ceded to him at the peace of Presburg, the same year. *Maximilian Joseph* died in 1825, and was succeeded by his son *Louis*, the present king.

Circles.	Pop. 1825.	Catholics.	Evan. Ch.	Jews.	Capitals.	Pop.
The Iser	581,923	572,715	8,237	702	MUNICH	75,000
The Regen	519,949	396,248	22,875	716	Ratisbon	26,140
The Upper Danube	505,220	463,854	36,512	4,538	Augsburg	33,500
The Lower Danube	407,541	406,001	1,520	11	Passau	10,300
The Rezat	539,039	118,408	405,939	14,706	Anspach	16,375
The Upper Mayne	523,789	267,885	249,290	6,602	Bamberg	20,560
The Lower Mayne	542,475	438,260	86,656	17,301	Wurzburg	19,660
The Rhine	517,081	217,012	283,640	12,998	Spire	7,700
<i>Total . .</i>	<i>4,037,017</i>	<i>2,880,383</i>	<i>1,094,669</i>	<i>57,574</i>		

EDUCATION.

At the head of the scientific institutions of Bavaria, is the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich. There are three Universities, those of Munich and Wurtzburg, Catholic, and of Erlangen, Protestant; also a number of Gymnasiums and Lyceums. The number of elementary schools was stated, in 1827, at 5,008; the number of teachers 7,114; pupils 489,196, being nearly one 8th of the population.

No country in Europe has of late made more advancement in general improvement than Bavaria. This has been effected under the beneficent reigns of the late and the present kings, who have not only swept away many abuses, and granted a representative system of government, but have also established an admirable system of national education. A school is maintained in every parish, to which every one is obliged to send his children from the age of 6 to 14 years.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

LOUIS, King of Bavaria; b. Aug. 25, 1786; succeeded his father *Maximilian Joseph*, Oct. 13, 1825; m. Oct. 12, 1810, THERESA, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, b. July 8, 1792: — Issue: —

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. MAXIMILIAN, <i>Prince Royal</i> ;
b. Nov. 28, 1811. | 5. <i>Adeline</i> ; b. March 19, 1823. |
| 2. <i>Matilda</i> ; b. Aug. 30, 1813. | 6. <i>Hildegard</i> ; b. June 10, 1825. |
| 3. <i>Otho</i> ; b. June 1, 1815. | 7. <i>Alexandrina</i> ; b. Aug. 26, 1826. |
| 4. <i>Leopold</i> ; b. March 14, 1821. | 8. <i>Albert</i> ; b. July 19, 1828. |

AUSTRIA.

Austria was erected into an empire in 1804 by *Francis II.*, Emperor of Germany, who assumed the title of Hereditary Emperor of Austria. In 1806, Francis II. resigned his title of Emperor of Germany, and the German empire was dissolved.

The Austrian Empire is composed of several states or countries, which are situated towards the south of Europe, and which are inhabited by different nations, speaking different languages. The empire is more extensive in territory than the kingdom of France, and the number of inhabitants about equal.

Population and Extent of the Austrian States.

[According to Colonel Traux, Vienna, 1829.]

	Population.	Sq. Miles.	Capitals.	Populat.
Archduchy of Austria . .	2,031,136	15,023	VIENNA	310,000
Duchy of Austria . . .	839,128	8,467	Gratz	40,000
Illyria	1,138,596	11,081	Trieste	49,530
County of Tyrol & Vorarlberg	776,390	10,947	Inspunk	10,237
Bohemia	3,748,361	20,202	Prague	117,000
Moravia and Silesia . .	1,994,850	19,209	Brunn	36,030
Dalmatia	329,727	5,803	Zara	7,409
Galicia and Lodomeria . .	4,385,608	32,818	Lemberg	55,500
Kingdom of Hungary . .	9,659,686	88,650	Buda	27,513
Croatia, Military Frontiers	441,270	6,001	Agram	17,000
Slavonia, Mil. Fron. & Banat	483,045	6,820	Eszeck	9,230
Transylvania	2,027,566	23,527	Hermanstadt	18,313
Lombardy-Venetian Km. .	4,279,764	18,061	Milan	139,580
<i>Total</i>	32,133,037	257,546		

EMPEROR AND IMPERIAL FAMILY.

FRANCIS (the last Emperor of Germany and the first Emperor of Austria), Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Lombardy, and Venice, and President of the German Confederation; b. at Florence, Feb. 12, 1768; succeeded his father *Leopold II.*, as Emperor of Germany, July 7, 1792; declared himself Hereditary Emperor of Austria, Aug. 11, 1804, and resigned his title of Emperor of Germany, Aug. 6, 1806; m. (I.) Jan. 6, 1788, *Elizabeth* of Wurtemberg, who died 1790; m. (II.) Aug. 14, 1790, *Maria Theresa*, daughter of Ferdinand IV. of Sicily, who died April 13, 1807; m. (III.) Jan. 9, 1808, *Maria Louisa Beatrix*, daughter of the Duke of Modena, who died April 7, 1816; m. (IV.) Nov. 10, 1816, *CAROLINE AUGUSTA*, daughter of the king of Bavaria, b. Feb. 8, 1792:—Issue by the 2d marriage:—

1. *Maria Louisa*, b. Dec. 12, 1791; m. Ap. 2, 1810, to the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte:—[issue, Francis Joseph Charles Napoleon, Duke of Reichstadt, b. March 20, 1811];—created Duches of Parma May 30, 1814.

2. *FERDINAND*, *Prince Imperial*; b. April 19, 1793.

3. *Maria Clementina*, b. March 1, 1798; m. July 28, 1817, Prince of Salerno.

4. *Carolina Ferdinanda*; b. April 8, 1801, m. Oct. 7, 1819, to Frederick Augustus, Prince Regent of Saxony.

5. *Francis Charles Joseph*, viceroy of Bohemia; b. Dec. 7, 1802; m. Nov. 4, 1824, Sophia, sister of the king of Bavaria.

6. *Maria Anne Frances*; b. June 8, 1804.

Princes of the Blood.

1. *Archduke Charles*, field-marshal, governor and captain-general of Bohemia; b. 1771.

2. *Archduke Joseph*, Palatine, governor, and captain-general of Hungary; b. March 9, 1776.

3. *Archduke Anthony*, G. M. of the Teutonic Order; b. Aug. 31, 1779.

4. *Archduke John*, General of Cavalry; b. Jan. 20, 1782.

5. *Archduke Renier*, viceroy of Lombardy and Venice; b. Sept. 30, 1783.

6. *Archduke Louis*, field-marshal and director-general of artillery; b. Dec. 13, 1784.

SPAIN.

Spain, a mountainous country, comprising the most of a great peninsula lying in the southwest of Europe, is advantageously situated, and two centuries ago it was the most formidable power in christendom; but it is now comparatively weak, and is backward with respect to agriculture, manufactures, the arts, and education.

It is divided into 14 large provinces, and subdivided into 31 smaller ones.

	Sq. m.	Pop. 1827.		Capital.	Pop.
Spain,	180,000	13,953,951	|	Madrid,	201,000

Ecclesiastics.

The whole number of ecclesiastics, in Spain, in 1826, is stated at 146,696, of whom 61 were archbishops and bishops, 2,363 canons; 61,327 men in convents, and 31,400 women in convents.

Population of the Foreign Possessions of Spain.

In *Asia*, the Philippine Islands, &c. 2,500,000. In *America*, { Cuba 704,497.
In *Africa*, the Canary Islands, &c. 210,000. { P. Rico 284,957.

GOVERNMENT.

Spain is governed by an absolute, hereditary monarch, though several unsuccessful attempts have been made to establish a constitutional government. It has been governed by the Bourbon Family since 1700. The succession was limited to the male line till April 3, 1830, when, by a royal ordinance, females were rendered capable of succeeding to the throne.

KINGS OF THE HOUSE OF BOURBON.

Philip V.,	<i>accession</i>	1700	|	Charles III.,	<i>accession</i>	1759
[Louis,	<i>do.</i>	1724]	|	Charles IV.,	<i>do.</i>	1788
Ferdinand VI.,	<i>do.</i>	1746	|	Ferdinand VII.,	<i>do.</i>	1808

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

FERDINAND VII., King of Spain and the Indies; Most Catholic; b. Oct. 14, 1784; succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father *Charles IV.*, March 19, 1808; m. (I.) Sept. 29, 1816, *Isabella Maria*, Infanta of Portugal, b. May 19, 1797, d. Dec. 26, 1818; m. (II.) *Maria Josephina*, niece of the King of Saxony, d. May, 1829; m. (III.) Dec. 4, 1829, *MARIA CHRISTINA*, daughter of the King of the Two Sicilies:—Issue; *Maria Isabella*, Oct. 1830.

PORTUGAL.

Portugal, the most westerly state of Europe, is a small kingdom, once distinguished as a maritime power, but its prosperity long since declined; and it is now one of the most backward European countries with regard to agriculture, manufactures, education, and the arts.

	Sq. m.	Pop.	Capital.	Pop.
Portugal,	36,596	3,214,000 |	Lisbon,	339,372

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

MIGUEL, King of Portugal and the Algarves; 2d son of *John VI.* of Portugal; b. Oct. 26, 1802; affianced at Vienna, Oct. 29, 1826, by proxy to his niece *Maria de Gloria*, who was declared Queen of Portugal; took the oath Feb. 26, 1828, as Regent of Portugal; was proclaimed *King*, by the Cortes, June 26, 1828, and formally assumed the title of King of Portugal and the Algarves, July 4, 1828.

[**MARIA DE GLORIA**, eldest daughter of *Pedro*, ex-emperor of Brazil, eldest son of *John VI.* of Portugal; b. April 14, 1819; declared Queen of Portugal in consequence of the abdication of her father, May 2, 1826. — *Pedro* having become Emperor of Brazil, under the conditions of the Constitution of that country, by an act of May 2, 1826, abdicated the throne of Portugal in favor of his daughter, promulgated a Constitution for the kingdom with a Cortes, and appointed his brother Don Miguel regent, during the minority of his daughter. Miguel, after having sworn to the Constitution, renounced it, assumed absolute sovereignty in his own right, and is now *de facto* King of Portugal.]

Sisters of Miguel.

1. *Maria Theresa*, Princess of Beira; b. April 29, 1793; widow of Peter Charles of Spain. — 2. *Maria Frances*; b. April 22, 1800; m. Sept. 29, 1816, to Charles Isidore of Spain. — 3. *Isabella Maria*; b. July 4, 1801. — 4. *Maria de l'Assomption*; b. July 25, 1805. — 5. *Maria Anne Jesus*; b. Dec. 23, 1806; m. Dec. 1, 1827, to the Marquis de Soulé.

THE KINGDOM OF SARDINIA.

The kingdom of Sardinia comprises Piedmont, including the county of Nice, duchy of Montferrat, and the Sardinian Milanese; Savoy, Genoa, and the island of Sardinia. This kingdom dates from 1718. Genoa, which was once a republic, was annexed to it in 1815.

	Square miles.	Pop. in 1823.	Capitals.	Population.
Piedmont	13,405	2,547,255	TURIN.	117,987
Savoy	3,730	501,165	Chambery	11,991
Genoa	2,304	583,233	Genoa	80,000
Sardinia, Island .	9,500	490,050	Cagliari	27,370
	28,939	4,121,683		

KINGS OF SARDINIA.

Victor Amadeus II.,	accession	1718	Emanuel V.,	accession	1802
Charles Emanuel III.,	do.	1730	Charles Felix,	do.	1821
Victor Amadeus III.,	do.	1773	Charles Amadeus,	do.	1831
Charles Emanuel IV.,	do.	1796			

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

CHARLES AMADEUS, King of Sardinia, Duke of Savoy, Piedmont, and Genoa; b. Aug. 16, 1800, succeeded his uncle *Charles Felix*, May 1831; m. Sept. 30, 1817, **THERESA**, sister of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, b. March 21, 1801; — issue: — 1. **VICTOR EMANUEL**, b. March 14, 1820. — 2. *Ferdinand*; b. Nov. 15, 1822.

THE TWO SICILIES.

The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, comprising Naples and the island of Sicily, have formed a separate independent monarchy since the year 1735, under the government of the House of Bourbon.

	Sq. m.	Pop. 1827.	Capitals.	Pop.
Naples	31,609	5,626,946	NAPLES	357,273
Sicily	10,510	1,787,771	Palermo	151,585
<i>Total</i>	42,129	7,414,717		

KINGS OF THE HOUSE OF BOURBON.

Charles IV. ,	<i>accession</i>	1735	Francis,	<i>accession</i>	1825
Ferdinand I.,	<i>do.</i>	1759	Ferdinand II.,	<i>do.</i>	1830

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

FERDINAND II., King of the Two Sicilies ; b. Jan. 12, 1810 ; succeeded his father *Francis*, Nov. 3, 1830.

Queen Mother. — Maria Isabella, sister of the King of Spain ; b. July 6, 1789.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.

1. *Maria Caroline* ; b. Nov. 9, 1798 ; m. Feb. 14, 1816, Duke of Berry. — 2. *Louisa Charlotte* ; b. Oct. 24, 1804 ; m. June 12, 1819, Don Francis of Spain. — 3. *Maria Christina*, Queen of Spain ; b. April 27, 1806. — 4. *Charles*, Prince of Capua ; b. Dec. 10, 1811. — 5. *Leopold*, Count of Syracuse ; b. May 22, 1813. — 6. *Marie Antoinette* ; b. Dec. 19, 1814. — 7. *Antonio*, Count of Lecce ; b. Sept. 23, 1816. — 8. *Maria Amelia* ; b. Feb. 25, 1818. — 9. *Caroline* ; b. Feb. 28, 1820. — 10. *Theresa* ; b. March 14, 1822. — 11. *Louis*, Count of Aquila ; b. July 19, 1824. — 12. *Francis*, Count of Trapani ; b. Aug. 13, 1827.

TURKEY.

	Sq. m.	Pop.	Capital.	Pop.
Turkey in Europe,	190,000	9,000,000	Constantinople,	500,000.

Moldavia and Wallachia are not governed directly by the Porte ; but by Hospodars or princes who are of the Greek religion.

THE SULTAN AND HIS FAMILY.

MAHMOUD II., Grand Seignior and Sultan of the Ottoman Empire ; b. July 20, 1785 ; called to the throne July 23, 1808 : — Issue : —

1. Salyha ; b. June 16, 1821.	4. Adila ; b. May 21, 1827.
2. Abdul-Meschid ; b. April 20, 1823.	5. Fatima ; b. July 19, 1828.
3. Hadidscha ; b. Sept. 5, 1825.	

Vassals and Allies.

Moldavia,	John Stroudza,	<i>Hospodar</i> , inaugurated	July 21, 1822
Wallachia,	Gregory Ghika,	<i>do.</i> <i>do.</i>	Sept. 21, 1822
Egypt,	Mohammed-Ali ; b. 1769,	<i>Pacha</i> , appointed	May 14, 1805
Tripoli,	Sidi Yousouf,	<i>Bey</i> , “	“ 1795
Tunis,	Sidi-Hassan,	<i>do.</i> “	March 23, 1824
Morocco,	Mouley-Abd-Errahman,	Sultan, <i>accession</i>	Nov. 28, 1822

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS

FROM OCT. 1830, TO OCT. 1831.

[The figures in the margin designate the day of the month.]

OCTOBER, 1830.

4. The Independence of Belgium declared by the Provisional Government at Brussels. See page 237.
5. Proclamation of the President of the United States, declaring the ports of this country open to British vessels from the West Indies.
6. The 21st annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions held at Boston.
8. Insurrection at Brunswick; the palace of the Grand Duke set on fire, and he obliged to abdicate.
8. A committee appointed by the Provisional Government of Belgium to form a Constitution.
17. Tumults in Paris, occasioned by the ministers and the King having introduced a law for the abolition of the punishment of death for political offences, which the populace considered as an endeavor to save the lives of the late ministry of Charles X.
20. General Morazan installed President of Central America.
26. Opening of the session of the 9th British Parliament: — Charles Manners Sutton unanimously elected Speaker.
27. The election of Deputies of the new Belgian Congress commences.
27. Hard fighting between the Belgians and Dutch at Antwerp; the city set on fire, and much damage done.
29. General Mina, commander of the patriot army, defeated near the Pyrenees, by the Spanish royalists.

NOVEMBER.

2. Change of the French ministry; Lafitte President of the Council and Minister of the Finances.
15. Died at Cartago, Central America, Gen. José Lamar, ex-president of Peru.
16. Change in the British ministry; the Wellington cabinet resigns, and is succeeded by the whig ministry, Earl Grey being premier. See page 290.
16. The King of the Netherlands assents to the armistice proposed by the plenipotentiaries at London, on terms which allowed Belgium to be separated from Holland, and to be an independent state.
22. Died at Portsmouth N. H., Clement Storer, formerly a senator of the United States; aged 70.
22. Mr. Stephens, proprietor of the Planet Engine, traverses the whole length of the Liverpool rail-road (32 miles) in 53 minutes.
24. The Belgian Congress pass a resolution, by a vote of 161 to 53, declaring all the members of the house of Orange-Nassau for ever excluded from all power in Belgium: — and afterwards pass a resolution, by a vote of 174 to 13 in favor of a constitutional monarchy, and against a republic.
25. Thanksgiving in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.
29. The revolution in Poland commences at Warsaw. See page 283.
30. The Duke of Sussex elected President of the Royal Society; — the Duke having 119 votes, and Dr. Herschel 111.
30. The two Landers in descending the Niger, reach the sea, having ascertained "that the Benue, the Nun, and the New Calabar rivers are all mouths of the great river Niger, with a direct communication with the Tchad Lake."

DECEMBER.

3. Died, in Virginia, Daniel Sheffey, formerly member of Congress.
4. Died, in Amelia County, Va., William B. Giles, late Governor of Virginia, and formerly a member of Congress.
4. Died, at Glastonbury, Ct., Samuel Austin, D. D., formerly President of the University of Vermont; aged 70.
6. The 2d session of the 21st Congress of the U. S. begins.
9. Died, at Walpole, N. H., Stephen R. Bradley, formerly a U. S. senator from Vermont; aged 76.
10. Died, in Bucks County, Pa., James P. Wilson, D. D., for many years an eminent clergyman of Philadelphia.
12. Splendid public funeral of Benjamin Constant at Paris.
13. General Chlopicki assumes the office of Dictator of Poland.
17. Died, at Hartford, Ct., Mason F. Cogswell, M. D.; aged 67.
17. Died, at San Pedro, about a mile from Santa Martha, Simon Bolivar, the celebrated *Liberator* of Colombia. He was born at Caraccas, July 24, 1783.
18. Opening of the Polish Diet, at Warsaw; General Chlopicki resigns his office as Dictator; but is reinstated on the 20th; again resigns, Jan. 19.
21. Termination of the trial of the French ministers, Polignac, Peyronnet, Chantelauze, and Ranville, who are all declared guilty of treason, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, with the loss of their titles and rank; and Polignac is also declared to be civilly dead.
24. Lafayette resigns his office as commander in chief of the National Guard.
24. The emperor Nicholas issues a proclamation, in which he declares his intention of maintaining entire the rights of his throne, and pronounces those who have assumed the government of Poland to be traitors.
27. The acknowledgment of the independence of Belgium by the five great powers officially communicated to the Belgian Congress.
31. Died, at Paris, Madame de Genlis; aged 86.

JANUARY, 1831.

10. The King of the Netherlands makes his award on the question in dispute between the United States and England respecting the north and north-east boundary line of Maine; but it is satisfactory to neither party, as neither obtained all that it claimed.
14. Died, at Edinburgh, Henry McKenzie, author of the "Man of Feeling"; aged 86.
21. Prince Michael Radzivil elected commander in chief of the Polish army.
21. The King of the Netherlands consents to the opening of the Scheldt, in compliance with the order of the five great powers.
24. The Polish Diet declare the absolute independence of Poland, and the termination of the Russian dynasty; and on the 25th declare the throne of Poland vacant.
31. James H. Peck, Judge of the U. S. District Court of Missouri, acquitted by the Senate of the United States, by a vote of 22 to 21.

FEBRUARY.

2. The celebrated traveller A. Bonpland permitted to leave Paraguay, where he had been detained about 9 years by the Dictator Francia.
3. The Duke of Nemours elected King of Belgium.
3. The British parliament commences its session.
5. The Russian army of 160,000 men enter Poland at several points; Count Diebitch commander in chief.
3. Insurrection in Modena; soon after, in the Pope's dominions.

12. A great eclipse of the sun, of which very full calculations were published in the American Almanac for 1831. Mr. Paine, the author of those calculations, who observed the eclipse at Monomoy Point, near the eastern extremity of Cape Cod, in his description of its appearance, says, "The duration of the ring was 1 minute and 17 seconds. The formation and rupture of it, presented a most splendid spectacle, and it is impossible to conceive any thing more beautiful or sublime. Venus was visible for upwards of an hour, and Jupiter also, but for a less time. Fowls were observed returning to their roosts, and cattle to their stalls; the color of the sky became of an indigo blue; the thermometer in the shade fell from 27° to $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, and in the sun from 71° to 29° ."
14. A funeral mass for the Duke of Berry celebrated by the priests, which causes tumults at Paris, and several churches are destroyed or injured.
14. The first skirmish between the Russians and Poles.
14. Guerrero, ex-president of Mexico, is shot, having been tried and condemned on the 10th.
16. An important meeting at Washington in favor of Sunday Schools.
16. Died, at Edinburgh, Andrew Thompson, D. D., a distinguished minister of the Scotch church; aged 53.
17. Died, at West Bridgewater, Mass., John Reed, D. D.; aged 80.
18. The Appeal of Vice-President Calhoun against President Jackson, published.
21. Died, at Bristol, England, Robert Hall, a very eminent man, and a celebrated preacher.
24. M. Surlet de Chokier elected Regent of Belgium.
25. The Engine Sampson draws 151 tons at the rate of 20 miles an hour, on the Liverpool rail-road.
25. The Poles defeated near the walls of Warsaw by the Russians, with the loss of 5,500 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Russian loss 4,500.
25. An alteration made in the electoral law by the French Chamber of Deputies, allowing all Frenchmen to vote who pay 200 francs in direct taxes.
28. General Skrzynecki appointed commander in chief of the Polish army, in place of Prince Radzivil, resigned.

MARCH.

1. The Parliamentary Reform Bill introduced into the English House of Commons, by Lord John Russell, in behalf of the ministry. See p. 289.
3. End of the 21st Congress of the United States.
3. The Spanish Constitutionalists defeated near Cadiz, and their troops dispersed.
13. A change in the French ministry, — M. Casimir Périer, President of the Council. See page 295.
18. The first Congress of Venezuela meets at Valencia, composed of 15 senators, and 23 representatives.
18. The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, against granting an injunction to stay the proceedings of Georgia relative to the Cherokee lands, given.
20. The City Bank of New York robbed of \$220,000; of which about \$170,000 were subsequently recovered.
20. The Austrian troops enter Bologna, and in a few days overrun the revolted part of Italy.
20. Insurrection of the slaves at Antigua; suppressed on the 25th.
23. The Reform Bill passes to a second reading in the House of Commons, by a vote of 302 to 301.
23. Acapulco surrenders to the existing government of Mexico.

23. Castillo defeated by Quiroga near Mendoza.
31. The Poles obtain a splendid victory over the Russians near Praga. The Russian loss during the two days stated at 12,000.

APRIL.

4. Died, at Worcester, Mass., Isaiah Thomas, LL. D., aged 82.
5. A commercial treaty between the United States and Mexico, ratified by the Mexican government.
6. Revolution in Brazil; Don Pedro abdicates in favor of his son, who is proclaimed Don Pedro II.
9. A victory gained by the Poles over the Russians near Siedlee.
9. The brig *Billow* lost in a storm, on Ragged Island, N. S., and all on board, 137 in number, perish.
12. The new electoral law of France passes in the Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 300 to 57.
16. The National Congress of Belgium dissolved.
16. Died, at Baltimore, Md., Rollin C. Mallary, member of Congress from Vermont.
19. The ministers defeated with respect to the Reform Bill, in the House of Commons by a vote of 299 to 291.
19. The boiler of the steam-boat *Tricolor* bursts, at Wheeling: 8 persons killed.
19. Dissolution of the cabinet at Washington.
20. Died, at Enfield, England, Dr. Abernethy, an eminent surgeon and anatomist; aged 67.
22. The British Parliament dissolved by the king, in consequence of the defeat of the ministry with respect to the Reform Bill.
27. General Caicedo is declared Vice-President of Columbia, and is invested with executive powers, in place of General Urdaneta, during the absence of President Mosquera.
27. Surrender of General Dwernicki with 5,000 Poles.

MAY.

4. Annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Number of copies of the Scriptures circulated during the preceding year, 343,849; funds received, £95,424 2s. 3d.
9. Snow falls to the depth of 10 or 12 inches in the western part of New York.
10. Defeat, at Terlepe, of 20,000 Albanians under the command of the Pacha of Scodra, by the Turkish army under the Grand Vizier.
10. Died, at Charleston, S. C., Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. Corresponding Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; aged 50.
10. Died, at Detroit, John Trumbull, LL. D., formerly a judge of Connecticut, author of "McFingal"; aged 81.
12. Annual meeting of the American Bible Society, at New York. Receipts during the year, \$125,316.79; 270,000 copies of the Bible and Testament distributed during the year.
14. Loss of the steam-boat *Washington* (valued at \$70,000), in Long Island Sound, by collision with the Chancellor Livingston.
17. Died, at Rochester, N. Y., Col. Nathaniel Rochester, an officer of the revolutionary war; from whom the town of Rochester received its name; aged 79.
18. Meeting of the American Temperance Society, at Boston. Number of temperance societies, in the United States, 3,000, 18 of them state societies; 300,000 members of these societies; 1,000 distilleries stopped; the traffic in ardent spirits discontinued by 3,000 traders.

- 23. Meeting of the American Education Society at Boston.
- 24. Meeting of the Sunday School Union, at Philadelphia.
- 26. The bloody battle of Ostrolenka, between 55,000 Russians, and 20,000 Poles; the latter defeated.
- 26. Merotti and Borelli executed at Modena, by order of the Grand Duke.
- 29. Fayetteville, N. C., almost wholly destroyed by fire.

JUNE.

- 1. The French Chamber of Deputies dissolved by the King; and the electoral colleges convoked for a new election, July 5.
- 4. Prince Leopold elected King by the Belgian Congress.
- 7. Died, at London, Mrs. Siddons, a celebrated actress; aged 76.
- 7. Explosion of the boiler of the steam-boat General Jackson, near New York; 12 persons killed.
- 16. The President of Hayti issues a proclamation, ordering all the French white inhabitants to leave the island before the 15th of July.
- 19. Died suddenly, at Klechewo, Count Diebitch, commander in chief of the Russian army, having been superseded a little before by Paskevitch.
- 21. The state-house of North Carolina, containing the statue of Washington by Canova, destroyed by fire.
- 21. Opening of the British Parliament by a speech from the King, declaring his intention to adhere to the measures of reform.
- 26. The cholera makes its first appearance at St. Petersburg. From this time to the 14th of July, 4,916 cases are reported, and 2,219 deaths.
- 30. Died, at Liverpool, William Roseoe; aged 80.

JULY.

- 4. Died, at New York, James Monroe, the 5th President of the United States; aged 73.
- 6. The Reform Bill passes to a second reading in the House of Commons, by a majority of 137 votes.
- 9. The Belgian Congress, by a vote of 121 to 70, accede to the articles agreed on at London by the plenipotentiaries of the five great powers; and again declare Leopold of Saxe-Coburg King of the Belgians.
- 10. Died, in Talbot County, Md., Daniel Martin, Governor of Maryland.
- 11. The French fleet forces its passage into the Tagus, and compels the Portuguese government to comply with propositions previously made.
- 14. The Poles, under General Chrzanski attacked, 5 miles from Warsaw, by the Russians, who are repulsed.
- 13. The Polish General Gielgud assassinated by a Polish officer.
- 21. Leopold, King of Belgium, makes his entry into Brussels, and takes the oath to the constitution.
- 24. Meeting of the French Chamber of Deputies; the King delivers a speech in person.
- 30. Died, at Jersey City, Col. Richard Varick, President of the American Bible Society; aged 79.

AUGUST.

- 2. Great fire at Constantinople; 1800 houses destroyed.
- 3. Died, at Exeter, N. H., Oliver Peabody; aged 79.
- 11. A tremendous hurricane passes over the island of Barbadoes; does great damage to property, and destroys many lives.
- 13. Skrzynecki is superseded by Dembinski as commander in chief of the Polish army.
- 17. Loss of the steam-packet Rothsay Castle, near Liverpool, by which upwards of one hundred persons perish.

18. Died, in Jackson County, Michigan, Noah Seaman, a native of Swanzev, Mass.; aged 100 years and 1½ months.
21. Unsuccessful insurrection at Lisbon in favor of Donna Maria II.
25. A eulogy on James Monroe delivered, at Boston, by John Quincy Adams.
26. A duel fought near St. Louis, between Spencer Pettis, member of Congress from Missouri, and Thomas Biddle, paymaster of the United States army; fatal to both.
27. A eulogy on James Monroe delivered, at Cincinnati, by Judge McLean.

SEPTEMBER.

3. Died, at the Union Theological Seminary, Va., John H. Rice, D. D., President of that seminary; aged 54.
7. The Reform Bill passes the committee of the whole in the House of Commons.
8. Coronation of William IV. of England.
Died, at New York, Samuel Mitchell, M. D., LL. D.
16. Three Christian missionaries, Messrs. Butler, Trott, and Worcester, sentenced by the Superior Court of Georgia, at Lawrenceville, to four years' imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary, for residing in the territory occupied by the Cherokees, without taking an oath to support the constitution and laws of Georgia.
24. A riot at Providence, R. I.; the mob dispersed, and 4 persons killed, and others wounded.
26. The National Anti-Masonic Convention assemble at Baltimore; and on the 28th nominate William Wirt for President of the United States.

OCTOBER.

1. Free Trade Convention meets at Philadelphia, and continues in session till the 7th.
5. The 22d annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at New Haven, Ct.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

VERMONT.

Executive Government for the year ending Oct. 1832.

Wm. A. Palmer, <i>Governor</i> ,	Timothy Merrill, <i>Secretary of State</i> .
Lebbeus Edgerton, <i>Leut. Gov.</i>	Benjamin Swan, <i>Treasurer</i> .

Council.

Joseph H. Brainard	Zimri Howe	John S. Phelps
Daniel Cobb	Henry F. Janes	Samuel S. Phelps
Benj. F. Deming	Nathan Leavenworth	John S. Pettibone
Richardson Graves	Samuel C. Loveland	Jasper Robinson

In the Roman Catholic Diocese of Maryland, which includes that part of the District of Columbia which is north of the Potomac, there are 62 Catholic churches, and 77 priests; the number of Catholics is computed at about 45,000

Page 139. For the two last lines, read: — *Washington*, 1st Monday in May and December; — *Alexandria*, 2d Monday in April, and the 1st Monday in November. See page 269.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Congress of the United States consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and must assemble, at least, once every year, on the first Monday of December, unless it is otherwise provided by law.

The Senate is composed of two members from each state; and of course the present regular number is 48. They are chosen by the legislatures of the several states, for the term of six years, one third of them being elected biennially.

The House of Representatives is composed of members from the several states, elected by the people for the term of two years. The representatives are apportioned among the different states according to population; and the 22d Congress has been elected in accordance with an act of Congress of the 3d of March 1823, one representative being returned for every 40,000 persons, computed according to the Constitution. The present regular number is 216 representatives, and 3 delegates. Before the election of the next Congress, the ratio will be established anew, and the apportionment will be made according to the Fifth Census.

The pay of the members of both houses is \$5 a day, and \$8 for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from the seat of government.

THE TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS. — THE SENATE.

John C. Calhoun, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

** Those to whose names a star is prefixed were not of the 21st Congress.

<i>Me.</i>	<i>N. Y.</i>	<i>N. C.</i>	<i>Tenn.</i>
John Holmes	Charles E. Dudley	Bedford Brown	Felix Grundy
Peleg Sprague	*Wm. L. Marcy	*Willie P. Mangum	Hugh L. White
<i>N. H.</i>	<i>N. J.</i>	<i>S. C.</i>	<i>Ky.</i>
Samuel Bell	Mahlon Dickerson	Robert Y. Hayne	George M. Bibb
*Isaac Hill	Th. Frelinghuysen	*Stephen D. Miller	<i>One Vacancy</i>
<i>Vt.</i>	<i>Penn.</i>	<i>Ga.</i>	<i>Ohio.</i>
Horatio Seymour	Isaac D. Barnard	John Forsyth	*Thomas Ewing
*Samuel Prentiss	*William Wilkins	George M. Troup	Benj. Ruggles
<i>Mass.</i>	<i>Del.</i>	<i>Alab.</i>	<i>Ind.</i>
Nathaniel Silsbee	John M. Clayton	William R. King	*Robert Hanna
Daniel Webster	Arnold Naudain	*Gabriel Moore	William Hendricks
<i>R. I.</i>	<i>Md.</i>	<i>Miss.</i>	<i>Il.</i>
N. R. Knight	E. F. Chambers	Powhatan Ellis	John K. Kane
Asher Robins	Samuel Smith	*Geo. Poindexter	*John M. Robinson
<i>Ct.</i>	<i>Va.</i>	<i>Lou.</i>	<i>M.</i>
Samuel A. Foot	Litt. W. Tazewell	Josiah S. Johnston	Thomas H. Benton
*Gid. Tomlinson	John Tyler	<i>One Vacancy</i>	*Alex. Buckner

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

<i>Me. — 7.</i>	<i>*Leonard Jarvis</i>	<i>Thomas Chandler</i>	<i>Vt. — 5.</i>
Johu Anderson	*Ed. Kavanagh	Joseph Hammons	William Cahoon
*James Bates	Rufus McIntyre	*Joseph M. Harper	Horace Everett
George Evans	<i>N. H. — 6.</i>	Henry Hubbard	Jonathan Hunt
*Cornelius Holland	John Brodhead	John W. Weeks	<i>Two Vacancies.</i>

<i>Mass.</i> — 13. *John Q. Adams *Nathan Appleton Isaac C. Bates *George N. Briggs *Rufus Choate John Davis *H. A. S. Dearborn Edward Everett Geo. Grennell, Jr. Joseph G. Kendall John Reed <i>Two Vacancies</i>	*G. H. Wheeler C. P. White *Fred. Whittlesey *Samuel J. Wilkin <i>N. J.</i> — 6. Lewis Condict *Silas Condit Richard M. Cooper Th. H. Hughes James F. Randolph *Isaac Southard <i>Pa.</i> — 24. *Robert Allison *John Banks *John C. Bucher Richard Coulter Th. H. Crawford Harmar Denny *Lewis Dewart James Ford John Gilmore *William Hiester *Henry Horn Peter Ihrie, Jr. Adam King *Henry King Joel K. Mann *T. M. McKennan H. A. Muhlenberg *David Potts, Jr. Samuel A. Smith Philander Stephens *Andrew Stewart Joel B. Sutherland *J. G. Watmough <i>One Vacancy</i>	Th. T. Bouldin *Joseph W. Chinn N. H. Claiborne Richard Coke, Jr. Robert B. Craig Thomas Davenport Philip Doddridge William F. Gordon *Ch's C. Johnston *John Y. Mason Lewis Maxwell William McCoy Charles F. Mercer *Thomas Newton John M. Patton John J. Roane Andrew Stevenson <i>N. C.</i> — 13. Dan. L. Barringer *Lauchlin Bethune *John Branch Samuel P. Carson Henry W. Connor Thomas H. Hall *James J. McKay [Robert Potter] Abraham Rencher Wm B. Shepard A. H. Shepperd Jesse Speight Lewis Williams <i>S. C.</i> — 9. Robt. W. Barnwell James Blair Warren R. Davis William Drayton *John M. Felder *J. K. Griffin George McDuffie *Th. R. Mitchell Wm T. Nuckolls <i>Ga.</i> — 7. Thomas F. Foster Henry G. Lamar Wilson Lumpkin *Daniel Newnan Wiley Thompson James M. Wayne Richard H. Wilde <i>Ala.</i> — 3. Clement C. Clay Dixon H. Lewis *Sam'l W. Mardis <i>Miss.</i> — 1. *Fran. E. Plummer	<i>Lou.</i> — 3. *H. A. Bullard *Philemon Thomas Edw ardD. White <i>Tenn.</i> — 9. *Thom. D. Arnold John Bell John Blair *Wm Fitzgerald *William Hall J. C. Isacks Cave Johnson James K. Polk James Standifer <i>Ky.</i> — 12. *John Adair *Chilton Allan Henry Daniel Nathan Gaither *Albert G. Hawes R. M. Johnson Joseph Lecompte R. P. Letcher Chittenden Lyon *Th. A. Marshall *Chris. Tompkins Ch's A. Wickliffe <i>Ohio.</i> — 13. *Elutheros Cooke *Thomas Corwin Wm. Creighton, Jr. James Findlay William W. Irvin William Kennon *H. H. Leavitt William Russell William Stanberry John Thompson Joseph Vance Samuel F. Vinton Elisha Whittlesey <i>Ind.</i> — 3. Ratliff Boone *John Carr *Jonath. M'Carty <i>Il.</i> — 1. Joseph Duncan <i>Mo.</i> — 1. <i>Vacant</i> <i>Flor.</i> — 1 <i>del</i> <i>Mich.</i> — 1 <i>del.</i> — *Wing <i>Ark.</i> — 1 <i>del.</i> Ambrose H. Sevier
--	--	--	--

N. Y. — 34.
William G. Angel
*William Babcock
*Gam. H. Barstow
*Samuel Beardsley
*John T. Bergen
*Joseph Bouck
*J. C. Broadhead
C. C. Cambreleug
*John A. Collier
*Bates Cooke
*Charles Dayan
*John Dickson
*U. F. Doubleday
Michael Hoffman
*William Hogan
*F. G. Jewett
*John King
*F. Y. Lansing
James Lent
*Ed. H. Pendleton
*Job Pierson
*Nathaniel Pitcher
*Edward C. Reed
*Erastus Root
*Nathan Soule
John W. Taylor
P. L. Tracy
G. C. Verplanck
*Aaron Ward
*Daniel Wardwell

Del. — 1.
*John J. Milligan
Md. — 9.
Benj. C. Howard
*Daniel Jenifer
*John L. Kerr
George E. Mitchell
B. I. Semmes
*John S. Spence
*Francis Thomas
G. C. Washington
*T. H. Worthington
Va. — 22.
Mark Alexander
Robert Allen
William S. Archer
William Armstrong
John S. Barbour

S. C. — 9.
Robt. W. Barnwell
James Blair
Warren R. Davis
William Drayton
*John M. Felder
*J. K. Griffin
George McDuffie
*Th. R. Mitchell
Wm T. Nuckolls
Ga. — 7.
Thomas F. Foster
Henry G. Lamar
Wilson Lumpkin
*Daniel Newnan
Wiley Thompson
James M. Wayne
Richard H. Wilde
Ala. — 3.
Clement C. Clay
Dixon H. Lewis
*Sam'l W. Mardis
Miss. — 1.
*Fran. E. Plummer

Ohio. — 13.
*Elutheros Cooke
*Thomas Corwin
Wm. Creighton, Jr.
James Findlay
William W. Irvin
William Kennon
*H. H. Leavitt
William Russell
William Stanberry
John Thompson
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
Elisha Whittlesey
Ind. — 3.
Ratliff Boone
*John Carr
*Jonath. M'Carty
Il. — 1.
Joseph Duncan
Mo. — 1.
Vacant
Flor. — 1 *del*
Mich. — 1 *del.*
— *Wing
Ark. — 1 *del.*
Ambrose H. Sevier

SPLENDID ANNUAL.

THE TOKEN:

A Christmas and New Year's Offering, for 1832.

EDITED BY S. G. GOODRICH.

The publishers have the pleasure of announcing, that the volume for 1832 entirely surpasses the volumes of former years in every respect. The size of the work in length, width and thickness, is increased so as to be nearly equal to the London Keepsake. In the literary department there is a great accession of strength—many of the first writers in the country having furnished contributions. It is bound in Morocco, with a beautiful Arabesque Cover, the plates for which have been got up with great care and expense. They represent two figures, drawn by H. Inman, and executed by C. Gobrecht, of Philadelphia.

The number of engravings is *twenty*, seventeen of which are on steel, and which we believe is more than has appeared in any annual, whether American or European; the subjoined list will enable the reader to judge of the degree of interest which may belong to this department of the work.

The publishers need only add, that their determination has been to produce the most splendid volume that could be executed in the country, and rely upon a liberal public for their reward.

LIST OF EMBELLISHMENTS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. PRESENTATION,—drawn by G. Harvey, and engraved by A. Hartwell. | 11. INVISIBLE SERENADER, engraved by S. W. Cheney. |
| 2. FANCY TITLE PAGE,—drawn by G. Harvey, and engraved by E. Gallaudet. | 12. TOILETTE,—engraved by G. B. Ellis. |
| 3. VIGNETTE,—drawn by G. Harvey, and engraved by A. Bowen. | 13. THE FRESNET,—painted by Fisher, and engraved by G. W. Hatch. |
| 4. THE FAIRY ISLE,—painted by Danby, and engraved by G. B. Ellis. | 14. THE ESCAPE,—painted by Fisher, and engraved by Amin & Smith. |
| 5. THE LUTE,—engraved by O. Pelton. | 15. PEASANT BOY,—drawn by Cristall, and engraved by O. Pelton. |
| 6. THE EQUINOCTIAL STORM, drawn by Roqueplan, and engraved by Hatch & Smilie. | 16. THE CARNIVAL AT POTOMI,—W. Hornaby,—engraved by J. B. Neagle. |
| 7. YOUNG ARTIST,—drawn by Cristall, and engraved by J. Pease. | 17. BYRON AT THE AGE OF NINETEEN,—engraved by J. H. Hills. |
| 8. LESBIA,—painted by Reynolds, and engraved by J. Cheney. | 18. WILL HE BITE?—painted by Fisher, and engraved by E. Gallaudet. |
| 9. APPREHENSION,—drawn by Deveria, and engraved by J. H. Hills. | 19. OPENING OF THE SIXTH SEAL,—painted by Danby, and engraved by Inman & Pilbrow. |
| 10. DEAD SOLDIER, painted by Wright, and engraved by S. W. Cheney. | 20. THE ARTIST ASLEEP,—engraved by G. L. Brown. |

"The Token has fully sustained its former reputation. It contains many articles of great power and exquisite beauty; and science, taste and art have co-operated with their best energies to make a most attractive volume. The article on 'Niagara,' by the Rev. F. W. P. Greenwood, is worth, for a simple perusal, more than the cost of the book. Niagara has never before been described. All other attempts at description seem tame and insipid. Mr. Greenwood does not merely paint the physical features of the scene. He has described it glowingly to the mind and the heart, in its moral beauty, grandeur, and sublimity. The work abounds with other articles of uncommon excellence."—*Albany Literary Journal*.

"This is the fifth volume of the Series. The editor observes in his preface, that it is more splendid than either of its predecessors, and this may be said with safety. Not only is the book much larger than any American Annual has been heretofore, and the mere mechanical execution more beautiful; but the literary character of the contents is very respectable. Some of the engravings, we believe, have not been surpassed in this country."—*New-England Magazine*.

A

NATURAL HISTORY

OF THE GLOBE, OF MAN, BEASTS, BIRDS, FISHES, REPTILES AND
INSECTS.—FROM THE WRITINGS OF BUFFON, CUVIER, LACE-
PEDE, AND OTHER EMINENT NATURALISTS.

To which are added,

ELEMENTS OF BOTANY.

EDITED BY JOHN WRIGHT,

Member of the Zoological Society in London.

WITH FIVE HUNDRED AND FORTY ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

**A NEW EDITION,**

With numerous Additions, particularly respecting American Animals.—From Richardson, Griffith, the Editors of the "Zoological Gardens," and "Tower Menagerie," Lewis and Clarke, Long, Wilson, Godman, and others.

IN FIVE VOLUMES, LARGE 18MO.

Containing in all about Twenty-two Hundred and Fifty Pages.—Price \$4.

* * This work is designed for common readers, and will be found highly useful and entertaining to families and youth. Great pains have been taken to make the Engravings beautiful, and accurate likenesses of the animals they represent. The work embraces all the best engravings in the Tower Menagerie, and Zoological Gardens, as well as many others, from various sources. Some of these are copied from original drawings, several from the splendid engravings of birds by Audubon; some from Wilson, and others from the excellent work of Richardson. It is abundantly illustrated by entertaining extracts from modern travellers, and is believed to be much more authentic than any similar work yet offered to the public. The work is offered at a very low price, with a view of introducing it into general circulation.

THE AMERICAN ANNUAL REGISTER,
OR
VIEW OF THE
HISTORY, POLITICS,
AND
LITERATURE OF THE AGE.

VOL. V. FOR 1829—'30.

The general plan which has been adopted in the arrangement of this work, may be gathered from the following brief abstract of its contents.

PART I.

- I. History of the United States of America for the year; containing an account of the doings of Congress, and other events of national importance.
- II. History of Mexico and of the independent governments of South America, for the year, viz.: Central America, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Brazil, and Buenos Aires.
- III. History of the several States of Europe for the year.
- IV. Social History and Domestic Occurrences for the year.

PART II.

- I. Public Documents, illustrative of the historical part.
- II. Law Trials, and Judicial Decisions on national and constitutional Law.
- III. Biographical Sketches of Eminent Men who have died within the year.

This work is published annually, in one large octavo volume, containing over *eight hundred pages*. Price to subscribers, *four dollars*.

"We looked forward to the appearance of this volume with interest, and are satisfied with its execution. It comes as near to the plan proposed of an Annual Register as could be expected, under all the difficulties incident to a first essay.

"The historical portion of the work falls, of course, into the two great divisions of domestic and foreign; and the former is necessarily chiefly devoted to the doing of the first session of the last Congress. This part of the work, (in some respects the most delicate, as it immediately involves questions of party politics,) has been as satisfactorily executed in reference to such questions, as the nature of things admit. The Editor of the Annual Register has practised about the only impartiality which is valuable, that of fairly stating the arguments of those opposed to the measures which he himself approves.

"The execution of the portion which relates to foreign history, was not accompanied with the difficulty growing out of the treatment of party questions, to which domestic history was exposed. The pages devoted to the different foreign countries of America, and the old world, though varying in fullness of detail, are highly instructive. We deem it no more than strict justice to say, that this department of the Annual Register is much better filled than the corresponding part of any English Register with which we are acquainted."—*North American Review*, Jan. 1829.

COURS DE LANGUE FRANCAISE.

b

COURSE OF STUDY IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW,
Professor of Modern Languages in Bowdoin College.

PROSPECTUS.

The two principal obstacles which retard the progress of a young beginner in the study of the French Language, lie in the difficulty of obtaining text-books of a suitable kind, and the want of a regular and systematic course of study. The first steps in the acquisition of a language are always fatiguing to the youthful mind, which requires to be amused as well as instructed. Hence the difficult ascent should be smoothed and enlivened by objects, which will please and interest the fancy, as well as instruct and discipline the mind. The books put into the hands of the young scholar should be of such a pleasing character, as will entice him forward from page to page, and keep curiosity excited, whilst the mind is gradually laying up its little treasure of elementary knowledge.

Moreover, a regular and systematic course of instruction and study should be pursued. In the acquisition of a language, system is of the utmost importance. The mind must be trained to habits of gentle but regular exertion, and led on from what is simple to what is difficult. When the first obstacles have been removed or surmounted, let the narrow path widen and ascend, as the power and speed of mind increase. In this way, many useless and fatiguing efforts will be spared to the teacher, and happier results ensue.

These difficulties in acquiring and teaching a foreign language, have been felt by many pupils and instructors, whose situation renders it either impossible or inconvenient for them to procure, at all times, books of such a character as will enable them to direct their efforts in a pleasant and systematic way. In order to supply this deficiency in some degree, it is proposed to publish a Course of Study in the French Language, complete in four volumes. Their contents will be as follows :

VOL. I.—ELEMENTS OF FRENCH GRAMMAR: by LOMOND. Translated from the French, with Notes and Exercises.—*Already published* Price 75 cents.

VOL. II.—LE MINISTRE DE WAKEFIELD. Traduction Nouvelle, précédée d'un Essai sur la Vie et les Ecrits d'OLIVIER GOLDSMITH, par M. HENNEQUIN, etc. (*The Vicar of Wakefield. A new Translation, preceded by an Essay on the Life and Writings of Oliver Goldsmith.*)—*Already published.* Price 75 cents.

VOL. III.—PROVERBES DRAMATIQUES.—LE BOURGEOIS GENTILHOMME. Comédie-Ballet: par MOLIÈRE. *In Press.*

VOL. IV.—SELECTIONS IN FRENCH POETRY: containing a Tragedy of RACINE, and various Extracts from BOILEAU, LAFONTAINE, and others. *In Press.*

It is hoped that this Course of Study will obviate many of the difficulties now felt both in learning and in teaching. It first presents to the scholar an easy and interesting prose narrative,—the simplest form in which the language can be presented.

The *Proverbes Dramatiques* is a collection of small comedies, illustrating familiar proverbs. The colloquial style is more difficult than that of plain narrative; but after going through the first text-book of the course, the mind of the pupil is prepared to undertake a more difficult task.

The last volume will contain a compilation of classic poetry;—to the pupil, the most difficult department in the study of a language.

The volume containing the Grammar and Exercises will be used at such a time, and in such a way, as the instructor may deem advisable.

This Course of Study has already been tested by experience, and the books comprising it have been used with good success. It is now proposed to publish a uniform and cheap edition, in such a form as will place the work within the reach of all.

THE
NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The character and objects of this journal, which has now been established sixteen years, and has reached with a constantly increasing circulation its sixty-eighth number, are generally known. It will be steadily devoted in future, as it has been heretofore, to the promotion of good taste, the diffusion of useful knowledge, the encouragement of generous and patriotic sentiments, and the propagation of correct principles in regard to the great interests of practical life.

It will be the sedulous desire and constant effort of the Editors to foster the growth of our rising literature by careful and discriminating notices of all deserving works of native origin. They will also consider it a part of their duty to furnish accounts of the most important publications that appear abroad, especially such as concern this country. They will revise, and, as occasion may require, endeavor to correct the statements and opinions circulated by European travellers, authors, and reviewers, respecting the condition of manners, morals, literature, religion, and government in these United States. Foreign publications, coming to us, as they do, from the ancient seats of learning, wear in this country an air of authority which they are often far from possessing at home; and it is important to a just estimate of our national character, even by ourselves, that the spirit of illiberal remark and even wanton outrage, by which they are at times distinguished, should be met with determined and if necessary indignant reprehension.

Deeply impressed with the infinite value of Religion, or rather indispensable necessity, of this conservative principle in maintaining the existence and healthy condition of communities, the Editors will steadily exert their utmost efforts to extend and increase its influence. Avoiding controversies of a purely sectarian cast, and seeking to produce a positive rather than a negative effect on the public mind, they will endeavor to propagate the truth, awaken religious feeling, and in general to confirm the faith, encourage the hope, and augment the charity of their Christian readers.

It is believed by the Editors, that the higher objects of the work are better promoted by giving it to a certain extent a popular cast; and a portion of it will, in consequence, be regularly devoted to polite literature, the elegant arts, and occasionally to papers of a lighter character. Due care will be taken that no sentiment shall be ever introduced of dangerous tendency, or which shall not concur in promoting the general purposes of the journal, and the great cause of truth and virtue.

With these explanations and with grateful acknowledgements of the encouragement which has hitherto been given to the Review, it is again recommended to the indulgent notice and generous patronage of the American public.

It is published in Boston, quarterly, making 2 vols. a year, of about 360 pp. each.

The subscription price is *five dollars* a year, to be paid by new subscribers in advance, and afterwards in April, when the 2d No. for the year shall be received.

A subscriber may begin with any volume; and as new editions of the back numbers are constantly re-printing, full sets of the work, or single numbers can at any time be supplied.

The numbers, as they appear, will be sent by mail to any part of the U. States, if desired, subscribers paying postage, and taking the risk of conveyance.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER

AND GENERAL REVIEW.

As indicated by its title, this work is intended to combine the objects of a religious publication and a general review. Religion, the most important subject to which the study and contemplation of man can be directed, will be a subject of particular, though not of exclusive attention. Accounts will be given of the most important books which may appear, not only in theology, but in polite literature, the popular sciences, and the various departments of knowledge which are of most general interest. In a word, whatever opinions on *any* subject are esteemed right and proper, and of sufficient importance to be published, will in this work be openly and freely expressed, always keeping in mind, and, as far as practicable, exhibiting to view, the relations which the topics handled bear to a rational religion and a sound morality.

Five volumes of the work were published in the five years immediately preceding 1829, and with the beginning of that year a New Series was commenced, intended to embrace a wider range of subjects, and consequently requiring for its support a larger number of contributors. Five volumes of the New Series are now before the public, and have been favorably received. Their general character may be inferred, by those who are unacquainted with work itself, from the following list of the principal contributors.

JAMES T. AUSTIN, Esq., *of Boston*,
 REV. W. E. CHANNING, D. D., *of Boston*,
 REV. ORVILLE DEWEY, *of New-Bedford*,
 SAMUEL A. ELIOT, Esq., *of Boston*,
 C. C. FELTON, *of Cambridge*,
 CHARLES FOLLEN, *of Cambridge*,
 REV. N. L. FROTHINGHAM, *of Boston*,
 REV. SAMUEL GILMAN, *of Charleston, S. C.*
 REV. EZRA S. GOODWIN, *of Sandwich*,
 REV. F. W. P. GREENWOOD, *of Boston*,
 REV. ALVAN LAMSON, *of Dedham*,
 ANDREWS NORTON, *of Cambridge*,
 REV. GEORGE R. NOYES, *of Brookfield, Mass.*
 REV. FRANCIS PARKMAN, *of Boston*,
 REV. W. B. O. PEABODY, *of Springfield*,
 REV. GEORGE RIPLEY, *of Boston*,
 SAMUEL E. SEWALL, Esq., *of Boston*,
 REV. JAMES WALKER, *of Charlestown*,
 JOHN WARE, M. D., *of Boston*,
 REV. HENRY WARE, Jr., *of Cambridge*.

The work is to be continued under the care of the Rev. Messrs. GREENWOOD and WALKER, as Editors.

It is published on the first of March, May, July, September, November, and January, making six numbers in each year.

Each number will, on an average of the six, contain 136 pages octavo, and with every third number will be given a title page, table of contents, and index, making in all two volumes a year, each containing about 424 pages.

The numbers, if desired, will be sent to any part of the United States, subscribers paying postage, and taking the risk of conveyance.

Any person becoming responsible for five copies, shall receive a sixth gratis.

The price of subscription is *four dollars* per year, payable on the delivery of the second number of each year, and by new subscribers in advance.

☞ All orders and communications for the work, may be directed to the Publishers, Boston.

THE
MECHANICS' MAGAZINE,

NORTH AMERICAN SERIES.

This is one of the most popular and useful periodical works issued from the British Press. Its contents are varied, interesting, and instructive; combining in an eminent degree the qualities necessary to render it a valuable acquisition to the mechanic, the man of science, and the general reader. The topics discussed are such as render it useful and attractive to every man;—but to the mechanic, desirous of perfecting himself in the principles of his profession, of improving himself in its practice, and of informing himself of the innumerable improvements every day taking place in the arts, and of thus keeping pace with the progress of knowledge in the old world, a work of this kind is invaluable. Every number is accompanied by a great variety of explanatory engravings, executed in the best style.

Such arrangements have been made with the proprietors in London, that it will be published in the United States in regular monthly numbers, averaging about seventy pages each, or *eight hundred and forty pages* a year.

The price to subscribers will be *three dollars and seventy-five cents* a year, payable *in advance*.

THE
WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW is a work instituted for the advancement of those great objects which are in the highest degree common to all good men in all countries.

In the present day it is hardly necessary to insist on the dreadful havoc of human happiness which has been made through the application of territorial prejudices and national delusions. Men have been taught to believe that merits and virtues were the creatures of locality, and that it was possible for nations to worry and destroy each other and both be gloriously right. What was morality on one side of the Atlantic was crime upon the other; and till the appearance of Bentham it seemed to have been forgotten that there is one law and one lawgiver, whose rules are independent of geography, and prescribe the happiness of all as a standard uninfluenced by climate or by creed.

With America the connexions of such a work are many and mighty. Viewing the American people as a band of brethren, who, under the guidance of Providence, have gone forth into a better and happier land, its authors have much of that sympathising feeling expressed on the rustic tombstone,

‘Not lost, but gone before.’

They are conscious, too, that on their own part they have much to offer which may be useful to their transplanted kindred. As America increases in population and in power, its citizens will discover more and more abundant sources of instruction,—whether to warn or to encourage,—in those struggles and collisions of interest which our community has passed through, and at which the other must arrive.

In the *Westminster Review* the interests of the American people will be always affectionately defended to the fullest extent consistent with those laws of general good, which make the morality of the Universe. Its conductors desire in return to take a place among the publications by which such portions of the fruit of Knowledge as from time to time shall ripen in the Old World may be exchanged for the harvests of the New.

The work is issued quarterly, at *six dollars* per annum, and will usually be received in the United States, about one month after its publication in London.

All communications may be directed to

GRAY AND BOWEN, BOSTON,
Agents for the United States.

THEOLOGICAL WORKS.

THE NEW TESTAMENT, in the Common Version, conformed to *Griesbach's Standard Greek Text*. Third Edition.

"This edition of the New Testament we have stated to be *undoubtedly* more correct, more conformed to the original, than our common editions. On this point we speak strongly, because we wish to call to it the attention of Bible Societies, and of all conscientious Christians. To such we say,—Here is a translation, undoubtedly more faithful to the original than that in common use."—*Christian Examiner*.

A HARMONY OF THE GOSPELS, on the Plan proposed by LANT CARPENTER, LL. D.

"This publication, the Editor of which is understood to be the Rev. J. G. PALFREY, supplies a want which has been felt by many. It will aid ministers in their expository lectures, be serviceable in Sunday Schools, and afford facilities of scriptural instruction in private families."—*Christian Register*.

"Whatever may be thought of some of the principles of Carpenter's plan, the Editor of this work has rendered a valuable service to the public, by carrying out these principles in the arrangement of the Gospel narratives, and furnishing us with a Harmony decidedly preferable, we think, to any other, in a much more convenient form, and combining all the advantages which arise from an orderly distribution of events and a juxtaposition of parallel passages." "It is no inconsiderable recommendation of this publication, that it is strictly what it purports to be, 'A Harmony of the Gospels.'"—*Christian Examiner*.

A SUPERB BIBLE, Without Note or Comment, in two volumes, imperial octavo.

It was the design of the publishers in this work, to produce the most perfect specimen of typography of which the American Press is capable; and the public can now decide as to the degree of success which has attended their efforts. The paper is of the finest quality, the volumes are large octavo, resembling those of the beautiful English edition, which is generally known under the name of Westall's Bible. The type is large and open; it was perfectly new

and furnished for the work by the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry. The greatest attention has been paid to accuracy, and the work has been carefully collated with the best Oxford editions. One superb engraving from a copy of Correggio's celebrated picture of Mary Magdalen, reading the Scriptures, accompanies the work.

The price is \$12 per copy in glazed cambric binding; in elegant calf or morocco, from 17 to \$20.

A NEW TRANSLATION OF THE BOOK OF PSALMS, with an Introduction. By GEORGE R. NOYES, Author of a "Translation of the Book of Job."

"We cordially welcome this book of Psalms in its new and inviting form. The religious public are already indebted to Mr. Noyes's labors for the 'Translation of Job.' Those of our readers, and we hope they are not few, who are familiar with that work, will already have anticipated benefit and gratification from this."—*Christian Register*.

ON THE FORMATION OF THE CHRISTIAN CHARACTER; addressed to those who are seeking to lead a Religious Life. By HENRY WARE, Jr. Professor of Pulpit Eloquence and the Pastoral Care in Harvard University.

TABLES OF ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, from the origin of Christianity to the present time; abstracted from Vater's "Synechronistischen Tafeln," by FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM.

CAUSES AND EVILS OF CONTENTIONS, Unveiled in Letters to Christians. By NOAH WORCESTER.

HISTORY OF THE LIFE AND OPINIONS OF THE APOSTLE PAUL. By the Editor of Evangelical History; the Author of Remarks on the Miraculous Character of Christ; the Apostles' Doctrine; Biblical Emendations, &c.

REPLY TO PROFESSOR STUART. Two letters to the Reverend Moses Stuart, on Religious Liberty, occasioned by his Letter to the Rev. W. E. Channing. By BERNARD WHITMAN.

A REPLY to the Review of Whitman's Letters to Professor Stuart, in the "Spirit of the Pilgrims," for March, 1831. By BERNARD WHITMAN.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

WEBSTER'S ORATIONS AND SPEECHES; a collection of the most important public Speeches, Addresses, and Debates of DANIEL WEBSTER. Accompanied with a highly finished Engraving, taken from an original design. The whole contained in one vol. 8vo. of about 550 pages.

"It is really delightful to turn from the petty and incessant warfare of inferior spirits, and from the disgusting evidences of political intrigues, which it is our sad lot to witness, to the vigorous and efficient efforts of commanding talents, sound learning, and lofty patriotism, exhibited especially in the pages of the volume before us; and we offer our cordial thanks to the editor for the pure spring which he has opened into the general stream of politics."—*National Gazette*.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Edited by JARED SPARKS. Complete in 12 Volumes.

"We do not recollect to have seen a notice of this work in any American Journal, though the worst of the recent British novels have engaged the attention of many American writers. It is only within the two months past, that we have enjoyed an opportunity of reading the *Correspondence*, which has afforded us more gratification and profit than any foreign book could do, and which cannot fail to reflect abroad great honor on our republic. The present compilation will be highly prized by all who value authenticity for our national annals, and take an interest in the diplomatic proceedings by which the cause of the Revolution was so materially advanced. No American political or historical student should be deterred from the perusal of this work on account of the number of volumes."—*National Gazette*.

JEFFERSON'S WORKS. in four Volumes; accompanied with a Portrait on steel, and a fac-simile of the original draft of the Declaration of Independence. Second Edition.

A DESCRIPTION OF TREMONT HOUSE; with Architectural Illustrations. 4to.

This work is embellished with a copper-plate Engraving, representing the front of the House, and thirty lithographic Prints, exhibiting the details of the structure.

THE TOKEN; a Christmas and New Year's Present, for 1831. With Eleven Engravings. Edited by S. G. Goodrich.

A DICTIONARY OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE; or an Explanation of Words and Things connected with all the Arts and Sciences. Illustrated with numerous Wood Cuts. By GEORGE CRABE, A. M.

AN ESSAY ON JUNIUS AND HIS LETTERS; embracing a Sketch of the Life and Character of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and Memoirs of certain other distinguished individuals; with reflections Historical, Personal, and Political, relating to the Affairs of America and Great Britain, from 1763 to 1785. By BENJAMIN WATERHOUSE, M. D. Member of several Medical, Philosophical, and Literary Societies in Europe and America. 1 Volume 8vo.

A GENERAL INDEX TO THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, from its Commencement in May, 1815, to the End of the Twenty-fifth Volume, published in October, 1827.

AMERICAN ALMANAC, and Repository of Useful Knowledge; Vol. II. for 1831.

AUTHORSHIP, a Tale. By a New-Englander over Sea. 1 Vol. 12mo.

THE VESTAL; or a Tale of Pompeii.

AN ECONOMICAL ATLAS, for Families and Youth, with Thirty-four Maps, and numerous Engravings of Manners, Customs, and Curiosities; embracing, also, much other information.

This work will be elegant and cheap, and valuable to every family.

LIBRARY OF EDUCATION, Volume I. containing Locke's Thoughts concerning Education, and Milton's Treatise on Education; with an Appendix containing Locke's Memoranda on Study. This work is the first of a series of volumes intended to be issued, to contain the principal treatises on Education, which are to be found in the works of eminent English and other European writers. 1 Vol. 12mo.

AN EPITOME OF UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY; or, a Description of the various Countries of the Globe; with a view of their Political Condition at the present time. With Sixty Maps. By NATHAN HALE.

BOOKS FOR YOUTH.

THE TEACHER'S GIFT TO HIS PUPILS, with numerous Engravings.

"The 'Gift' is composed of about twenty chapters, each chapter containing in itself a perfect story. The moral and religious truths they convey are expressed in a manner at once simple and interesting; while the stories, and the engravings with which they are connected, are admirably adapted to impress them strongly upon the mind. We recommend this little book, therefore, to parents as one which they may place in the hands of their children greatly to their profit and pleasure."—*Daily Advertiser*.

TALES OF TRAVELS in various parts of the World; consisting of entertaining Abstracts from the most celebrated modern Travellers, illustrated by numerous handsome Engravings and Maps. Edited by **SOLOMON GELL**, late keeper of the Traveller's Library, Province House Court, Boston.

Three volumes of this series are already published, viz. Volume I. Tales of Travels West of the Mississippi; Volume II. Tales of Travels in Central Africa; Volume III. Tales of Travels in the North of Europe.

PARLEY'S TALES.

PETER PARLEY'S TALES ABOUT AFRICA.

PETER PARLEY'S TALES ABOUT ASIA.

PETER PARLEY'S TALES OF THE SUN, MOON, AND STARS.

This work embraces a view of the more simple parts of Astronomy, and is so prepared and illustrated by engravings, as to bring this subject easily within the grasp of the juvenile mind. A work of this kind is evidently needed, as there is now no book before the public, which pretends to give a familiar view of Astronomy suited to children.

PETER PARLEY'S TALES ABOUT THE ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

PETER PALEY'S TALES OF THE SEA.

[The five Volumes above mentioned, by the author of **PETER PARLEY**, will complete a Series of Tales for Children, designed to interest them in History and Geography.]

SUNDAY SCHOOL MANUALS.

QUESTIONS ON SELECT PORTIONS OF THE FOUR EVANGELISTS, with References to the Scriptures for Answers. By the Rev. **JOSEPH ALLEN**, Minister of Northboro', Mass.

This work is accompanied by a Map of Palestine, with a Series of Questions.

QUESTIONS ON SELECT PORTIONS OF THE FOUR EVANGELISTS. Part Second, comprising the principal Discourses and Parables of our Lord. Designed for the higher Classes in Sunday Schools. By **JOSEPH ALLEN**, Minister of Northboro', Mass.

"This manual consists of questions on the moral and preceptive portions of the Four Evangelists; and, together with the first part, published last year, comprises a connected view of the life and instructions of Jesus Christ."

FIELD'S QUESTIONS ON THE GOSPELS, adapted to Carpenter's Harmony. Price 25 cents single, or \$14 per hundred.

QUESTIONS ON SACRED HISTORY, with References to the Scriptures, in Fifty-two Sets, one for each Sunday in the year. (These are printed only on one side of the sheet, so that they can be cut apart, and each set used separately.) Price 6 cents single, \$3 per hundred.

THE YOUNG CHILD'S PRAYER BOOKS, Parts I. and II., for the use of Children under ten years of age.

Part I. Price 6 cents single, \$3.50 per hundred.

Part II. Price 8 cents single, \$5 per hundred.

THE CHILD'S PRAYER BOOK, for Children between ten and twelve years of years. Price 12 1-2 cents single, \$7.50 per hundred.

THE YOUTH'S PRAYER BOOK, for young persons between twelve and fourteen. Price 16 cents single, or \$10 per hundred.

IN PRESS,
THE
LIFE OF GOUVERNEUR MORRIS;
WITH
SELECTIONS FROM HIS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE,
AND
MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS.
BY JARED SPARKS.

During a period of forty years, Gouverneur Morris was more or less engaged in important public affairs, and under a variety of circumstances, that gave a peculiar interest to the events of his life. At the early age of twenty-three, and at the very beginning of the Revolution, he was chosen a member of the Provincial Congress of New York, and was continued a member of that body under its different names of Provincial Congress, Convention, and Committee of Safety, till he was sent to the Continental Congress in 1773. Although very young, he was on the Committee for drafting the first Constitution of New York, and by his eloquence in debate, he exercised a wide influence in carrying that instrument through the convention.

In the old Continental Congress he took a conspicuous part, and several papers drafted by him are among the ablest on the records of that assembly. For three years his financial abilities were exercised in concert with Robert Morris, in the great work of reforming the finances and restoring the ruined credit of the nation.

He was in the Convention of 1787 for forming the Constitution of the United States, and was, as Mr. Madison has said, "an able, eloquent, and active member." The style and arrangement of the Constitution as it now exists are due to his pen.

In the year 1788, he went to Europe, and was entrusted by Washington, after he came to the Presidency, with a secret and important mission to the government of Great Britain. This kept him some time in London, but he resided principally in Paris, and was appointed minister from the United States to France, as the successor to Mr. Jefferson. His entire residence in Paris was nearly five years, in the midst of the most exciting times of the French Revolution, and he was on terms of intimacy with many of the leading actors. He corresponded with Louis the XVIth on the expediency of his subscribing to the Constitution, and at the request of those in power he sketched the draft of a Constitution for France.

After ten years' absence, and travelling and residing in Germany, Holland, and other parts of Europe, he returned to his native country, and was chosen a member of the Senate of the United States, from New York. The latter years of his life were passed on his estate, the place of his birth, at Morrisiana. He was a member of the first body of Canal Commissioners in New York, and drew up the three first reports. The idea of conveying the waters of Lake Erie to the Hudson River, is said to have originated with him.

Possessing active habits, and remarkable method, and connected in political relations with many of the first men of the age, his correspondence was very extensive, and from the time he went to Europe till the end of his life it has been preserved with much care. His private correspondence with Washington, on the changing scenes of the French Revolution then passing under his eye, is curious and valuable, as also his official despatches, and other letters written during the same period. He, moreover, kept a Diary, in which the occurrences of every day are noted. This Diary comes down in a continued series to the end of his life, and fills thirteen volumes.

The work now in press, is intended to embrace all the interesting particulars of his public life, so far as they can be drawn from the large mass of papers left by him at Morrisiana, and such materials as have been obtained from other sources.

The work is expected to be embraced in three volumes, octavo, and to be published in the course of the coming season.

It will be executed in handsome style, and delivered to subscribers, done up in boards, with cloth backs, at *two dollars and fifty cents* per volume. Bound in calf, *three dollars and twenty-five cents*.

IN PRESS,

A

NEW DICTIONARY

OF

MEDICAL SCIENCE AND LITERATURE;

Which will contain a concise account of the various subjects in *Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics, Materia Medica, Surgery, Obstetrics, and Pharmacy*, with the Etymology and Orthoepy of the terms of their Greek, Latin, French, and German synonymes;—a copious Bibliography appended to the different articles, and Biographical Notices of the most eminent Authors in the different departments of Medical Science, with a Catalogue of their principal works mentioned, and an Epitome of the existing state of Medical Science and Literature. By ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M. D., Professor of Medicine in the University of Virginia, &c. &c.

Whilst many of the nations of Continental Europe possess Dictionaries, which have kept pace with the advancing condition of Medical Science, Great Britain and America possess, it may be said, but *one* of a concise character,—that of Hooper,—which independently of its want of accuracy on many points, is incontestibly far behind the present state of Medical Science and Literature, and unfit for the purposes of the Medical Student. In proof of this, it will be sufficient to remark, that the New Dictionary will contain at least five thousand words more than are to be found in that publication,—whilst the circumstance of the Dictionary of Hooper being stereotyped in this country, renders it impracticable to make the necessary additions to it, were the ground work such as to render such a course advisable.

The work will not be a mere Dictionary of terms; it will comprise concise histories of diseases; description and doses of of various kinds of Medicine, with formula for the different Pharmacentral preparations, &c. &c.

The important publications daily appearing in France and Germany, have induced the author to add the French and German synonymes to the various terms; so that the work will really contain the substance of an English French, and German Dictionary, at a comparatively trifling expense. The French Index will be found to include every word in the *Dictionnaire des Sciences Medicales*, which consists of sixty volumes, as well as in the smaller Dictionaries more recently published.

Great attention has been, moreover, paid to the Greek and Latin synonymes, so that the Dictionary will, it is trusted, form a safe and convenient guide to the study of ancient and modern authors on Medicine.

It will be comprised in two large volumes, octavo.

BOOKS PUBLISHED

AND FOR SALE BY

HILLIARD, GRAY & CO.

Elements of History,

Ancient and Modern, with an historical Atlas. By J. E. WORCESTER, A. A. S., S. H. S. Fourth edition. Price of the *History*, \$1,25. Price of the *Historical Atlas*, \$1,50.

The Historical Atlas which accompanies the volume, comprises a series of *Charts*, formed on a new plan, and affording means of facilitating the study of *History* similar to what are afforded by *Maps* in the study of *Geography*. It contains the following *Charts*.—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Chart of General History. | 7. Historical Chart of England. |
| 2. Chart of Mythology. | 8. Historical Chart of France. |
| 3. Chart of Sacred History. | 9. Historical Chart of the German Empire. |
| 4. Chart of Ancient Chronology. | 10. Historical Chart of Spain. |
| 5. Chart of Modern Chronology. | 11. Chart of American History. |
| 6. Chart of Sovereigns of Europe. | 12. Chart of Biography. |

Extract from the Advertisement to the Third Edition.

"The approbation which has been expressed of the plan and execution of this work, by the different literary journals, and by various respectable instructors, and distinguished literary gentlemen, and likewise by the public, as indicated by the rapid sale of the first and second editions, call for the grateful acknowledgements of the Author.

"In this third edition the volume has been carefully revised, and the quantity of matter increased. A Chart of *Sacred History* has been added to the Atlas, and all the other Charts have been altered and improved."

This work has been highly recommended by various literary gentlemen.—*President Kirkland* and *Professors Hedge* and *Willard*, of Harvard University, and the *Rev. Dr. Beasley*, Provost of Pennsylvania University, say in their recommendation:—"We can cheerfully recommend it as the best elementary work of the kind with which we are acquainted."—*President Lindsley*, Cumberland College, says,—"I give it the decided preference to every work of the kind with which I am acquainted."

Worcester's Epitome of History,

With Historical and Chronological Charts. Price of the *Book*, 50 cents. *Atlas*, 50 cents.

The Atlas contains the four following Charts:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Chart of General History. | 3. Chart of Modern Chronology. |
| 2. Chart of Ancient Chronology. | 4. Chart of American History. |

"This *Epitome of History* and the corresponding *Epitome of Geography*, by the same author, are well adapted, as regards size and cost, to the circumstances of primary and common schools, and the characteristic care and exactness of the author leave little to desire in regard to the character of these books, as works adapted to the objects of education. We earnestly hope that school committees

will examine this work, and give it a place among their school books."—*Journal of Education*.

Worcester's Scripture Geography,

Accompanied with an Atlas, containing the following Maps :

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The World, exhibiting the Countries mentioned in The Old Testament. | Divisions of the Twelve Tribes. |
| 2. Journeings of the Israelites from Egypt to Canaan. | 4. Palestine, or the Holy Land. |
| 3. Judah and Israel with the | 5. Ancient Jerusalem with its Environs. |
| | 6. Map illustrative of the Travels of St. Paul. |

This work was prepared for the use of Sunday Schools: and embraces the principal geographical information respecting the different countries mentioned in the Bible. A series of Questions is added, which will facilitate the labor of the instructor.

"We think this a very neat and useful little work. It is small in compass, but full of instruction. The plan of it is simple, easy both to the instructor and the pupil: and well adapted to elementary instruction in schools and families."—*Spirit of the Pilgrims*.

Worcester's Elements of Geography,

Ancient and Modern; with an Ancient and Modern Atlas. Price \$2.00.

Maps in the Ancient Atlas.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Roman Empire. | 4. Asia Minor. |
| 2. Italy. | 5. Palestine. |
| 3. Greece. | |

Maps in the Modern Atlas.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The World. | 8. England, Scotland, and Ireland. |
| 2. North America. | 9. Asia. |
| 3. United States. | 10. Turkey, Arabia, Persia, Hindostan, Egypt, &c. |
| 4. Eastern & Middle States. | 11. Africa. |
| 5. South America. | 12. Heights of Mountains. |
| 6. Europe. | 13. Length of Rivers. |
| 7. France, Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, &c. | |

This edition of this work is much improved, and there is added to it a *Pronouncing Vocabulary of Geographical Names*, containing about 3000 words.

In this Geography scholars are examined for admission into Harvard and other Colleges. It is also, by order of the School Committee, used in all Public Grammar Schools in Boston, and to a great extent through the country.

"Mr. Worcester's Geography appears to us a most excellent Manual. It is concise, well arranged, free from redundancies and repetitions, and contains exactly what it should, a brief outline of the natural and political characteristics of each country. The tabular views are of great value."—*North American Review*.

"I cannot hesitate to pronounce it, on the whole, the best compend of Geography for the use of Academies, that I have seen."—*Rev. Dr. S. Miller, of Princeton*.

"Of all the elementary treatises on the subject which have been published, I have seen none with which I am on the whole so well

pleased, and which I can so cheerfully recommend to the public.”
—*President Tyler, of Dartmouth College.*

Worcester's Epitome of Geography:

with an Atlas. Price of *Epitome*, 50 cents. Price of *Atlas*, 75 cts.

The Atlas contains the following Maps:—

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Map of the World. | 11. Comparative Heights of Mountains. |
| 2. North America. | 12. Comparative Lengths of Rivers. |
| 3. United States. | 13. Statistical Summary of the United States. |
| 4. South America. | 14. Statistical Summary of Europe. |
| 5. Europe. | 15. Statistical Summary of the Globe. |
| 6. British Isles. | |
| 7. Asia. | |
| 8. Africa. | |
| 9. Roman Empire. | |
| 10. Palestine. | |

“Mr. Worcester's success as a geographer renders it unnecessary for us to say any thing more of this little work, than that it bears all the characteristic marks of his former productions. He is accurate, clear, and remarkably happy in condensing the most important particulars, and bringing them down to the ready apprehension of children. The author has one merit almost peculiar to himself. He has taken unwearied pains to designate the accurate pronunciation of proper names. This is of great utility.”—*North American Review.*

“It would be difficult to collect within the same limits so much exact, useful and well chosen matter, as is contained in this little volume, and the accompanying Atlas. Mr. Worcester's books have all been distinguished for accuracy and clearness. This is no less so than those which have preceded it.—We have seen no book so well adapted to the wants of teachers and learners.”—*Christian Examiner.*

A Comprehensive Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary,

Of the English Language, with Pronouncing Vocabularies of Classical and Scripture Proper Names. By J. E. WORCESTER. \$1.00.

From the Preface.

This Dictionary has been prepared with much labor, and constructed on a plan in some respects new. It contains, in the regular body of the work, about 43,000 words, as many as 6,000 more than Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary; and including the Vocabularies, it contains 65,000 words; and with respect to those words for the orthography, pronunciation or definition of which an intelligent English reader has the most frequent occasion to consult a Dictionary, it is one of the most complete works of the kind extant.

It comprises numerous technical terms in the various arts and sciences, and a more copious list than any other English Dictionary of such words and phrases from foreign languages as are often found in English books. This is a class of words for which an English reader frequently wants assistance, both for definition and pronunciation.

In the preparation of this Dictionary, *pronunciation* has been made a leading object, and has received particular attention; and

as a pronouncing Dictionary, it will be found to possess peculiar advantages. A prominent feature in the plan consists in the exhibition of *authorities respecting words of various doubtful or disputed pronunciation*; and this volume is so constructed as to exhibit, with respect to all this class, for which a pronouncing Dictionary is chiefly wanted, the modes in which *they are pronounced by all the most eminent English orthoepists*.

This Dictionary exhibits, in its different parts, ample evidence of inquiry, careful comparison, and sound judgment. It combines in a very condense and yet intelligible form, a greater quantity of valuable matter than any other similar work; and as a Pronouncing Dictionary, it possesses decided advantages over all others by its superior system of notation, and by its exhibition of all the principal authorities respecting words of doubtful or various pronunciation. We do not hesitate to pronounce it in our judgment, the most comprehensive, accurate and useful compendium within our knowledge.

JOSEPH STORY, LL. D.

Dane Professor of Law.

SIDNEY WILLARD, A. M. Hancock Professor of Hebrew and other Oriental Languages, and Professor of Latin.

EDWARD T. CHANNING, A. M.

Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory.

Harvard College, Dec. 1830.

From Professor Dunglison, of the University of Virginia.

"I have examined this Dictionary with care, and am much pleased with the plan and execution. The system of notation is easily intelligible, and well adapted to the purpose.—The subject of English orthoepy and lexicography in general, has been a matter of some interest and study with me; so that I am acquainted with most of the works on this subject that have appeared. I can have no hesitation, however, in awarding to this Dictionary, the merit of being the best adapted to the end in view, of any that I have examined. It is, in other words, the best portable "Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary" that I have seen, and as such, is deserving of very extensive circulation."

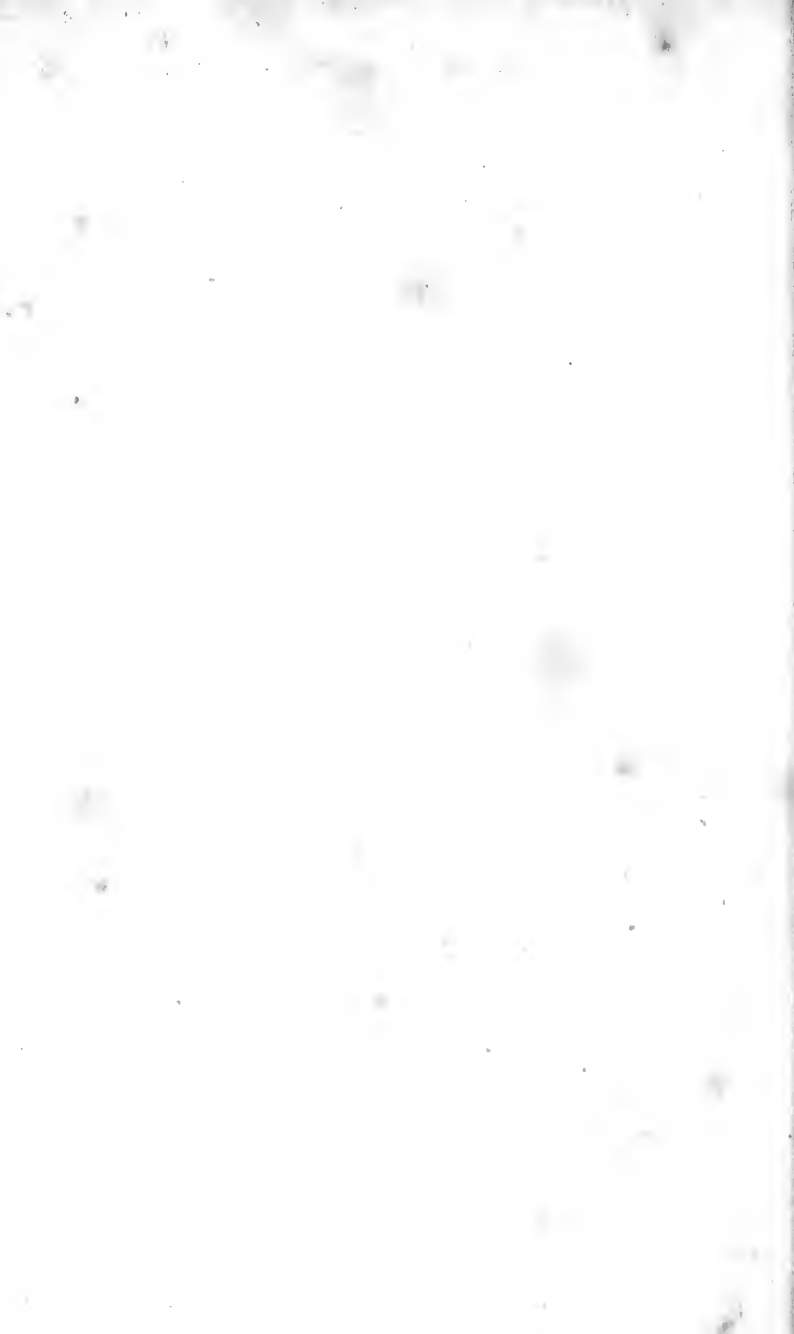
I have examined this Dictionary with great satisfaction. The plan and execution of the work appear to me equally worthy of commendation. The Vocabularies at the end will be found eminently useful. The notation of sounds is such as to leave little to be desired. The number of authorities cited proves that great care and assiduity have been given to the compilation.

WALTER R. JOHNSON,

Principal of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

Since the delivery of this Lecture, Mr. Worcester has given to the public a Dictionary which is better adapted to the wants of the American community in general, than any we had before seen. It contains 43,000 words; is very neatly printed, and brought within the compass of four hundred pages. It has an Appendix, containing copious Vocabularies of Scripture and Classical Proper Names, with their accent and pronunciation; and a collection of most of the words of doubtful orthography in our language. It is admirably calculated for the most advanced pupils in our schools, and is highly worthy of general attention.—*Note to Mr. Thayer's Lecture, delivered in Boston before the Convention of Teachers.*







GRAY & BOWEN

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED.

The **TOKEN**, for 1832; with *twenty* Engravings and a splendid Arabesque Cover; a work in every respect superior to the previous volumes.

A **NATURAL HISTORY** of the Globe, of Man, of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, Insects, and Plants. In five volumes, containing over twenty-two hundred pages, and *five hundred and forty engravings*.

WEBSTER'S ORATIONS AND SPEECHES, accompanied with a highly finished Engraving, taken from an original portrait. In 1 vol. 8vo.

A **SUPERB BIBLE**, without Note or Comment; in two volumes, imperial octavo. A splendid edition.

JEFFERSON'S WORKS, in four Volumes, with a Portrait and Fac-simile of the original draft of the Declaration of Independence.

The **DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE** of the **AMERICAN REVOLUTION**. Edited by **JARED SPARKS**. In 12 volumes, octavo.

ELEMENTS OF FRENCH GRAMMAR, by **LHOMOND**; accompanied by French Exercises. Translated by **H. W. LONGFELLOW**.

IN PRESS.

The **LIFE OF GOUVERNEUR MORRIS**, With Selections from his Public and Private Correspondence and Miscellaneous Writings. By **JARED SPARKS**. In three volumes, with a Portrait.

A **NEW DICTIONARY** of Medical Science and Literature. By **ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M. D.**, Professor of Medicine in the University of Virginia.

PERIODICAL WORKS,

PUBLISHED BY GRAY & BOWEN.

The **NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW**, *Quarterly*, at \$5-00 per annum.

The **CHRISTIAN EXAMINER** and **GENERAL REVIEW**, *every two months*, at \$4 per annum.

The **AMERICAN ANNUAL REGISTER**. One Volume, of over 800 pages, *annually*, at \$4-00. (The previous volumes of this work may be had of the publishers.)

MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, *monthly*, at \$3-75 per annum.



